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The Southern Planter.

DEVOTED TO

PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
TRUCKING, LIVE STOCK AND THE FIRESIDE.

Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts.--XENOPHON.
Tillage and pasturage are the two breasts of the State.--SULLY.

65th Year.

Richmond, March, 1904.

No. 3.

Farm Management.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The whole of the Southland is this winter passing through abnormal weather conditions and especially is this so in this and the immediately adjoining States north and south of us. Since the middle of November (now more than three months ago) the ground has been almost continually hard frozen and it has been impossible to run a plow for a day and the end is not yet. At the time of this writing (20th February) the frost is still intense and within the week just past the thermometer has made the lowest record of the month, and of the winter in Middle Virginia. Here in the city of Richmond it has marked 8 degrees (24 degrees of frost) and in the country within a few miles of the city, has been down nearly to zero. The winter in State has been the coldest but one since records were systematically kept. It is also exceptional in that it has been the longest continued cold of which we have any record. Indeed this abnormal coldness has continued ever since last June, January being the eighth month in succession in which the mean average temperature has been below the normal for the State. In another respect also the weather has been abnormal. There has been a deficiency in the rainfall for the past three months in this section, and for more than that period in other sections. Very similar conditions have prevailed through all the Southern States except those bordering on the Gulf, where somewhat more normal weather has been experienced. In our last issue we ventured to hope that we were then nearly at the end of the period of abnormal

weather and that some progress might be made in preparing the land for crops during the month of February. In this we have been disappointed and the work we suggested to be done in February still remains unexecuted. We refer our readers to the February issue for those suggestions and urge that at the very earliest break in the weather they may receive attention. With the use of all the diligence capable of being exercised, and assuming the weather to be fairly normal, there is going to be much difficulty in getting an average acreage of crops planted this year in seasonable time and in well prepared land. The early advent of winter cut off at least a month of the usual fall plowing season and much land usually now only waiting for the drying out of the winter rains to be cultivated and prepared for seeding is yet to plow. This, added to that usually plowed in the spring, is going to make very heavy work for the teams and hands, and we are afraid must necessarily result in many crops seeded in badly prepared land or a reduced area put into crops. Notwithstanding this aspect of existing conditions we would still urge the point we have so often made at this season of the year, that greater attention be paid to the preparation of the land before seeding even though the result be a reduction of the area put into crop. If as a consequence of this abnormal season the result should be the doing of more intensive work the experience will not have been without its advantages. As Professor Roberts in his work on the "Fertility of the land" well says, "Since the soil

and the subsoil contain such stores of potential fertility as analysis has abundantly demonstrated, and since tap-rooted leguminous plants bring to the surface abundant quantities of nitrogen with some mineral matter, and since many fields receive application of farm manure from time to time, some far-reaching cause or causes must be present ever tending to seriously restrict production. It will be found that in this country the principal causes of low yields of farm crops are *imperfect preparation of the land, poor tillage*, and hence a lack of available plant food and insufficient moisture during some portion of the plants life." That this is so has been abundantly demonstrated by numerous experiments made in almost every State, and is further illustrated by results obtained in other countries. The yield of the wheat crop in the different countries of the world is a striking illustration of this fact. In England, where the most intensive system of farming is practised, and where the land receives more preparation for a single crop than is here usually bestowed on three or four crops, the average yield of wheat per acre in 1903 was 31.76 bushels, nearly 32 bushels per acre. In Holland, where careful and good preparation is made, the yield was 28.57 (28½) bushels per acre; in Belgium the yield was 27.70 (27¾) bushels per acre; in New Zealand 26.93 (nearly 27) bushels per acre; in Germany 25.44 (25½) bushels per acre; in Sweden 25.29 (25¼) bushels per acre; in France 18.80 (nearly 19) bushels per acre; in Canada 16.92 (nearly 17) bushels per acre; in the United States 12.76 (12¾) bushels per acre; in Spain 10.80 (nearly 11) bushels per acre; in India 9.95 (nearly 10) bushels per acre; in Russia 8.80 (nearly 9) bushels per acre; in Australia 6.38 (nearly 6½) bushels per acre. These varying yields are almost certain evidence of the degree of preparation bestowed upon the land before the seeding of the crop. We make this assertion with personal knowledge as to the method of preparing the land in a number of the countries named and from information received from the others. What is true of the wheat crop is true of all other crops. The mechanical and physical condition of the soil in which the seed is planted has more bearing upon the yield than any fertilizer that may be applied, yet we are daily in receipt of letters from farmers all over the country asking us to tell them what fertilizer to use and what quantity to apply in order to obtain certain named yields of crops. Upon most of the lands of the parties asking these questions, and indeed upon most of the land of the South, it would

not be possible to secure maximum yields of crops of any kind even though fertilizer of the highest grade was poured out in tons instead of pounds to the acre. What all the land of this country most needs is deep plowing and perfect cultivation so that all the soil is broken into fine particles to the depth of at least 12 to 18 inches, and that this soil so broken shall be filled with decayed vegetable matter (humus). When put into this condition the soil will hold moisture and mainly upon the moisture content of the soil depends its ability to dissolve and make available the plant food naturally contained in it, and that which may be supplied in the form of manure or fertilizer and upon this ability depends the crop yield, as all plant food is taken up by plants in liquid form alone. Without an abundant supply of labor and teams it is impossible to do this full justice to the soil over a large area of land, but a smaller area may be so handled, and if so handled, may be made to yield as much as the larger area would do imperfectly prepared, and the subsequent cultivation and harvesting of the increased crop cost but little if any more than a small yield on the same area. With such a backward season as the present one and with the scarcity of labor, common all over the South, it is essential if profit is to be made, that *intensive* and not *extensive* farming should be done. The first step in this system is deep and thorough preparation of the soil. Let this have attention as soon as the weather will permit. It is too late to turn more than a very little of the subsoil on to the surface now, but it is not too late to break this subsoil with the subsoil plow or a single tooth cultivator so that it may become a reservoir to hold moisture for the use of the crop during the hot season.

For the benefit of the hundreds of new subscribers who have come on to our list since the February issue was mailed we repeat the suggestion as to crops which should be planted at once as the weather has prevented this being done in February. The first to receive attention should be the oat crop. It is now too late to sow Virginia Grey Winter Oats. We would now seed Rust proof Oats for the main crop. Sow not less than two bushels to the acre, better three. A new oat, of which we hear very good reports, is the Burt Oat. It is claimed for it that it will mature in 90 days and thus if planted now will escape damage from the hot weather of the early summer. It is claimed also to be largely rust proof. We would advise a trial of this variety. Except in the Piedmont and Western mountain sections of the

Southern States we would not now advise the seeding of the Canada pea crop. In those sections it should prove valuable as an early forage or hay crop seeded any time during this month. Sow one and a half to two bushels to the acre with a bushel of oats. Sow the peas broadcast and work in with the cultivator so as to give them four or five inches of cover or drill them in and then sow the oats broadcast and cover with the harrow. A good loamy soil is the best for this crop.

Grass and clover seed should be sown this month if it is decided to try to increase the area fall seeded, which is the best and proper time for seeding all grasses and clover in the South. Probably as a consequence of the severe winter it will be found that much of the fall seeded grass and clover has been largely killed. Where this is the case it is not worth while to try to mend the stand by patching but better results will be attained by reseeding the whole field. Mr. Clarke, the most successful hay grower in this country, says that he has never found it profitable to endeavour to improve a stand of grass by partially reseeding. Whilst we cannot say this, as we have on many occasions succeeded in materially improving a stand by a partial reseeding in the spring, yet as a general proposition we think Mr. Clarke is probably right, certainly so where the stand left is only a very poor one. If the fall seeding is only killed in spots we would endeavour to improve the look of the field by reseeding these spots, first breaking the land shallow with a disc or sharp toothed harrow then seeding and cover with the harrow and roll if dry enough. Sow all grass and clover seeds alone and not with a grain crop, and use plenty of seed, say not less than two or three bushels with six or eight pounds of clover seed to the acre. For a meadow on dry sound land sow a mixture of orchard grass, tall meadow oat and red top with the clover. For low wet land sow red top or red top and Italian rye with clover. For a pasture sow a mixture of orchard grass, perennial rye, tall meadow oat, red top, meadow fescue and Virginia blue grass with a mixture of red, alsike and white clover.

Dwarf Essex Rape may be seeded this month as early as possible for a grazing crop for hogs, sheep and young cattle. Sow four or five pounds of seed broadcast and harrow in, or three pounds in drills two feet six inches apart. If sown in drill cultivate two or three times. We have a report from a subscriber just to hand speaking in the highest terms of

this crop as a hog pasture. He says his hogs thrived and kept in good condition upon it. It will only do well during the cool weather. When the hot summer sets in plow the residue of the crop down and sow cow peas.

Plant a field in artichokes for fall and winter feed for the hogs. Prepare the land as for a corn crop and set out the rows three feet apart and drop the sets two feet apart in the rows. Five or six bushels of sets will plant an acre. Cultivate the crop two or three times during growth. The hogs will harvest the tubers for themselves in the fall and winter, or they may be plowed out and stored like Irish potatoes and may be fed with advantage to either hogs or cattle. A yield of from 400 to 600 bushels to the acre is frequently grown on good land, and twice this quantity has been grown.

In this issue will be found an excellent article on forage crops for hogs by Prof. J. S. Newman, of the South Carolina Agricultural College. We invite attention to this. Prof. Newman has had long practical experience in this work and speaks with the authority of one with both a practical and scientific training.

In laying out the land for the crops do not fail to make provision for growing an ample supply of forage crops for green feeding and for winter feed. The experience of this winter ought to be a warning to all farmers to make ample provision for feed for the stock during the winter months. Simply to rely upon the fodder from the corn crop is not sufficient. To make a farm pay it should be well stocked with cattle and these cannot do what they ought and can do towards improving the farm and making money unless they have always plenty to eat. Let them always have feed to convert into manure and the fertilizer bills can be brought into very small compass and much more permanent improvement of the land can be effected than through the use of commercial fertilizers. Whilst the effect of the use of commercial fertilizer is usually exhausted in one year or two at most the effect of an application of farm yard manure can be counted on for many years.

Tobacco plant beds should be burnt and seeded at the first opportunity or the plants will not be ready when they ought to be. Good tobacco is improving in value on the markets. Sun-cured has sold at \$24.50 per hundred. We anticipate a reduction

in area of the tobacco crop in North and South Carolina on account of the high price of cotton. This should give our Virginia growers a chance to make a bigger and more profitable crop. Much is being said as to the importance of co-operative action in raising and selling this crop and endeavours are being made to secure this. Whilst not deprecating such action we do not place the same high value on it as many do. We are of the opinion of Col. J. S. Cunningham, the largest tobacco grower in the world, that the way to secure profit from the tobacco crop is to diversify the crops on the farm and especially to make first all necessary home supplies. The tobacco crop can then be made a surplus product and be held until the market calls for it at a price sufficient to pay the growers. Instead of forcing it on the market to meet the cost of living let the manufacturer have to seek it and then the grower can fix the price.

Land for the cotton crop should be got ready for planting as soon as fit to work but do not attempt to fit it whilst wet. The importance of early planting is now being emphasized in connection with the damage done by the Boll weevil. Practically this is the only remedy which is so far suggested for the weevil with any hope of success. Whilst it is true that we are not yet troubled with this weevil in the Coast States yet there is no telling how soon we may be, as it has annually made great strides northward, and it will be well to be provided against its coming as far as possible. Fertilizers for the cotton crop can with advantage, be applied several weeks before the actual planting of the crop, and be incorporated with the soil whilst fitting it for planting. The maximum quantity of fertilizer that can be generally used with advantage on average cotton land has been concluded to be such an amount as will furnish 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, 15 pounds of potash and 20 pounds of nitrogen to the acre. A fertilizer made up of 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate, 600 pounds of cotton seed meal and 200 pounds of Kainit will supply this need, applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre.

FORAGE CROPS FOR HOGS,

Editor Southern Planter:

I have read the *PLANTER* for many years and consider it the best edited paper which comes to my office. Your practice of pointing out unorthodox matter in contributions is highly commendable and adds much to the value of your journal, while it pro-

fects the inexperienced from misleading statements.

It is too often the case that the mere tyro in knowledge, practice and experience is the most frequent voluntary contributor to the agricultural press.

This by the way. My object in writing is to commend the letter of Mr. Chas. L. Dewey, of Wilkinson county, Miss., and to suggest some additional hog crops and an economical and convenient movable fence.

For twenty years I have taught in my class-room and practiced in the field the use of "hog crops" peculiarly adopted to the South. One of my graduates, Mr. R. L. Bennett, former director of the Arkansas Experiment Station, profiting by my instruction, has made quite a reputation by demonstrating by experiment at the Newport branch station, Ark., that pork could be raised more cheaply than at the North by a judicious use of these specially adapted hog crops. I have demonstrated the same thing in Alabama and South Carolina. There is no other part of the world in which pork can be grown as cheaply as in the middle belt of the cotton States if proper use is made of the crops especially adapted to being harvested by the hogs.

The following crops are available for a supply throughout the year. There should be a Bermuda pasture, adjacent to the area to be occupied by the other crops, to be used when the ground is too wet to be rooted by the hogs. Bermuda will keep hogs in a healthy growing condition all summer without grain, but both common vetch (*vicia sativa*) and hairy vetch (*vicia villosa*) should be broadcasted over the Bermuda sod in summer to afford late winter and early spring pasturage. These will reseed themselves from year to year.

In addition to these, the following crops are available, viz.: Dwarf Essex rape and crimson clover sown in September. Rye sown with common vetch in September for winter and spring pasturage and then allowed to make seed for late spring use. Winter grazing oats and hairy vetch sown in September to be pastured till 1st March and then allowed to make seed or be cut for hay. Red clover and orchard grass sown in September for spring pasturage and for fall and spring pasturage afterwards. Wheat sown last September to be pastured till middle of February and then allowed to make seed to be harvested by the hogs. Early amber sorghum planted in drills in March for early harvest for hogs. Orange or Lynk's hybrid planted at the same time for later harvest.

Spanish peanuts, chufas and Jerusalem artichokes planted in March, the peanuts to be fed off in early

fall, the artichokes in December, and the chufas later. On land which is capable of producing 15 to 20 bushels of corn, peanuts will produce 75 bushels, artichokes 500 bushels and chufas 200 bushels. Two plantings of sweet potatoes, one early and the other from vine cuttings, preference being given to varieties which produce small roots (hogs will root out large tubers and leave them to waste). Two plantings of cow peas, one of some early variety such as New era, Black or Speckled and another of a later ripening variety. Soja beans planted in early spring, the beans to be allowed to ripen and fall on the ground and become swollen and softened and picked up by the hogs. Lastly a patch of prolific corn on which the fattening hogs are to be turned to harden off the meat for the knife.

HOW TO UTILISE THESE CROPS ?

The cable wire fence solves the problem of a movable fence by means of which the crops may be gathered, as desired, as follows:

Trim out of some tough timber a post hole punch, have the point shod with iron, band the top with iron and pass a rod through near the top for convenience in handling. With this the holes for the posts are easily made. Instead of fastening the wire to the posts, spike on a piece of inch plank and fasten the wire to this. When necessary to move the fence the plank is pried from the post and rolled up with the wire to be moved to the next plot to be pastured. The posts being again set at the original distance apart the planks are again nailed to them and the work is finished.

By means of this readily movable fence any part of the field may be partitioned off and the inclosed crop completely harvested without waste. If this plan was generally adopted by the farmers of the South they could not only grow all pork needed on the farm but have a large surplus for sale. The matter is too plain to need argument.

J. S. NEWMAN.

Clemson College, S. C.

SHREDDING AS THE BEST MEANS OF PREPARING CORN AND FODDER FOR FEED—IMPORTANCE OF LIVE STOCK,

Editor Southern Planter:

The annual report of the State Board of Agriculture of Virginia and of Commissioner Koiner has much of value to the Virginia agriculturist and perhaps the very best of the whole series of papers is that on the use and value of our wild birds for the de-

struction of noxious seeds and insects prepared by the Audubon Society. All of the testimony collected for this report, seems to concur in urging the necessity of live stock as the most important factor in successful farming in Virginia. Mr. Beverley's (the President of the Board) experience in cattle raising in Tidewater Virginia is encouraging and sets forth very well the results of his operations in his particular branch of the beef producing industry. But very many of our farmers here in the county of Essex have determined that the veal market is a more profitable source of revenue than that for more matured cattle. They argue that a herd of cows kept solely for producing calves to be sold at six or eight weeks of age, or even two or three months, will be more remunerative to the farmer than if their offspring are all kept until they are three years old, and when the calves will bring \$12 to \$15 each at the above mentioned age, this view may be correct. The real point of importance, however, in the profitable production of live stock is the supply of the best and most economical food.

I have lately been experimenting with the shredding machine and am encouraged to hope much from its agency in the preparation of good food for stock. But while it will improve even injured or slightly mouldy hay by tearing it up and knocking off the dust and mould, it can, of course, not be expected to make good feed of bad material. Therefore the first object should be to harvest and cure the material to be shredded in the best possible manner. Then when this has been done by having corn stover, pea hay and bright oat straw fed in alternate supply to the shredder the feed will be nicely mixed and contain a variety of different constituents. There are, however, several considerations necessary in the use of this shredded food. First, there must be a suitable place for its storage on farms which have not sufficient barn room. One plan is to make rail or pole pens in the fields leaving an opening near the top for the shredder's carrier and to have these pens thatched with straw or fodder to prevent the access of water. Another consideration is the method of feeding the stock. In stables and stalls where mangers and close racks can be built there is no difficulty, but in the open fields some arrangement of boxes or racks would be necessary both to prevent its being trampled by the cattle or blown away by the wind. Also, it would have to be carried from the storage place to the fields in bags, while, when used in a barn, hampers or boxes would only be necessary and much more convenient than the bags. A little ingenuity

would soon surmount these difficulties, but there still remains the need for a fair tariff of charge for the use of the shredder and engine, as few farmers could afford to own the whole outfit themselves.

In the West, I believe, the rate of charge is sometimes made by the acre. In other places by the day of so many hours for the use of the machinery. The machine I used was the Keystone and it proved very satisfactory, but if the outfit is to be hired by the farmer I would much prefer the large sized shredder as it not only works faster but has more power to shred large corn stalks and coarse pea vines. There are several sizes and while the smaller ones require less power to drive them, they are not so well-adapted to the rough use of shredding coarse material. There seems to be little doubt that the shredder is greatly superior for food manufacture, to the cutting machines which simply cut the material into lengths instead of tearing and splitting it into a fibrous mass as the shredder does.

There seems to be a growing disposition on the part of our farmers to abandon the production of corn and wheat for tobacco or what they call *truck farming*, strangely enough on the ground that the latter pays them better because labor is so scarce and unsatisfactory. Now the tobacco grower and trucker both require much more and better skilled labor than the corn and wheat grower, and while it is indisputable that an acre of several other kinds of crops may yield more revenue than one planted in corn or wheat are the latter not prime necessities and if their cultivation is abandoned how are they to be supplied? If the farmer has labor and capital enough to produce both the "*trucks*" and the cereals this may be well, but the ground upon which the "*trucks*" are advocated is the scarcity of labor and capital and therefore that it is good policy to make most revenue from the acreage in cultivation even when he will have to use the money or a great part of it to buy food for his household and stock, at the most exorbitant rates even if he can get it at all. The annual report before us most wisely advocates the production of *more* corn instead of *less*. Intensify methods and make as much corn on an acre as possible consistent with proper economy (as we have heard of some very large yields in competitive trials costing more in fertilizer and labor than they were worth), but every Virginia farmer should rank the production of corn as the prime factor in agricultural success.

Essex Co., Va.

P. S. HUNTER.

Sending us the foregoing our correspondent comments on the fact that in making up the report, which

almost entirely consists of clippings from agricultural journals and experiment station reports the Commissioner has almost invariably resorted to Northern and Western agricultural journals and reports for his information. He doubts very much whether such sources of information are the best and most reliable for Southern farmers as conditions of climate and crop production are here so different from those existing North and West. We concur in this view. Surely there is some work done by Southern Experiment Stations and by Southern agricultural journals which is worthy of being cited as deserving the attention of Southern farmers. It is poor encouragement for Southern Experiment Stations and Southern agricultural journals to see their work so treated and their efforts to help Southern farmers so slighted. It is, however, a consolatory reflection to ourselves that the farmers themselves do not so regard our own labors as is evidenced by the fact that we now send out more copies of THE SOUTHERN PLANTER every month than the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State sends out every year of his report. —ED.

FARMING AS A BUSINESS,

Editor Southern Planter:

Let it be understood, first, that land in itself is worth nothing. It is valuable only when productive. Anyone laboring under the delusion that land in the Old Dominion is cheap because we don't understand the farming business will part with some of his coin to learn better. If you think that you are buying a farm by paying two, three, five or even twenty dollars an acre for a piece of land with buildings on it, you may find yourself sadly mistaken. The buildings may be worth all you paid for the farm and surely you will enjoy living in this wonderful climate but as to the business end you have probably bought only a *place for a farm*. It is overlooking this fact that has proven the fatal stumbling block in the path of many beginners. Buying a few hundred pounds of fertilizer will not bring back the fertility that cropping for generations and the elements have taken from the soil.

One should no more think of farming soil, empty of plant food, than he would think of starting a store with an empty building. Convenient location to railroads or markets doubles the value of farm land as it would the value of a store site. Hauling is among the heaviest items on a farm. Clearing timber and brush land usually costs as much as clear land can be bought for.

Start farming as you would any other business. Provide the raw material for the soil. Spreading commercial fertilizer with lavish hands is not always successful as it is apt to wash away. The safest and surest road is the one that the SOUTHERN PLANTER has pointed out for these many years: growing leguminous crops, such as cow peas, clover and alfalfa, but to depend upon these agencies alone would take too long. You would be wasting years without remuneration from your farm. Buy no more land than you can afford to stock with plant food and do not buy stock until the farm produces the wherewith to feed it, else the cattle, hogs, horses and sheep will eat the bottom out of your purse. As a business proposition no man can afford to waste his time improving only a few acres. If you haven't the means to handle fifty to a hundred acres, try trucking. A smaller farm will not be a paying proposition.

Next to feeding the soil or perhaps even more important is proper cultivation. If you have settled on your place disk as many acres as you know you will be able to handle. Disk in half-lap. Then plow deeply. If you can, let the subsoiler follow the turning plow. Always harrow immediately after plowing, unless too wet, to prevent the land from drying out. Then disk again until it is warm enough to plant. Unless you are located in the limestone region, spread 20 to 50 bushels of lime to the acre. Lime costs from \$2 per ton to six and seven cents per bushel. Spread also 500 to 1,000 pounds of ground rock phosphate. It costs \$7 to \$8 per ton. Also not less than 200 pounds of potassium chloride (muriate of potash—Ed.) It costs about \$41 per ton. Harrow to a fine tilth and sow or drill thickly to cow peas.

Begin plowing the peas under in July (we would suggest August, as the peas will be then more nearly matured. Turning a crop of peas under when full of sap and growth is apt to sour land in this warm climate—Ed.) and disk the land every week in half-lap until time for fall sowing. If you have used only 20 bushels of lime in the spring, sow now 20 bushels more. Also sow again 500 pounds rock phosphate and some potassium chloride (muriate of potash). The land is now ready for alfalfa or German clover. Devote as much as you can to alfalfa. See February issue of the SOUTHERN PLANTER for instructions how to grow it.

On the land not needed for alfalfa sow German clover. The land or the seed should be infected with bacteria if German clover has never been grown on the field (bacteria can be had from Washington).

Next spring plow under the clover, spread 10 to 15 bushels of lime, 500 pounds of rock phosphate and some potassium. Sow again to cow peas or soja beans. This crop is also to be plowed under.

Your land will now be in fine order for oats if you wish to sow a few acres. But the land intended for corn the following spring should again be sowed to German clover to prevent leaching during winter. As land is rated here by the number of barrels of corn it will produce, it should now yield 10 barrels or fifty bushels if properly cultivated. The time has come then to get some good graded stock and to extend the work of improving to the rest of the farm.

Don't imagine, however, that you can now afford to let your stock of fertility run down. Of course, your alfalfa field will get richer every year and you will have more stable manure but even then it is advisable to keep on growing peas and clover. Land in the South should never be bare of vegetation. When a crop is removed, sow peas or clover immediately according to season, peas for summer, German clover for winter. Always use lime, phosphorous and potassium for these crops.

You have plowed under four crops at a cost of \$5 for seed, with 70 bushels of lime, costing \$4 (in car load lots), 2,500 pounds rock phosphate at \$10 and 800 pounds potassium chloride at \$16. Your work of plowing, seeding, disking, etc., should be worth \$16 per acre. If the land is near market or station your improvements are more valuable than on land less conveniently located. Life will be easier now since the alfalfa field has reduced the acreage under plow. The decaying crops have supplied the soil with humus and the land will produce now as well as land sold for \$100 or more in Illinois and your products will bring from 50 to 100 per cent. more than they would in most Western sections. N.

Hanover Co., Va.

We would advise the seeding of hairy vetch as well as German clover for a winter cover crop. The clover is somewhat uncertain to stand every year whilst the vetch can be relied on.—Ed.

WHAT ALFALFA IS GOOD FOR.

It is excellent for soiling, that is to feed fresh-cut to cows, especially when the pastures are sun-burnt and the flies troublesome. It is fine for horses, after letting it sweat a few hours. It fattens hogs green or as hay. Chickens eat the hay as well as green alfalfa. It makes the very richest and best hay and

is as nutritious as bran and is good for all kinds of stock. Sheep and cattle will fatten on it. It comes early in the spring, can be cut three or four times and stays green late in the fall. It will live 100 years and will make poor farms and poor farmers rich.

HAY SUBSTITUTES FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Editor Southern Planter:

In giving consideration to articles of food for cattle during the winter season, we are apt to expend more thought on the various grains and concentrated feeds, than on the more bulky materials, commonly mentioned as roughage. This is but natural, as the former are much more expensive, but particularly because most farmers expect to raise enough of the coarse articles and supplement with grains and mill feeds as may be necessary.

Occasionally, however, the question of economy in use of hay, corn stover, etc., forces itself upon us, and when this occurs, the best solution of the problem becomes of vital importance.

During the season of 1902, this vicinity was visited with a drought of unusual severity, almost no rain falling from April 1st to middle of September. About two-thirds the usual amount of corn was grown per acre, half of a wheat crop, while of hay we had perhaps, a tenth the usual amount

When such drought prevails, stock of all kinds fail to increase in size or flesh or to give the flow of milk, that would be the case in ordinary seasons, but worse still, they go into winter quarters in bad condition and with scanty feed of all kinds, to carry them through. One may sell a portion of his stock, if he is so fortunate as to find a market, but as prices that must prevail will be very low, and as the same cattle would probably be needed the following season, the tendency is, to keep as many animals as can be kept alive, trusting to an open winter and good fortune rather than good feed to carry them through.

As we had but little hay, but more wheat straw and a very good amount of corn stover, and particularly as cotton seed hulls were being shipped into our immediate neighborhood, it seemed a good time to study the values of these articles as "hay substitutes." We also had a good amount of silage, and this and the roughage mentioned above was given to the cows producing milk, while to a lot of fourteen spayed heifers, the hay, straw, corn stover and cotton seed hulls were given, as shown in a following table.

HAY SUBSTITUTES FOR DAIRY COWS.

For this work we selected fourteen cows of good constitution and size, (most of them being Holstein grades) and with as nearly like conditions, concern-

ing time of dropping last calf and date of becoming fresh again, as circumstances would allow.

To these cattle we gave each a certain amount of silage, viz.: 34 pounds per day. They also had 12 pounds of grain from a mixture as follows:

- 10 parts of corn and cob meal.
- 4 parts bran.
- 4 parts cotton seed meal.
- 5 parts dark feeding flour. (Commonly called daisy middlings or red dog chop.)
- 2 parts linseed meal (old process).

The above cost almost exactly one cent per pound.

As will be noted, three of the cows were very poor milkers, Nos. 2, 9 and 13, but there was no reason to think they would fall off in flow more rapidly in proportion to amount given, than the others, and they suited better for the work than balance that were available. These were the most common stock of the lot and have since been slaughtered for beef.

The trial was continued for eleven weeks, and it would be natural and it was expected that in that time, all animals would fall off somewhat in flow of milk, and the amount of such reduction would be an indication of relative value of food consumed. Beside the silage and grain given, each cow was allowed all the roughage she would consume and of kinds as indicated in tables.

Nos. 1 and 2, dry straw, mixed with the silage before feeding.

Nos. 3 and 4, dry corn stover.

Nos. 5 and 6, wet corn stover.

Nos. 7 and 8, dry straw (not mixed as with Nos. 1 and 2.)

Nos. 9 and 10, wet straw.

Nos. 11 and 12, dry hulls.

Nos. 13 and 14, wet hulls.

TABLE I.

Number.	Yield Milk per Day at Beginning of Experiment—Lbs.	Yield Milk per Day at Close of Experiment.—Lbs.	Gain+or-Loss—Lbs.	AVERAGE LBS. CONSUMED PER WEEK.						
				Straw Mixed With Silage.	Dry Stover.	Wet Stover.	Dry Straw.	Wet Straw.	Dry Hulls.	Wet Hulls.
1	138.8	144.5	+5.7	104.2						
2	97.8	69.6	-28.2	99.1						
3	247.4	216.1	-31.3		100.2					
4	185.4	195.6	+10.2		95.6					
5	175.3	190.	+14.7			93.6				
6	183.7	188.6	+4.9			97.7				
7	215.3	168.3	-47.				53.3			
8	201.	142.5	-61.5				31.7			
9	82.9	52.8	-30.1					20.		
10	135.7	134.4	-1.3					36.5		
11	169.8	154.6	-15.2						28.7	
12	222.3	173.8	-48.5							35.8
13	103.3	81.5	-21.8							..
14	153.3	99.7	-53.6							..

A portion of the cows were fed roughage, to see if the m...

tability and consequent greater consumption and with resultant better yield of milk.

Cows given a moderate ration of grain and silage, could not be expected to eat these coarse materials, with any great relish, and if by any manipulation we can make them more palatable, we may use them to better advantage than would otherwise be possible.

If we consider first, cows Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, the former pair given dry and the latter wet, stover, the amount consumed was slightly more with the cows given the dry article, if we judge by the averages as given in the table. In comparing the pairs, however the table is not absolutely accurate. After the stover was once wet (and the same applies with equal force to the other articles) it is impossible to re-dry it and leave exactly the same amount of moisture it had before the wetting, hence any food that was left, had to be weighed back as nearly correct as possible, but with an unavoidable element of error. Understanding this, the amount of stover consumed was practically the same in each case. Three out of four of these cows made a gain, rather than a loss in the flow, No. 3 alone giving a reduced yield by 31.3 pounds, as indicated by the minus sign, and this becomes rather more of note as only one other cow (No. 1) in the entire list, made a gain in milk production. If we now glance at Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10, the former pair given dry and the others wet wheat straw, we find again that more of the former than of the latter, was eaten. Of the whole four, only one would eat as much as five pounds of straw per day, going without roughage (except the silage) rather than eat more of the kind offered. This being the case it is not to be wondered at, that each cow decreased in flow of milk.

When we turn to the last lot of four animals, we find a condition very unlike the others, seems to exist, but in reality the large amount of hulls eaten by Nos. 13 and 14 is not due alone to the moistened condition.

After vainly attempting for two weeks to get the cows to eat the moistened hulls we found it would be impossible to get them to consume any appreciable amount. We also found Nos. 11 and 12 did not relish them, at times leaving in the manger almost the entire amount that had been given. For these reasons we not only moistened the hulls given Nos. 13 and 14, but we mixed with them a portion of their grain ration, the dry grain given them being reduced by the amount placed on the hulls. By this means they consumed over three times as many hulls as did the two preceding. To find the exact

amount of these moistened and grain covered hulls that was consumed, was extremely difficult and utmost care was necessary, that only such amount should be given as would be eaten.

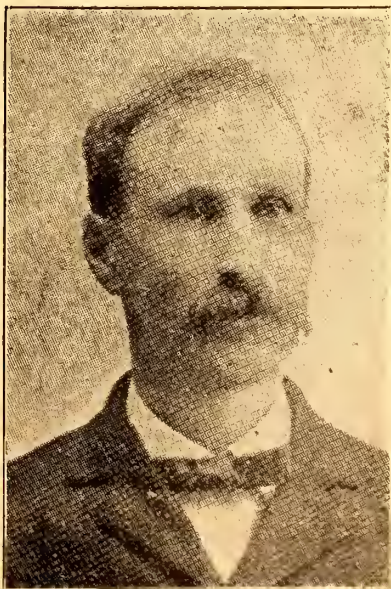
Realizing that wheat straw would not be relished by any of the cows, we concluded to not only moisten it for one lot, but to set aside a third pair, giving them straw mixed with their silage and feeding it after it had been mixed for a short time, to give it a chance of getting the flavor of the silage. In this we were not disappointed, for both cows ate a very considerable amount of the straw and the yield of milk was second only to the stover fed lot. The straw could not be easily separated from the silage, by the cow, and the whole was eaten with evident relish.

Noting the conditions under which these two cows seemed to thrive, we, in February, began feeding a considerable number in our herd (about twenty cows) with silage and straw mixed. Our method of handling it was, in the afternoon, just before dusk, we placed in a room convenient, alternate layers of silage and cut straw. This was allowed to remain until next morning, when the whole mass would be quite warm and the straw soft. It was fed to the cows during the day and another lot prepared. By this means we used a large amount of straw and obviated the necessity for buying hay.

D. O. NOURSE, *Agriculturist.*

Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

(To be continued next month.)



We had intended to publish a picture of Prof. Nourse in our January issue but failed to receive same in time. We have now pleasure in presenting same in connection with this article. Prof. Nourse has been the *Agriculturist* at Blacksburg for many years and we have published a number of valuable contributions from him.—Ed.

When corresponding with advertisers mention
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

ENQUIRER'S COLUMN.

Enquiries should be sent to the office of THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond, Va., not later than the 15th of the month for replies to appear in the next month's issue.

Tomato Growing—Potato (Irish).

Please give a full treatise on the best commercial fertilizer suitable for the different crops. What composes the best fertilizer for tomatoes? I fear that the tomato subject is too much neglected in Virginia. Do you not know that Roanoke and Botetourt counties produce more tomatoes than any other two counties in the United States? What is needed for tomatoes is something that will act from the very first and help to retain moisture during the drouths that generally occur while tomatoes are maturing. A fertilizer that has a tendency to hasten the maturity too rapidly is worse than no fertilizer at all. Will not the editor and some of our well experienced growers give us a full treatise on the best mode and plans for cultivating this delicious vegetable "by the fields full?" Another question, What is the largest *smooth* potato grown in the South?

Roanoke Co., Va.

E. E. ENGLEMAN.

We will endeavour to write an article for this issue on tomato growing. If not found in this issue it shall appear in April. Meanwhile sow the seed in boxes or in gentle hot beds so that the plants may be growing ready for transplanting to grow stocky plants for setting out in the fields in May. We are aware that the two counties named make large crops of tomatoes but we doubt whether they grow more than some of the Maryland counties. They are also now largely grown in Tidewater Virginia.

By "Smooth" potatoes we presume you to mean Irish potatoes. Burbank, Peach Blow and Carmen No. 3 are generally reputed to grow the largest sized tubers. In writing on the several crops in each issue we always state the particular plant food for which the crop calls, but never advise any particular brand of mixed fertilizer. We do not advise the use of ready mixed fertilizers at all.—Ed.

Improving Land—Seeding to Grass and Clover.

We have 60 acres of medium grade land (30 acres plowed in fall) which we are trying to improve. It is our idea to sow sapling clover and a few timothy and red top seed. How early in spring would you advise sowing, and would you sow any small grain? If so, what? Our main object is to improve the soil and get grass.

Culpeper Co., Va.

A. G. P.

Unless this land is really fertile and rich we would not advise attempting to get into grass and clover at

once by spring seeding. The fall is the proper time to sow grass and clover in the South. We would advise you to prepare the land well by deep plowing and cultivation this spring. Apply 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre and then sow cow peas, one bushel to the acre. Cut this crop for hay in August, leaving a long stubble. Then cut up this stubble with a disc harrow and apply 300 pounds of bone meal to the acre and sow two bushels of grass seed (a mixture of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and red top in equal parts, and eight pounds of red or sapling clover to the acre. Cover with a light harrow and if dry enough roll. The grass seeds should be sown not later than September. Sow no grain with the grass seeds and you will then probably succeed in getting a good stand of grass.—Ed.

Alfalfa—Fig Trees—Bermuda Grass.

1. Please give me some information in regard to alfalfa. I sowed some last spring about 1st of April, and I sowed some last October. I find I only have a small stand on each piece of land. Would you advise me to run a disc over these lots and put in more seed? The first piece sowed in spring has right much grass and clover in it. Last fall I mowed it twice and let it lay on the ground for a cover.

2. I have also a nice lot of fig bushes on the farm, and they grow every year, and always have a heavy foliage of leaves, and look very thrifty, but never bear any fruit at all. Can you explain the cause of this? Is there anything that can be done to make them bear fruit?

3. I have also some grape vines that don't bear. They may be too old.

4. Is there any way to get rid of wire grass in a garden?

R. P. TALIAFERRO.

Gloucester Co., Va.

1. Probably the reason why the alfalfa has not made a good stand is the absence of the necessary alfalfa bacteria in the soil. When the land is dry enough run a disc harrow over it and sow 10 or 15 pounds more seed to the acre, first infecting this seed with alfalfa bacteria which you can procure from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, or sowing over the field a bushel or two per acre of soil procured from a field having already a good stand of alfalfa. Until the land is thoroughly infected with the bacteria the alfalfa will not grow luxuriantly.

2. As to the fig trees we have had several similar complaints, but are unable to suggest a remedy. Write the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C., for their Bulletin on fig growing. Possibly this will give you information which will help you.

3. It is not worth while to work with the old vines.

Dig them up and work the land well and set out new young vines.

4. The way to get rid of the wire grass in a garden is to dig it out. It is possible if you can spare the garden for a year to smother the grass out with a heavy growth of cow peas.—Ed.

Tomato Blight—Winter Cabbage.

1. Would you kindly tell me the best remedy for blight on tomatoes, the same having nearly killed my tomato vines the two last years just about the time the tomatoes began to ripen. Is it not better not to put any manure near the roots when setting out plants?

2. Would you also state the best time to sow late cabbage seed, and the best time to set out plants for winter use?

3. What is the best remedy for worms or other insects on cabbage?

4. What is the best remedy for chicken cholera?
Warwick Co., Va. SUBSCRIBER.

1. Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture is the best known remedy for tomato blight but is not always a specific. You should change the location of your tomato plot as the land where they have blighted for two years is no doubt infested with the spores of the disease and will give it to any plants set out in the same ground.

2. The seed for winter cabbage plants should not be sowed until July and the plants should then be pushed on by plenty of manure and cultivation so as to have them ready to set out in August and September.

3. In the spray calendar in this issue you will find the proper remedies for cabbage worms.

4. We know of no certain remedy for chicken cholera. It is a germ disease and when once a flock has become infested with the germs which are conveyed from one fowl to another by the droppings nothing can certainly be relied on to stop it. A little carbolic acid in the drinking water and the disinfection of the runs and houses with solution of copperas is about the best that can be done.—Ed.

Specking of Tobacco.

1. Do tobacco stalks sneck tobacco put on land in the spring and fallowed?

2. From what cause does tobacco speck?

3. I had a good lot of tobacco last year, as I thought, but when I classed it I found that it was specked with white specks. G. T. ALLEN.

Lunenburg Co., Va.

The cause of tobacco specking is obscure. It is be-

lieved to be a fungoid disease and that the germs are carried on the stalks and damaged leaves left in the field and that from these the soil or the manure used becomes infected and carries the disease to the next crop. It is not a wise practise to fallow the stalks in wherever specking has injured the crop. Better to burn them and all trash from the crop.—Ed.

Grass Seeding.

I have a piece of land that I sowed to grass in the early part of October last. I purchased my seed of T. W. Wood & Sons, Mixture No. 3. About one-sixth of the seed came up. Will you tell me what will be best for me to do. Must I break my land afresh this spring and sow to oats and grass, or grass alone, or will it answer to harrow the land thoroughly and reseed, or will it be safe to wait and see if the seed which has lain dormant will come up this spring, as we had very dry weather last fall and winter? The land is steep and subject to wash.

Surry Co., N. C.

E. J. MILLER.

We would wait and see if the seed which did not come up in the fall would yet germinate. We think probably much of it will do so, seeing the dry condition of the land and the late period at which it was sown.—Ed.

Sweet Potato Growing.

1. When must I bed potatoes for growing slips, and when should the slips be set out?

2. How many bushels of potatoes should I bed to get slips sufficient to set four acres?

3. Would you advise fertilizing? If so, what kind and how much per acre? The land is a light sandy soil, and is very productive.

4. Which is the best variety?

5. Please send specifications for a house that will hold eight hundred bushels. GEO. W. SHIPP.

Catawba Co., N. C.

1. In your section the potato slips may be set out in the field from May to July. It usually takes about five weeks to grow the slips from the time of bedding the tubers. This will give you an idea when to bed the tubers according to when you want to plant them in the field.

2. Medium sized potatoes will grow from 2,000 to 3,000 slips per bushel at two or three drawings.

3. If your land is very productive it is not likely that it will be wise to fertilize it as this would produce excessive vine growth and reduce the crop of tubers.

4. If the potatoes are intended for a Northern market a dry mealy variety like the Yellow Nansmond should be grown. If for a Southern market a

soft sugary potato like a Yam should be grown.

5. We will deal with the question of a storage house for sweet potatoes later in the season.—ED.

Strawberries—Raspberries.

Should strawberries be cultivated in the spring when planted in the fall? Will raspberries bear fruit the summer following fall planting? C. M. BASS.

Yes. Cultivate the strawberries as soon as the ground is dry enough and thus encourage growth. Raspberries will not bear much fruit the first season. They may carry a small crop, but it is better that they should not be encouraged to do so but rather be encouraged to grow and make wood for next season's bearing.—ED.

Irish Potato Growing.

With a suitable season this year, I want to raise a large crop of Irish potatoes, and wish to get the largest possible yield per acre. My land is in a fine state of cultivation, having had stable manure broadcasted over it four years in succession, and have had peas on it twice during the time. What I wish to know is, what kind of fertilizer shall I use to get the biggest yield (give formula), or do you think it best to buy Peruvian guano (I see it advertised in your columns), and add potash, etc., to it? If so, please state what amount of potash and ammonia, if any, to get a maximum crop. COSMO BENSON.

Rockingham Co., N. C.

A crop of 300 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre removes from the soil about 55 pounds of nitrogen, 25 pounds of phosphoric acid and 85 pounds of potash. To supply this a fertilizer made up of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 500 pounds of bone tankage, 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash may be used. This will give an excess of the requirements of a 300 bushel crop and with land in the condition in which you describe yours should enable you to make the maximum yield of which your land is capable if the season be a suitable one. In applying the above mix well with soil before planting the sets as it is a very concentrated mixture. We think that the above mixture will probably be more likely to make a maximum crop than would the use of Peruvian Guano supplemented with potash.—ED.

Whitewash for Fruit Trees—Wormy Apples.

1. Will you kindly furnish recipe for whitewash to prevent early swelling of fruit buds?

2. What proportion of Bordeaux mixture and ar-

senic shall I use to obtain "worm free" apples, and when is best time to use it?

Charlotte Co., Va. MRS. CHARLES GUTHRIE.

1. Make the lime wash for fruit trees just as you would for lime washing a building. Place a few lime-stones in a tub and pour water on them and let them slake and fall, then thin down the mixture with more water until thin enough to spray or apply with a brush.

2. Mix 4 ounces of Paris green with 50 gallons of Bordeaux mixture. Spray as soon as the blossoms have fallen and whilst the young fruits are standing upright so that the arsenic of the "green" may settle in the calyx of the fruit as that is the place where the worm enters the fruit.—ED.

Preserving Skins of Animals—Horses Rubbing Tails—Vetch Seed.

1. Please inform me how to preserve the skins of animals so the hair will not fall out.

2. What causes horses to rub the roots of their tails? If it is worms, what will relieve them?

3. Is it best to procure vetch seed from a seedsman or a store? E. Y. P.

Campbell Co., Va.

1. The skins of animals may be preserved by sprinkling them with a mixture of two parts saltpeter and one part of alum. Pulverize finely and sprinkle all over the flesh side of the skin and fold the skin flesh to flesh and roll up and let it lie a day or two, then with a dull knife remove the meat and fat if any on the skin and hang to dry. When about half dry commence to rub and work to make the skin supple and continue at intervals until dry.

2. The itching of the root of the tail may be caused by lice on the skin or arise from pin worms in the bowels. If from lice wash the itching part with a solution of tobacco made by boiling tobacco in water. If from pin worms an injection into the rectum of an infusion of quassia chips, half a pound to a gallon of water once or twice daily will give relief. Give also a physic ball of Barbadoes aloes 1-ounce.

3. Buy the vetch seed from a seedsman.—ED.

Ginseng.

Will you kindly give me some information in next month's PLANTER regarding the culture of ginseng? and whether it requires light or stiff soil?

Hanover Co., Va.

H. J. ROSBACH.

We do not think that it is at all desirable for the growing of ginseng to be undertaken as a business by our Southern farmers as we doubt much its profitability in the long run. It is a slow business to

begin with as the roots take two or three years to become large enough for market except for plants to set out new beds and when all the new beds which have been raised from seed or roots come into producing marketable roots the price of the article will no doubt fall largely. The only people in the world who have any use for Ginseng are the Chinese and whether when they become more enlightened they will want it remains to be seen. The best soil for Ginseng is a good loam, not too light and not too heavy. The best aspect for a bed is a Northern one and shade and moisture is most desirable, indeed essential to success. The soil should be full of vegetable matter like the forest lands in which the roots grow wild. It should be free from stones and other obstructions so that the roots may grow straight and be deep and without a hard clay subsoil.—Ed.

Draining Land.

Could I make a successful drain with thin pine poles, then sawdust before putting back the soil?

Princess Anne Co., Va.

P. H. STONE.

Yes, it is possible to make a drain with three pine poles which will be effective for some time. Unless, however, the poles are kept continuously under water they will rot in a few years and the drain will cease to act. Do not use saw dust on the poles. Fill in first the clay from the bottom of the drain and pack this tight on the poles. The more perfectly the tiles or other drain medium are embedded in clay the better the drain will draw and the wider the area it will clear from water. For a perfect and permanent system of drainage tiles should always be used.—Ed.

Dorset Sheep.

1. Please give description of the Dorset sheep, and how they compare with other breeds as to hardiness, size, quality and quantity of wool, and quality of mutton.

2. Also give description of large Yorkshire hogs, claimed, I believe, to be the coming bacon hog of the country, giving size, color, hardiness and prolificness, as compared to other breeds.

W. L. RICHARDS.

Fauquier Co., Va.

1. The Dorset sheep is a white medium sized horned sheep with a loose medium quality fleece. The great characteristic of the Dorset is its prolificacy and capability of producing lambs early in the winter to supply the demand for early lamb. In this they excel all other breeds. Indeed they may be said to be all the year round producers of lambs. These lambs they feed well and quickly as they are great milkers. The breed has proved itself thoroughly hardy and

easily acclimated in the South. They are not the best of mutton sheep as the Downs excel them in this respect, still they will make good marketable mutton.

2. The large Yorkshire hogs are a white breed of pigs noted as bacon hogs. They are long deep bodied hogs and the sows are excellent breeders, bringing large litters and milking well. The only drawback to the breed for the South is their white skins, which are easily sunburnt, and then they are apt to become covered with a thick scurf. They should have plenty of shade when kept in the South. A black hog, like a black man, stands the hot Southern sun the best. Apart from this we think the Yorkshire hogs most desirable as they make the bacon the market calls for at the present time.—Ed.

Corn for Hog Feeding—Cow Peas, Chufas and Rape for Hog Pastures.

I want to fatten some hogs for the August or first September market, on green feed as much as possible.

1. What is the earliest corn I can plant to feed in the green state before the ears get too hard for table use?

2. Would it pay to plant sugar corn for this purpose, or is there an early variety of corn that I could get that would serve me for this purposes by the first of July?

3. Will it pay to plant Spanish chufas for hogs, to graze hogs on in fall?

4. Is there an early cow pea that would come in time for hogs this fall by plowing up a wheat stubble after harvest the last of June?

5. Which variety of the cow pea is the quickest to mature?

6. Could I sow rape on this land for pasture for hogs this fall, say in June?

7. I see the Spanish chufas or nut grass highly spoken of by seedsmen as a hog pasture, but have not seen anything of them in the farm papers.

Albemarle Co., Va.

A NEW ENQUIREE.

In this issue you will find a very interesting and instructive article on the subject of pasturage for hogs from Prof. Newman, of South Carolina, which will no doubt help you.

1. Southern White Snowflake, Blount's Prolific, Leaming and Golden Dent are about the earliest corns grown.

2. In many sections the sugar corn, like Adam's early and Trucker's Favorite are planted when for some reason a special early corn is required, but their yield is small compared with the field varieties, and it is doubtful whether it would pay to grow them for hog feed. We know of no corn that will give you good ears by 1st July unless we have a very early

spring and the land is warm enough to plant corn in the beginning of April, which is rarely the case.

3. Chufas are largely used for hog pasture in the States bordering on the Gulf, but have not been much tried in this State. You might experiment with the crop, but do not plant largely until tested in your section.

4. The New Era Cow Pea is the earliest variety and grows and yields well here. Red Ripper is also an early variety. Both these varieties will mature planted after the wheat crop is harvested. The Black Cow Pea is the next quickest to mature and will usually do so planted in June.

5. See reply to 4.

6. Rape should not be sown for fall pasturage before August or September.

7. Chufas are grown for hog feed in the Gulf States, but we do not know that they have been tried in this State. We are not much impressed with their value from what we have learned from one or two of our friends in South Carolina.—Ed.

Tomato Rot—Potato Bugs—Nitrate of Soda for Irish Potatoes, Etc.—Gad Fly.

1. What will prevent tomatoes from decaying before maturing?

2. Is Bordeaux mixture the best preparation to use as an exterminator of potato bugs, also a small bug that is very destructive to young cucumber plants?

3. For a prolific crop of sweet and Irish potatoes would you advise to use nitrate of soda?

4. The gastrophilus equi (gad fly) which annoys the horse very much during the summer months, depositing its eggs upon the horse's knee, shoulder, or fore legs. After the eggs have hatched, are the larva more or less apt to produce some disease of the horse? If so, what, and is it internal or external?

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

J. KENT KINZER.

1. The best thing to use is Bordeaux mixture, but this is not a certain preventive. In some years and on some lands nothing will check the disease. Land on which tomatoes have developed this disease ought not again to be used for growing them for several years and all vines and decayed fruits should be destroyed by burning. The land also should be given a dressing of lime. It is a fungoid disease of obscure origin and the remedy for or prevention of which has not yet been discovered.

2. The best exterminator of potato bugs is Paris green applied either as a spray or in powder form. The bugs infesting cucumbers and melons cannot be easily controlled or kept from doing injury. Many

large growers protect the young plants by covering them with muslin stretched on frames and this is most certain in its effect. Others dust the plants with bone meal when moist with dew.

3. An excess of nitrogen is not advisable for the Irish or sweet potato crop. It causes them to run to vine instead of tubers. A fertilizer having 5 or 6 per cent. of ammonia is rich enough in this element for Irish potatoes, whilst for sweet potatoes half this quantity is enough. Nitrate of soda may be used to supply this in part. We would not advise more than 75 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre for Irish potatoes and half this quantity for sweet ones.

4. This fly, the common gad fly, is the progenitor of the bot worm which infests the stomach of most horses. The eggs or larva are taken into the mouth of the horse from the legs by the horse biting at the places where the eggs are laid. These then pass on into the stomach and there attach themselves to the lining of the stomach by the mouth. They so remain until fully grown and then let go and pass out in the dung. It is no use trying to dislodge them, as no medicine has any effect upon them. They do not cause any injury or damage to the horse.—Ed.

Profitable Sheep and Hogs—Fertilizer for Peanuts.

1. What breed of sheep is most profitable for fleece and early lambs?

2. What breed of hogs would you advise for pork raising?

3. I am a new subscriber to the SOUTHERN PLANTER, seeing you do not favor the use of commercial fertilizer, which is extensively used here, what formula, or what ingredients, and in what proportion per acre should be used for Virginia peanuts here in Tidewater Virginia?

O. M. COCKES.

Surry Co., Va.

1. This depends much on the climate and character of the country where they are to be kept. The heavy long woolled breeds are not adapted to be kept in a hot climate, where heavy drenching rains are common or where the land is semi-mountainous. They do not do well, as a rule, in the South. For this State and those immediately adjoining we think any of the Down breeds or the Dorsets the best.

2. Either Berkshires or Large Yorkshires. The Essex is also a good hog for this purpose, and some speak highly of the Duroc Jerseys.

3. A crop of 60 bushels of peanuts to the acre contains in nuts and berries 84 pounds of nitrogen, 14 pounds of phosphoric acid, 32 pounds of potash, and 46 pounds of lime. Part of this nitrogen is obtained from the atmosphere, the peanut being a

legume. A proper fertilizer for supplying sufficient nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash can be made up of 300 pounds of cotton seed meal, 80 pounds of acid phosphate, and 24 pounds of kainit. Lime should be applied to the land growing peanuts every two or three years, say at the rate of 20 bushels to the acre.—ED.

Breeding Hares—Johnson Grass—Grasses.

1. Do you think it would be a good investment to fence in, say 10 acres of land with poultry wire close enough to prevent a rabbit from getting through and devote it to raising the old field hare? Do you know of a farm that is raising them at present? How many young does one female have a year?

2. Do you think that Johnson grass will do well as far north as Amherst county?

3. Will it do well sown in spring with oats? Will it grow on thiner land than timothy?

4. Please mention some good hay grasses that will take better on thin land than timothy. H. J.

Amherst Co., Va.

1. We are unable to give any reliable advice on breeding "old field hares." We have never heard of any one carrying on this business. If you want to breed hares the Belgian hare is the one to use. Whilst the "old field" hare only produces two young ones at a time and does not often have more than one or two litters in the year, the Belgian hare produces from two to six at a litter and breeds all the year round.

2. Yes, Johnson grass will grow in Amherst county, Va.

3. As it is really a sorghum and not a grass spring is the proper time to sow it. It should be sown alone and not with grain. Sow from a bushel to a bushel and a half of seed per acre. It will grow on any fairly fertile land but the better the land the better the yield.

4. If the land be dry orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass should succeed. On damp or wet land sow red top.—ED.

Potash—Fertilizer for Cotton—Clover in Cotton.

Please tell me how much potash clay land contains to the acre, and tell me how much fertilizer is needed per acre to grow from 1½ to 3 bales to the acre, and how to apply it? I saw last year that you advised to sow clover in cotton at the last working. I did so, and it came up pretty well, but it did not stand.

Camden Co., N. C.

J. B. ELLIOTT.

All clay land has usually a sufficient supply of potash in it for all ordinary crops. How much it contains can only be determined by analysis. For crops

like tobacco and Irish potatoes which are great consumers of potash, it is, however, usually necessary to supplement the natural supply by some form of potash salts. In cotton growing it is also well to add some potash in the form of Kainit as this has the effect of checking rust in the crop. It is impossible for any one to say what quantity of fertilizer to apply per acre in order to produce a given quantity of cotton or any other crop, as this depends more on the mechanical and physical condition of the soil than the quantity of plant food actually present in the soil. Nearly all the cotton lands of the South need vegetable matter more than they need fertilizer in order to become thoroughly productive. Grow cow peas and clover on them and turn them under until the lands are rich in vegetable matter and then a small quantity of fertilizer will make a large yield of cotton. In our article, Work for the Month, you will find advice as to the quantity and kind of fertilizer to use on the cotton crop. Try the clover (crimson) in the cotton again. It probably died out from climatic causes.—ED.

Sheep Troughs and Racks—Preventing Sheep Jumping—Castrating Lambs.

Will you please answer the following or get some of your readers to do so:

1. Give plans for feeding troughs and racks for sheep that are convenient, prevent waste and keep the lambs and sheep out of the feed?

2. Some device (if any) to prevent sheep from jumping fences of ordinary height.

3. The easiest way to castrate lambs, at what time the best. Is it safe to cut testicles and bag at the same time? B. L. AMBLER.

Amherst Co., Va.

1. The best sheep rack and trough we have ever seen is one we used regularly. It is a combination of rack and trough together. The rack is a V-shaped one with the bottom set in the middle of a trough about a foot wide and six inches deep. This trough is set on four or six legs raising it about nine inches from the ground. The space in the trough on each side of the bottom of the rack is so narrow that the lambs cannot well get into it, and especially so as the staves of the rack project over it on account of the V form of the rack. The top of the V should have a lid on it to keep out the rain. This should be hung on hinges so that it can be lifted easily to fill the rack with hay.

2. In the North of England sheep on the Moors are often coupled together in pairs by collars round their necks to prevent them jumping fences.

3. The easiest way to castrate lambs is to cut off the bag and testicles together. This should be done as early as possible after the testicles are well formed in the bag. It is not safe to castrate in this way after the testicles are large. Then the bag must be slit and the testicles be withdrawn.—Ed.

Crimson Clover.

The first of October last I had some crimson clover sowed on pea stubble, having prepared the ground with a disc harrow. I secured a fine stand which only lasted a few weeks and before cold weather arrived it had all disappeared and left the ground barren. Please advise what you think the trouble was. There were some flies to be seen on the land. Do you think they destroyed it? Is there any chance for it to come out in the spring? A SUBSCRIBER.

Hamilton Co., Tenn.

Climatic causes no doubt caused the death of the clover. This is one of the weaknesses of this valuable crop, that it is very apt to be killed soon after germination by hot dry weather, or by a sudden cold spell before it has made good root hold. It is not at all likely to come out again this spring. The only way to certainly secure a stand of crimson clover is to commence sowing in August and seed part only of the lot and then to seed other part later in the month and in September and October. If the first is killed out before October reseed.—Ed.

Pedigree Seed Corn.

I am contemplating buying some pedigreed seed corn this spring, what variety is best for general purposes, and where should I buy to get corn suited to this climate, being unable to find it here? Would it be advisable to plant any considerable quantity of corn grown in different soil and climate?

Russell Co., Va.

SUBSCRIBER.

We are not conversant with the varieties of corn which have been made the subject of breeding in the West and therefore cannot say what you should ask for. We noticed recently that a Corn Breeding Society has been established in Maryland. We think that you would be likely to do better with a variety from that State than from the West. Write the Director of the Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md., for information as to the varieties being bred and where you can procure some. We would not advise the planting of more than an experimental plot of any variety.—Ed.

Strawberry Plants.

Please tell us how to propagate strawberry plants

and how many can I expect from one dozen plants? Suppose I buy six different varieties, one dozen plants each, this spring and set them out, how many plants can I get from the 72, one year hence?

Appomattox Co., Va.

J. W. GILLIAM.

If you buy and set out 72 plants of different varieties this spring, setting them out in rows two feet apart and one foot apart in the rows, you will next spring have plants enough to set an acre of land, or possibly more, if the season be a normal one. Each plant will make a number of runners varying from two to half a dozen and on each runner you will have two or three plants.—Ed.

Tobacco and Cow Peas—Pine Tags.

1. Why is it that tobacco does not do well after cow peas?

2. Have pine beards any value as a fertilizer?

Brunswick Co., Va.

A. C. B.

1. This is a question to which we can give no definite reply. Investigation has not yet settled the cause, but it is recognized by tobacco growers as an established fact. In many cases it may be from the peas being turned under too green and causing a souring of the land. In other cases it may be because of the peas being great consumers of the mineral fertilizers, especially potash, which is very essential to tobacco, and thus unbalancing the plant food content of the soil.

2. Pine tags have little true fertilizing value yet they often appear to help a crop. This arises from their mechanical effect on the soil and when used as a mulch from the shade given.—Ed.

Lice on Musk Melons—Tobacco Dust.

1. Will you please tell me some remedy to destroy plant lice on musk melons?

2. Is tobacco dust a good insecticide with a little sulphur? If so, how much of it would you apply?

Madison Co., Ill.

SUBSCRIBER.

1. Spray with kerosene emulsion.

2. Tobacco dust alone is a good insecticide. The sulphur will not help it. Dust the plants freely, it will never hurt them.—Ed.

Larva for Name.

Find enclosed larva. Give name, and whether destructive. Found on apple tree.

Charles City Co., Va.

NEDVIDEK BROS.

We are unable to identify the larva. It is always difficult to give the name of insects from the larval forms, as there are so many of them so much alike. Look out for the insect itself when it hatches out and send it and we will endeavor to name it.—Ed.

Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The continuance of severe wintery weather during nearly the whole of February has prevented the doing of most of the work which we suggested for that month in our last issue. Even in the Tidewater sections of this State and in Eastern North Carolina the weather has been too severe for any material progress to have been made with the planting of crops. The crowding of the work usually done in the late fall and midwinter months into the spring months is going to cause serious inconvenience and in all probability a curtailment of crops. It will also, we fear, be found that considerable injury has been done to fall planted cabbage, kale and spinach crops. Those who had cabbage plants in cold frames or where they could be protected with mats or brush will find these plants very useful now to fill in where the fall planted ones have been killed. This work should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. When setting out these plants freshen up the soil by lifting and breaking it with a fork before setting the new plants.

The planting of the Irish potato and English pea crop should have the very earliest attention possible. It is getting late even now for English peas, as they suffer immediately the hot weather sets in. In our last issue we wrote fully on the preparation for and fertilizing of the land for these crops and refer our readers to that issue. For the benefit of the hundreds of new subscribers who have come onto our list since that issue was mailed we will repeat what we said as to the fertilizer to be used with the Irish potato crop. Mix

300 pounds of nitrate of soda.

600 pounds of cotton seed meal or fish scrap.

800 pounds of acid phosphate (12 per cent.).

300 pounds of muriate of potash,

to make a ton and apply at the rate of from 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. In our replies to enquirers will be found a formula for an even more concentrated fertilizer for this crop than the above. In using these two mixtures it should be the rule to mix them very completely with the soil before dropping the sets or they may cause injury to the sprouts.

Although late do not be tempted to work land until it is dry enough to leave the plow and the other implements clean. Land worked too wet is worse than land not worked at all until late. Instead of

working too wet land get out the compost and farm yard manure and mix the mineral fertilizers, phosphate and potash, with them and in this way economise time.

As soon as the land is dry enough cultivate the fall planted cabbages and thus encourage them to grow and as soon as growth has started give them a dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre. This will stimulate them and enable the roots to get hold of the fertility in the land.

Make up hot beds for striking sweet potato slips and raising tomato plants, egg plants, peppers and early canteloupes. The beds should be made up of good fresh horse manure which should be well forked over and put up in a solid mass the size of the bed required. Let lay for a few days until nicely heated and then turn over and make up again. After this let alone until heated up again and the heat has begun to fall and then cover with three or four inches of good woods mould or rich soil. Then cover with sash or mats and the bed is ready for use. If the heat is slow in coming up water the bed so as to make it fairly damp and it will soon heat up. Too much water, however, will check heating. Tomato seed should be sown in the fore part of this month to secure plants for early setting and a later seeding should be made for the main crop.

Lettuce in frames should have plenty of air in all mild weather and the plants in the open ground be encouraged to grow by cultivation. Spring salads of all kinds should be sown in small plots in sheltered places for the earliest crop. April is soon enough to sow for main crop.

Strawberry and other small fruit beds should have cultivation as soon as the ground is dry enough to work, to encourage growth, and if the strawberries are not looking thrifty should have a mixture of nitrate of soda, potash and acid phosphate sown on the bed when the plants are dry and be worked in. Use 100 pounds of nitrate of soda 150 pounds of muriate of potash and 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre.

The pruning of grape vines and all other fruit trees and shrubs should be completed as soon as possible before the sap commences to run. Tie up vines and canes to stakes or trellises when the pruning is completed.

FORMULA FOR SPRAY MIXTURES.

COPPER SULFATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulfate (Bluestone) 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulfate in a bucket of hot water, as it dissolves more quickly in hot water; and dilute to the desired quantity. *Use wooden or earthen vessels for copper sulfate solution.* This solution is to be used on dormant plants, before the leaves have expanded.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulfate 4 pounds
Unslaked Lime 6 pounds
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulfate as mentioned above, slake the lime in a bucket of water and dilute with several gallons of water and strain through a coarse cloth to free the mixture of the small lumps. They interfere with the free flow of the mixture through the spray nozzles. Mix the two solutions together and add water to make 40 gallons. Use this for rots, molds, mildews and all fungus diseases. For potato blight add two pounds more of copper sulfate.

A combined fungicide and insecticide for biting insects may be made by adding 4 ounces of either Paris Green or London Purple to the above.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE SOLUTION.

Copper Carbonate 6 ounces
Ammonia About 3 pints
Water 50 gallons

Dissolve the copper carbonate in ammonia in a closed wooden or earthen vessel and add to it the required quantity of water when ready to apply. As ammonia varies in strength, some care is necessary to use no more than is needed to dissolve the copper carbonate. This preparation is used for the same purpose as Bordeaux, but is intended to be used only when fruit is nearly grown, as Bordeaux sometimes affects the skin of ripening fruit.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap $\frac{1}{2}$ pound
Boiling Water 1 gallon
Kerosene 2 gallons

Use "soft water" (preferably cistern water.) Dissolve the soap in the boiling water; add the kerosene and churn violently until the mixture becomes like buttermilk—not less than five or ten minutes. Dilute with water ten to fifteen times before using.

For sucking insects. For scale insects use strong emulsion. For plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider,

etc., the weaker solution may be used. Soft bodied insects like the cabbage worm may be destroyed with this solution.

Special machines are now on the market that mix the water and kerosene directly, and at most any proportion desired, and are recommended wherever scale insects are to be destroyed. When buds are dormant use a mixture of kerosene one part, water three parts.

LIME, SULPHUR AND SALT MIXTURE.

Lime, 30 pounds (unslaked), Sulphur (flowers) 30 pounds, salt 10 pounds, water 100 gallons. Put four or five gallons of hot water in an iron kettle (20 gallons capacity), add 15 pounds lime. Stir with wooden paddle so as to spread it about, then as soon as in full boiling from slaking add 15 pounds sulphur and mix briskly with lime, adding boiling water as needed to bring the whole mass into a thick paste. then add water enough to make 10 or 12 gallons and boil for 30 to 40 minutes. Add the salt when the paste is diluted. When the wash is cooked strain and dilute to 100 gallons.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green 1 pound
Water 175 to 200 gallons

When this mixture is used by itself add one pound of quick lime to prevent it injuring the foliage. See under Bordeaux mixture.

Paris Green is sometimes mixed with flour and dusted over the plants when dew is on, in proportion of one pound of poison to ten pounds of flour.

LONDON PURPLE.

Use in the same way and in the same proportions as Paris Green, but use more lime to neutralize its caustic properties. It is best not to use this on the peach at ll.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

Fresh Powder 1 ounce
Water 2 gallons

Spray on plants for soft bodied insects. The powder is frequently dusted on plants while the dew is on. The material is not poisonous to man, hence can be used in dwelling house to kill house flies and mosquitoes. For such cases, first close all doors and windows and dust the room well with the powder (usually at night) and leave it so for several hours. It is a good idea to burn a spoonful or two on hot embers so that the fumes may fill the room. Be sure that the powder is fresh, because when old it often fails to kill.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR 1904.

PLANT.	DISEASE.	What to Apply	First Application.	Second Application.	Third Application.	Fourth Application.	Fifth Application.
APPLE.....	Bitter Rot. Scab Coddling Moth. San Jose Scale. Anthracnose.	Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate. Bordeaux Mixture. Paris Green. Lime Sulphur and Salt Mixture. Bordeaux Mixture.	First appearance of rot. When buds swell. Just after fall of blossom. Apply before the buds start to grow. When plants are 2 to 3 inches high.	14 days later. Just before blossoms open. 8 to 10 days later. buds start to grow. 10 to 14 days later.	14 days later. After blossoms have fallen. Destroy all windfall fruit.	Repeat as necessary 8 to 10 days later. Pick off wormy fruit.	Repeat if necessary
BEAN.....	Rusts.	Copper Sulfate.	Before buds open. When worms appear.	Bordeaux after blossoms have fallen. Repeat as needed	Repeat as needed.	Dig up and burn all badly diseased plants.	Repeat if necessary
BLACKBERRY.....	Anthracnose. Black Rot Downy and Powdery Mildews. Leaf Folder.	Copper Sulfate and Bordeaux Mixture. Bordeaux Mixture. Bordeaux Mixture. Paris Green.	Copper Sulfate before buds open. Before buds open. Before blossoming. First appearance.	Bordeaux before blossoming. When buds are fully open. After fruit has set. It is advisable to h	Just after fruit has set. After fruit has set.	10 to 14 days later. Repeat if necessary.	Repeat if necessary
CANTALOUPE.....	Beetles.	Paris Green.	When first leaves appear.	Repeat in 10 days.	Repeat 2d when fruit sets.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
CARRIAGE.....	Harlequin Bug. Melon Aphs.	Hand pick them; a Destroy all plants	on which first few	crop of mustard or lice appear; spray	turnips and spray the under side of leaves	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
GRAPE.....	Black Rot Downy and Powdery Mildews. Leaf Folder.	Bordeaux Mixture. Paris Green. Copper Sulfate.	Before blossoming. First appearance. Before buds well.	After fruit has set. It is advisable to h Bordeaux when buds are partially opened. Repeat as needed.	10 to 14 days later. Repeat 2d when fruit sets.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
PEACH.....	Canker Worm. Curculio. San Jose Scale. Blight.	Weak Paris Green. Paris Green. See note under Kerosene Emulsion. Apply when trees are dormant. Promptly remove a Same as for Peach	First appearance. Before blossoming. When fruit has set. When buds are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed. When fruit has set. Apply when trees are dormant. Best done in winter. Out off	The loose cotton around trunk of tree and all windfalls every few days.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
PEAR.....	Blight.	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
PLUM.....	Blight.	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
POTATO, IRISH.....	Colorado Beetle.	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
POTATO, SWEET.....	Black Rot.	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
STRAWBERRY.....	Rust and Mildews. Blight	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary
TOMATO.....	Blight	Paris Green.	When plants are 6 to 10 to 14 days later.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat as needed.	Repeat if necessary	Repeat if necessary

The efficiency of spraying will depend upon the time and thoroughness of the applications. Spraying for diseases must be in the nature of prevention and not as a cure. All sources of infection, such as diseased wood, diseased leaves and diseased fruit, should be removed and destroyed. Keep this Calendar for reference during the year. You may need to refer to it.



MARK HANNA STRAWBERRY.

The accompanying illustration is a single cluster of Mark Hanna strawberry originated by Mark T. Thompson, of Rio Vista, Va., ten years ago. It is a seedling of Bubach No. 5 which it resembles, but is much more productive and claimed by some to be larger, finer and of better quality, very long season and holds over much better than most varieties. It resists drought much better than most varieties. Taking it altogether it promises to be one of the most promising varieties introduced for many years. The accompanying illustration shows a plant with 95 fully developed berries and Mr. Thompson thinks it the largest cluster of berries ever produced by one plant. In productiveness it is simply wonderful.

We can recommend the above berry as we have seen it fruiting and tasted it, and we congratulate Mr. Thompson upon his success in producing such a valuable variety.

A Bloomington, Ill., paper says: "Central Illinois farmers in totalizing their profits for the year just closed say that the growth of sweet corn for the canning factories has been unusually profitable, and as much as \$60 has been realized in some cases for the product of a single acre, while in addition a quantity of valuable forage was left for the dairy cows."

GRAFTING AND BUDDING THE TOPS OF ORCHARD TREES.

Editor Southern Planter:

On most farms there are found unprofitable fruit trees growing. Also in many orchards unprofitable varieties have been planted. The farmer hesitates to cut them down because they are thrifty looking trees. Often times to cut them down would make an orchard look scattering. Such trees may often be changed to profitable ones by top working. The farmer often thinks of doing this but in the rush of spring work it is put off too late. Make preparations now for such work. Cut the scions now and put them away in a cool place to hold the buds back till the foliage begins to push out on the trees then commence grafting. Often times the farmer does not know exactly how to do this work and hesitates to undertake it. It is the simplest kind of thing. The desire for experimenting and finding out the secrets nature has in store for us is often most pronounced in the young. Let the boy on the farm undertake this work after he understands it thoroughly. Tell him that a whole miniature orchard of various varieties can be produced on one tree. The fruit will be like that grown on the tree from which the scion is taken and not like that grown upon the tree upon which the grafting is

done. Explain all this carefully to the young man to thoroughly arouse his interest.

HOW TO TOP GRAFT.

I will explain and illustrate only two methods. One known as whip and tongue graft, and the other as crown graft. The tongue graft method is best used on limbs less than one half inch in diameter and the crown method is best used on limbs from one-half inch in diameter up to two and a half inches in diameter.

The greatest point to observe closely in either grafting or budding is that of having the cambium (inner bark) of both stock and scion fit evenly together. If they do not fit water and air will get in and induce decay.

For crown grafting, cut off the limbs with a fine tooth saw, then split the crown with a knife or wedge. Sharpen the scion to fit evenly. Open the stock with some sharp wedges and insert the scions. It is best to have the last or upper buds on the scions project from the outside so that the limbs will branch out and not crowd each other so much. Cover the crown carefully with good grafting wax to keep out the water.

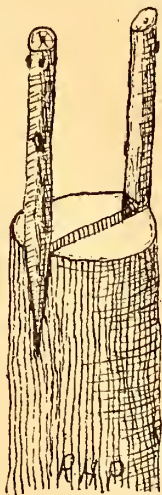
Perhaps waxed bands of cloth are best to tie a whip and tongue graft, since the scions are easily misplaced. This method is often used by nursery men and, in top working, it is best used on small side branches.

Some care should be exercised in the arrangement of these grafts on the tree, as the tops might be very uneven. Not all the tops should be cut off at once even in small orchard trees. One to three years should be taken to change the entire top. Care should be taken in removing water sprouts which will greatly injure the graft later on, if left alone.

A good grafting wax for out door work is made by melting together one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax, and four pounds of English resin. Stir well and then pour the mixture into cold water, then pull it till it becomes somewhat white. Then it may be rolled in oiled paper and be kept some time. Oiled cloth is made by cutting strips of the desired width and making a ball of it and soak it in the wax while it is hot.



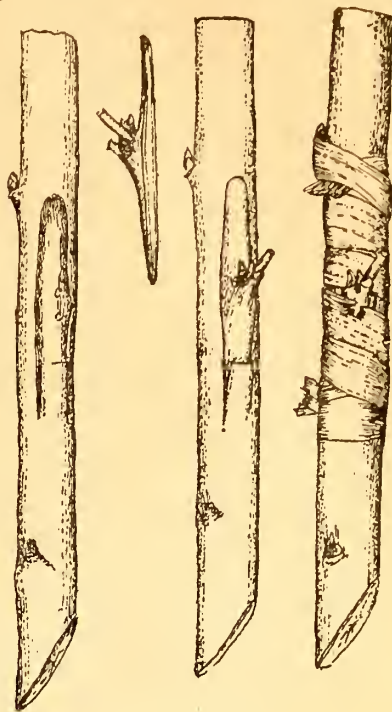
Whip or Tongue Grafting.



Crown Grafting.

SPRING BUDDING.

In all the text books on horticulture that I have seen where budding is described it is recommended that this operation be performed in the summer when the sap is active and the "bark slips." In a State further South we have had budding done successfully in January by what might be called the attachment method. I believe the method would be successful if used in this State early in the spring. If so, it would prove very useful, especially to nurserymen when used on all stock that failed to "take" during the summer. These buds could be forced out in the summer just the same as those that were put in last summer and the nurserymen would not lose any stock. Let the nurserymen try it this spring and report on it in the PLANTER. The farmer may also try it on his fruit trees to make limbs grow out where they may be wanted.



Budding.

The method simply consists in cutting a piece of bark with some wood attached, down about one inch on the tree, leaving it still attached at the lower end. Then use the knife transversely to cut off about two-thirds of this slip. Cut off a bud with some wood attached to fit this cut place. Insert the lower end of the bud between this slip and the stock, as shown in the drawing. Tie it tightly with raffia or soft corn shuck. The tie may be cut loose after the bud has become securely attached. The limb may then be cut off above the bud in order to force the bud out.

In all cases, care should be taken to select leaf buds and not fruit buds.

R. H. PRICE.

Montgomery county, Va.

When corresponding with advertisers, say you saw their advertisement in THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Live Stock and Dairy.

THE HANDLING OF EWES IN MARCH.

Editor Southern Planter:

More mistakes are made in the management of a ewe flock in Virginia in the month of March than at any other time of the year. It is a most trying period and the man who gets his ewes through this month without loss may well feel that he is fortunate.

In Virginia the lambs have all come by the first of March. Many of them are two months old and are pulling on their mothers as only such chaps can pull. Grass has not come yet or it is just beginning to show green and is sappy, watery, and weak in nourishment. The ewes are crazy for it and will work themselves to death to get their fill of it only to be poorly satisfied with nourishment. The man who has been feeding his ewes on dry feed alone can hear them gritting their teeth when he walks among them, can see some of them looking pale and haggard, can see the wool of his flock looking harsh and dry, can observe the best ewes falling off in their milk and many not feeding their lambs at all. He knows full well that his sheep are not doing right and he longs for the grass to come to save his sheep. He will be very lucky, if he gets through without loss of life, for before the month is gone he will find ewes with swellings under the jaw and others that have "gone off feed," while some have dwindled in strength, until they can barely follow the flock.

Have I overdrawn the picture? I have seen too many such flocks to be mistaken in my observations. I will say that I have described conditions that are to be found in a number of the Virginia flocks. Some flocks are different. In these the lambs are fat, the ewes strong and healthy. There is abundance of milk: the wool is smooth and lustrous: the skin is as pink as a cherry, there is no gritting of teeth or other symptoms of indigestion.

What makes the difference? I beg to tell how I think this last flock was managed through the winter and how the owner has planned to carry it through March.

These ewes were given a good grain ration through the winter, beginning with one small feed a day before Christmas. The grain ration was first corn and oats, but in a few weeks the corn is dropped and oats substituted. When the lambs begin to come in January the ewes are getting a ration of oats and bran in equal parts by weight twice a day with a little lin-

seed meal once a day. They have had clover hay or cow pea hay freely from the time the grass began to fail. Bright corn fodder is put before them every morning now and as soon as the winter gets under way one good feed of roots is given them. Nothing is better than Swedish turnips (rutabagas). When the lambs get about two weeks old the oats in the grain diet is increased to about two-thirds and the roots are increased. A field of fall rye furnished grazing in the fall and through December. The failing of this was indication of time for root feeding. Either this rye or wheat is to furnish grazing through March, and even in February in the milder portions of the State the ewes could pick up plenty of feed on the wheat fields.

Now that March has arrived the flock is found in prime condition and there is nothing to fear. The flock is now kept on the rye and wheat most of the day, but the oats and bran are fed morning and evening and the roots in diminishing quantity. By the middle of the month the roots may be abandoned and the grain ration, reduced gradually, may by the end of the month be about two-thirds of the maximum. The grass has started by this time. If one is so fortunate as to have orchard grass, there will be good grazing by the first of April in most parts of Virginia. I have never known sheep to hurt wheat by grazing it as late as April first. In fact, it seems to make it stool out more and make a more even growth. It might cut down the amount of straw, but the wheat yield would not be affected, unless improved. Since this is true, it is best to keep sheep from the grass pastures, as the grass during March is short and not nutritious as described above. During March the flock should have constant access to pure, clean water and it is best to keep salt where the sheep can get it as they need it. If you intend to feed worm powders to your flock, now is the time to begin. If you have suffered from parasites in the past, such as stomach worms and lung worms, it would be well to give the ewes a good dose of benzine or gasoline about the end of the month, being sure to get full directions if you don't know how to do it.

This kind of management of a flock will bring it up to spring grazing in fine shape and there will be no worrying over sick ewes, poor lambs, and unprofitable sheep. It is largely a matter of feed.

Maxwellton, W. Va.

H. B. ARBUCKLE.

THE SOUTHERN CATTLE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Editor Southern Planter:

Those who have kept in touch with the great cattle business of the United States will have observed a note of discouragement running through the writings and talks of our Northern and Western friends for the past year and especially during the latter months of the year. The ranges and feed lots have thrown onto an already overstocked market thousands upon thousands of cattle good, bad and indifferent. The principal reasons for this suicidal policy have been a gradual increase of land values making the cost of beef growing through the corn belt greater, the rise in the price of corn the staple feeding product of that section, the high price of farm labor, and the natural tendency of mankind to follow the crowd like a flock of sheep. Whatever the reason the fact is a glutted market, with continually falling prices and this in the face of the farther fact of there being—according to our most reliable information—a less number of cattle produced in proportion to population than several years ago when prices were much higher than to-day. In the writer's opinion only one result can follow this foolish scramble to knock out all present profits in cattle feeding and that is a short supply of good cattle in the near future, and a consequent stiff rise in prices.

To-day the Southeast is not figured upon at all as a cattle producing section. Now, how could the farmers of our section display better judgment than to go quietly to work breeding really first class cattle and be ready for the good prices that are sure to be paid for top cattle within the next two years. We have—or can have if we will—as good pastures as the Northern and Western stockmen can boast, can grow corn and other grain as cheaply as can our neighbors, and have right at our doors cotton seed meal, one of the very best feeds for beef production. The truth is corn silage and cotton seed meal are a hard combination to beat in the feeding of beef cattle. And then we can grow the best rough feed of any section of the country. Cow peas, soja beans, vetch, crimson clover, etc., are ours for the planting. With all our natural advantages it would seem to the writer that there must be something wrong with us if we do not avail ourselves of this opportunity offered, and prepare ourselves to put on the market thousands of car loads of first class cattle when the market calls for them, which it is sure to do by the time we can get them ready. And in this connection I want to insist that the cattle must be A1 if we are to reap the reward that should be ours. No warmed up scrub

steers will do. We must have good, well bred beef cattle, 20 to 30 months of age, that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds.

Brother farmers, is not this matter worthy of our attention along with the cotton and tobacco?

Rockingham Co., N. C.

A. L. FRENCH.

HARDINESS OF JERSEYS.

Editor Southern Planter:

I note in a recent issue of your paper a letter from Mr. Gardner on the subject of "The Large versus the Small Dairy Cow." He says, "The Jersey list reads like an obituary column, etc.," giving a list of casualties among this portion of the herd which would certainly indicate that the Wisconsin station had been unfortunate enough to select for this test a lot of thoroughly unsound cattle. It is, therefore, no wonder that they made no better showing in butter production.

My own experience with Jerseys has been very different from this. About 1890 I begun the formation of a herd with five registered cows and heifers and a few high grades. They were moved to my farm some fifty miles from here in 1897 and reached the maximum number which the farm will carry (twenty milk cows with their growing calves) in 1901. Since then we have had eight or ten cows for sale each year.

During this time the only sickness which has caused any cessation of milk production has been one case of garget which recovered with the loss of one quarter and subsequently produced 28 pounds of milk daily from the remaining quarters, and one cow who had two or three attacks of something like erysipelas when, as a matter of precaution, the milk was thrown away. Calves have all been carried full time and only one was still born. Two heifers died of hoven from something obtained in the woods in the late fall. Some ten or twelve calves died of indigestion, nearly all during the incumbency of a careless and indolent dairyman.

There are now on the place twenty cows in milk and twenty-seven heifers of various ages with not one unthrifty animal in the lot. Male calves are sold for veal.

During the time they have been on the farm they have had six different men in charge, all common farm hands who had served as helpers and been promoted.

They run out all summer and, during the winter spend the day in the yard when the weather is good, being housed at night and on rough days. They have no hay over them in the barn, nothing between them and the corrugated iron roof. They now have long coats of hair like the pictures we see of Highland

cattle, but are making over five pounds of butter per week as an average, though the majority of them calved last summer and there has been only one calf since the middle of November.

As will be seen from the above, they have had neither coddling nor even what might be called skilled attention but simply average farm conditions. There is certainly no lack of hardiness here, and as many other Jersey herds are fully their equals the conclusion naturally follows that the animals mentioned by Mr. Gardner were in no condition to enter a competitive or any other kind of a test.

Alleghany Co., Md.

B. S. RANDOLPH.

IN-BREEDING.

A subscriber from King William county, Va., sends us an extract from the Baltimore American's "Practical Farm Notes" in which the writer strongly condemns the crossing of pure breeds of cattle and urges the importance of always sticking to one breed if good results are to be assured and then goes on to advocate in-breeding in the following terms:

"Wherein could a betterment be made in our breeding better and purer types of cattle, especially dairy cattle?"

Stop the promiscuous breeding of all kinds and breeds of cattle in one herd. Select some breed best adapted to the conditions which exist, and get a sire of the best dairy breeding possible, and use this same sire for at least three generations. The first heifers will be 50 per cent. of the desired blood and influence. Breed them back to their own sire. The second generation will be 75 per cent. of dairy influence, and 75 per cent. of the relationship with their mixed influences and weakness will have disappeared, "crossed out," and if the second generation is again bred in line, the needed blood will be as 87 to 100. Then another sire of the same family blood, and as far removed from kinship as possible, is secured for the fourth generation, and the herd is freshened with new blood and not weakened. If the first sire is of strong vitality, there is not a reason in the world but that health, vigor and strong influence will be begotten each time—far more possible than it would be to introduce a new sire each generation, and with him introduce a new line of family faults and frailties, not to mention new heredities; while in the other case it would be a matter of confirming and making stronger the lines of the strongest and most desirable characteristics."

Our correspondent asks us to give our views on these breeding problems. We are heartily with the

writer on the subject of crossing different breeds. In this issue we have written a note on this subject to an article on crossing breeds of hogs in which we have expressed our views and refer our readers to it. On the inbreeding problem we are entirely opposed to the writer of the article. We believe that such inbreeding as is advised is bound to result sooner or later in unsound stock and often in barren stock. In the human race intermarriage in families has proved a prolific source of insanity, disease and sterility. Amongst cattle, the Jersey breed is the one in which this practice has been most persistently followed, and Jerseys are the one breed of cattle in which tuberculosis is most prevalent. It is true that inbreeding has resulted in the Jerseys in intensifying the power to produce milk and butter records, but we believe this has been wholly at the expense of the vitality and robustness of the breed. Breed to pure animals always, but use strains of blood not akin if strength and vitality is to be maintained. Our correspondent asks us also to explain about "wolves" in cattle. These so-called "wolves"—warbles is the correct name—are the grubs of a fly which lays its egg on the hair of the cattle and from thence the eggs are licked and pass into the stomach where they are transformed into grubs which make their way to the backs, usually about the loins of the cattle, and there remain burrowed under the skin until full grown, when they pass out through a small hole which they make through the hide and drop onto the ground, where after a time they hatch as flies to repeat their life history. The warbles do no harm to the health of the cattle but seriously damage the value of the hides. The grubs should be squeezed out of the small holes in the hides before they naturally pass out, and be killed by being crushed, and in this way the number of flies can be materially reduced each year. They may be killed by applying turpentine or kerosene in or on the opening in the hide without squeezing them out, but we prefer to squeeze them out and end their life history. The cattle should be examined in February and March and the work of destruction be then done. If deferred later many of the grubs will have escaped.

GRAZING HOGS.

We have repeatedly been asked recently how many hogs an acre of land will carry and have had to confess our inability to answer this question satisfactorily as it entirely depends on the size of the hogs, the

season and the crops grown. Discussing this question in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette Prof. Soule thus replies:

As to the number of hogs one can maintain on the land, that depends a good deal on the crops grown and on the season. Sometimes an acre of land will carry as many as ten good-sized hogs. In another season it may not carry more than five or six hogs. Then the number of hogs that an acre of land will carry depends very much on their size when put on the land. If put on shortly after weaning in the early spring fifteen or twenty hogs might be carried to the acre from 30 to 60 days, but if weighing from 100 to 150 pounds probably not more than six hogs could be carried for the same time. It is impossible for the writer to state except in the most general terms the number of hogs he can carry on this land. If he had 30 acres divided into five-acre lots, as in plan No. 2, there is no good reason why he should not be able to graze from 150 to 200 hogs, especially if he feeds them a small grain supplement and gives them the benefit of the fifteen-acre Bermuda lot and the large 85-acre wood-lot.

While plan No. 2 involves considerable fencing it presents the most satisfactory arrangement of the land to secure a good succession of crops. It is also desirable where hogs are to be grazed to erect permanent fences. Hurdles are all right except it takes too much time to move them about and when the hogs get a good size they are more likely to break them down. A good strong fence around the grazing lot in the beginning is the best policy.

A great variety of crops may be grown on these lots. For example, Nos. 1 and 2 might be seeded to winter oats this fall, No. 1 to be grazed through the late fall and winter and No. 2 when the crop begins to head out next spring. Nos. 3 and 4 could be planted to sorghum as early as possible in the spring. Nos. 5 and 6 might be given to two varieties of cow peas, say Warren's Extra Early and Whippoorwill, Black or Clay. Nos. 7 and 8 could be devoted to soy beans, using an early-maturing and a late-maturing variety. One or more of the lots might be put in sweet potatoes, peanuts or chufas. Cow peas, soy beans and peanuts are the three most satisfactory fall-grazing crops for hogs and possibly the easiest to cultivate and most likely to produce a good yield.

Of course where one desires to produce a good firm pork and to properly fatten the animals it is well to feed a little corn along throughout the year. A small amount, however, will be sufficient. From 10 to 15 bushels per animal with the grazing crops suggested should make good hogs weighing from 250 to 300 pounds at the end of six to eight months' grazing and feeding as suggested. There is no reason why every planter in the South should not grow all the

pork he needs and it will be a splendid thing when the practice becomes more general.

CROSS BREEDING OF PURE BRED HOGS.

Editor Southern Planter:

I would like to have your opinion in regard to the crossing of these two famous breeds of swine—the Berkshire and the Poland-China.

I have in many instances read, and also have been told by noted stock men that any cross of pure-bred animals would result in injury to the good qualities of both breeds.

But, nevertheless, I believe the said cross to be a desirable one, having last year raised a very fine hog of this cross. The cross produces an animal in many respects similar to the Berkshire.

It has the Berkshire's broad back and shoulders and the larger frame of the Poland-China.

Its ears are flopped a little but not quite so much as those of the Poland-China, thereby making an animal of a better appearance than the pure bred of either breed, and I think a more prolific one.

However, the one experiment is not sufficient proof to make firm my belief.

I have two pure bred Poland-China sows and also a registered Berkshire boar and sow. They are all about the same age. I will cross the Berkshire boar on Poland-China sows and also breed the Berkshire sow to him, trying to make them farrow as near the same time as possible.

As the result of this experiment I will know exactly which will be the most profitable, and later will report the result of the experiment through the columns of this most valuable journal.

If you consider this of enough interest I would be glad if you would devote a little space in the *PLANTER* to its discussion, and if any of your readers have experimented with the said cross I will be glad to hear from them.

G. E. A.

Amelia Co., Va.

Whilst it is possible that crosses of different pure bred animals may at times result satisfactorily yet the business is as a rule disappointing. We are entirely opposed to the practise as no man following such a method of breeding can ever tell what the result is going to be. It may be a good formed animal of good feeding or breeding character or it may be the rankest "scrub" ever bred. We have seen both results from one litter of pigs, and the like results with cattle and sheep. The more highly bred the parents and the longer their pedigrees in one line of breeding and therefore the more prepotent their blood the greater the chances are that the progeny

will be unsatisfactory. The long time which it takes to establish the type of a new breed which can be relied on to reproduce itself certainly is abundant evidence of the uncertainty which results from the interbreeding of pure bred animals of any kind. In the conflict which necessarily arises between the prepotency of the different blood lines the outcome is just as likely to be a reversion to an original type as to be a desirable animal. Select the breed you like the best and then interbreed the best lines of blood in that particular breed, and you may rely on getting a good animal, though some lines of blood in all breeds seem to "nick" better than others. Or if you are unable to indulge in the luxury of keeping all pure bred animals keep a pure bred male and breed him onto the best type of grades and you will certainly improve them as the sire's prepotent blood will assert itself.

—ED.

BREEDING AND FEEDING PROPERLY WILL PRODUCE GOOD COLTS.

Editor Southern Planter:

Now that the spring of the year is approaching, and the time for selecting a stallion to breed to is here, see that you select a good one. The first thing to consider is the breeding of the stallion. Do not waste time and money breeding to "scrub" stallions. If you do you will, as a rule, raise nothing but "scrub" colts, which will be an expense from birth, and never make saleable horses. Breed to a registered sire (for if he is registered you know that his breeding is what it should be for his class). Then breed for a purpose—that is to say, if you want to produce a draft animal, select a pure bred Percheron or other draft sire. If you want a coach horse, either the Hackney or French Coach Stallion will do. If your idea is to get something fast in harness for road or track, then breed to a Standard bred trotting stallion. If the desire is a gaited saddle animal, then the registered Kentucky Saddle Stallion is what you want. Last, but not least, if you want to produce a hunter, a horse that can gallop and jump day after day, let the sire be a Thoroughbred (running horse). After selecting the breed, being sure that you have a registered animal, then first of all be satisfied that the stallion is absolutely constitutionally sound—has good eyes, good bone, no splints or spavin, side bone or ring bone. He should be well shaped—that is, of good conformation for his class, and should certainly have good manners, and be easy to handle, considering his sex and breeding.

LET YOUR BROOD MARE BE A GOOD INDIVIDUAL ALWAYS.

Having been careful in selecting a good, well bred

sire, then support his good qualities and show your good judgment by breeding a good mare. Unless you want to sell registered stock, or want to produce a track animal for speed, I should not advise going to the expense of only breeding registered mares, as they are hard to get. But always pick out mares individually good when selecting for breeders. The stallion cannot do it all. Let your brood mare be well shaped, constitutionally sound, have good eyes, good joints, free from spavin, ring bone, etc. She should have good, all-round action, and be attractive in her class. And, above all things, should have a good disposition, and be thoroughly gentle. Never breed a mare until she has been carefully handled and is quiet. Treat every horse as gently as you would your pet dog, and especially should this apply to the treatment of the brood mare at all times, though more so when she is carrying the foal. Remember that she is about to be a mother, and has to suffer enough for her young's sake naturally, therefore her owner ought to always see that she is well cared for and kindly treated.

CARE FOR THE FOAL FROM BIRTH.

Never fail to care for the foal, simply because it is with its mother. The mother is caring for two the best she can, but you must help her by giving her the best of attention and all the good nourishing food that she will eat, besides plenty of grass in season. The colt will fully pay you for all this feed by converting it into bone and muscle, and thus making you a well formed, good sized, early matured animal, for which the demand is greater than the supply.

Teach the foal to eat early by giving the mother oats and bran in a box that the little one can reach. Keep the foal with its mother on a good pasture; have a shelter that will protect the two from the cold rains. If you will put some good hay under this shelter on a rainy night, though it be summer, the two will eat and enjoy the hay. Do not let your colts wear themselves out trotting after their mothers either in the field or on the road. Never let a foal under two months old go longer than two hours without being with its mother, for at least ten minutes. Do not let a mare that is giving milk get overheated, and never let the foal nurse when the mare is hot. Remember that fresh drinking water is the life of the mother as well as her young.

Never frighten a foal, but tame it from birth, and you will not have to break a three year old.

The breeding makes the foal,

That's pleasing to our eyes;

While feeding makes the bone,

The height, the muscle and size.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,

Blacksburg, Va.

State Veterinarian.

The Poultry Yard.

MANAGEMENT OF DUCKS.

Editor Southern Planter:

Prior to 1890 the duck was not considered a profitable fowl to raise. It was allowed free access to waterways or marshes, feeding mostly on fish and water insects. This food imparted to the flesh a strong flavor, making it objectionable, except to a few. As a matter of fact it is not at all necessary that the birds have access to water to be raised successfully. The only noticeable difference between "upland" and "water" ducks is that the latter are of prettier and cleaner plumage than the former.

The Standard recognizes ten breeds, as follows: The White Pekin, Colored Rouen, White Aylesbury, White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, Black Cayuga, Gray Call, White Call, Black East Indian, and the Crested White. Of the breeds, the first six are considered profitable; the two breeds of Calls and the Black East Indian are bantams; and the Crested White are almost purely ornamental. The Pekins are the most valuable, being good foragers, quite hardy, large and maturing early. The standard weight of the adult drake is 8 pounds; adult duck, 7 pounds. The ducklings feather rapidly and weigh from 12 to 14 pounds per pair the first year without much fattening. As layers they excel, averaging from 100 to 130 eggs each season.

The Colored Rouen is deservedly popular throughout the country, ranking next to the Pekin. It is a fine market bird but does not mature as early as does the Pekin. The flesh is very delicate. The eggs are not as large as those of the Pekin, and are diverse in color. The standard weight of the adult drake is 9 pounds; adult duck, 8 pounds.

BREEDING STOCK.

The proportion of the sexes should be about one drake to five or six ducks. Late in the season, when many of the ducks are broody, the proportion should be about one to ten. Be particular about this, as the eggs will be more fertile if a part of the drakes are removed.

A house 12x14 feet will accommodate nicely a flock of a dozen. The floor should be well covered with straw or leaves, as the ducks will lay at night or very early in the morning. By feeding only at night and morning, regularly, and always at the pen, the ducks can be easily shut up for the night. Nests are often made of 1-inch boards, 6 inches wide, 16 inches long, set 14 inches apart, and nailed to the back of the house. An inclosure should be given the breeding ducks as they do better confined. Give plenty of room and inclose the run with a 2-foot fence.

No description of poultry will devour so much, or feed so greedily. The troughs should be long and roomy, otherwise some will gorge themselves, while others will get but little. Do not keep food by them, as that will clog their appetites, and always affects the egg production, as well as the condition of the birds. Another essential point is that ducks will not produce their proper quota of fertile eggs on hard food alone. The natural food of the duck is principally vegetable and animal food obtained in streams and marshes. The passage leading from the throat to the gizzard direct is very small, making it impossible for the bird to assimilate or thrive on hard food. Feed a mixture of cornmeal, bran, cooked vegetables, roots, grain, grit, etc. Have a trough of water near by and never shut the birds up without permitting them to drink.

INCUBATION.

Collect the eggs early each morning to avoid chilling them. If any are soiled so that they must be cleaned, hold with the thumb and finger and rinse gently in water that has the chill removed but is not warm, let them drain but do not rub or you will remove the oily coat covering the shell and then they will fail to hatch. The germ seems capable of surviving a lower temperature than that of hens' eggs, but 55 or 60 degrees is safe, if the eggs are turned daily.

Fresh eggs give better results making it necessary to set the first laid eggs under hens. Five to seven are sufficient, according to the size of the fowl. Unless the nest is on the ground, particular attention must be paid to sprinkle the eggs daily with tepid water during the last two weeks of incubation. Twenty-eight days are generally required for hatching.

Because the eggs require much oxygen and give off so great a quantity of carbon dioxide it is essential to test thoroughly during incubation. An unfertilized duck egg is harmless, but if a fertilized egg dies in the process of incubation and is not removed it is likely to explode and cause annoyance. A decomposing egg is mottled or speckled with little points where the contents are oozing through the pores of the shell. Handle most tenderly in removing for it is more likely to explode than dynamite.

RAISING THE DUCKLINGS.

The season for raising ducks lasts from February to July. When the little fellows pip the shell they do not emerge as promptly as normal chicks, but stay quiet for perhaps twenty-four hours. On hatching let the mother retain her young upon the nest her own time, as they are very susceptible to change of temperature. Indeed, during the first three weeks of a duck-

ling's life, it is as tender as a little turkey, and should not be allowed to get wet. Prepare a coop and pen upon the short grass if the weather is fine, or under shelter if stormy. Here the duck and brood may be kept until the young are six or seven weeks old, when they are transferred to the growing houses.

FEEDING.

The three different methods are as follows: (1) Feeding for market (ten weeks old); (2) feeding young to be kept as breeders; (3) feeding for winter market.

The first feed should be cracker or bread crumbs and corn meal equal parts, hard boiled eggs and sand moistened with milk. After five or six days add wheat bran, meat scraps or meal and chopped greens. A breeder on Long Island recommends for the first feed corn meal, bran, coarse flour and sand. The hours for feeding are 6 and 10 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M.

When ducks are raised for breeders they are forced less, and the corn meal is reduced. In summer only one meal a day is necessary, composed of cooked vegetables or roots, thickened with bran and ground grain.

SUPPLYING WATER.

A young duck will sometimes choke if it has no water when eating. It cleans its bill with each mouthful. Tepid water is a preventive of cramps but no water should be provided for swimming until the birds are reasonably well feathered. Besides the sand used in the feed place a small quantity in the drinking vessels, also a box of grit and crushed charcoal in the pens. W.

MISTAKES WE MAKE.

In every vocation of life mistakes are made, and will be to the end of the chapter, and it is well that it is so for our mistakes help us to better things if only we recount them and aim each time to get a little nearer perfection.

As this is intended to help in the poultry business, I shall mention a few mistakes made along that line. We keep too many fowls through the winter to derive most profit from eggs, when they are highest. An over-crowded hen-house means an empty egg basket.

We do not buy our new stock in the fall when we could get them at small cost compared with the late spring. The first hatched fowls are best, and those offered in the fall are earliest hatched.

We do not begin feeding for eggs in time to have large returns when most in demand. A few hens well cared for do better than twice their number left to care for themselves.

We blame the hens, while we fail to study their needs and supply in winter what they can get for

themselves in summer. A busy, happy hen pays her owner well for every extra attention.

We do not keep nice, attractive nests in cold weather, nor warm water these cold mornings to warm the hens. They must sit on their feet till next feed hour, which is possibly overlooked if trusted to the hired boy.

No grit is supplied for cold, frozen days, when they must be housed for a long spell of cold. No meat, grass, oyster shells, nor anything more palatable than corn is offered for this stay indoors. If very long sickness results, then we wonder what is wrong with our chickens.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of care." No business prospers without a study of that business in its every detail. "Experience is a dear school," but it pays to know from experience what results we may expect from our treatment of stock in hand.

Let us be thorough and painstaking, putting forth our best effort, and thus have the approval of our own conscience, though the world should not approve.

MRS. JOHN F. PAYNE.

EGG-PRODUCING STRAINS.

Among poultry fanciers much has been done to develop particular strains of fowls inside the established breeds. For the most part, these strains have had reference more to form and color than egg production. So far as is publicly known, there are few strains that are developed along the egg-laying lines, though some breeders insist they have this object "partly" in view.

It takes generations of selection and breeding to make a really valuable strain, but the result would pay well in the production of eggs. We think the average fowl of any breed is a poor egg producer, but in every breed there are possibilities of very great improvement. It is frequently stated that a Plymouth Rock will lay 150 eggs a year: yet the result, if accurately counted, will come far, very far, short of this number, and that on farms where poultry is intelligently and properly cared for.

On the other hand, individual Plymouth Rocks have been known to lay 238 eggs in a year, and recently a breeder from California claims that 75 hens laid 17,400 eggs in 12 months, and 25 hens 6,251, an average of 231 in the first lot and of 250 in the second, which is, of course, phenomenal. With this breed, as well as with some others, it would be possible to develop a strain that would lay on an average 200 eggs per bird annually. As these extra eggs would be practically all profit, one can easily see the advantage of handling such a strain of birds, and the desirability of procuring such foundation stock as would help towards such a strain.

The Horse.

BREED FOR SIZE.

Editor Southern Planter:

Gentlemen,—I am a subscriber to your invaluable paper, and enjoy everything I find within its covers. I wish it was a weekly paper instead of a monthly. I would gladly pay four times the amount charged for the monthly to receive it four times a month. Why don't you make it a weekly and charge accordingly?

Having been breeding horses of various breeds for sixteen years in a small way, the Horse column, edited by "Broad Rock," is particularly interesting reading to me, and yet it was not until your issue of September, 1903, on page 579, at the bottom of the page, that I found in Broad Rock's note about the stallion Russell Rex exactly the keynote, according to my ear, of the proper tune to sing in praise of the trotting stallions offered in Virginia for the patronage of the public, and that keynote was slurred and softened, until a careless listener to the song of praise might fail to catch it. The words are: "Though a mastodon in size, being 16.3 in height and weighing close to 1,400 pounds," etc., and the writer goes on to say he is of symmetrical proportions and a very handsome horse, the writer had already credited him with the ability to trot close to 2:20.

Now, in few descriptions of trotting stallions in Virginia has Broad Rock given any emphasis to size. The readers of your journal can only conclude that the reason for the omission was due to the fact that of none of them was the size sufficiently great to justify comment, which brings me to the point I wish to emphasize. The little stumpy, trotting pony, or the bigger trotting slob, who can trot a mile in 2:00 minutes or thereabouts may do for the trotting race horsemen, who live and move and have their being in trotting training stables or tracks, but it has never struck me that those horses were the ones the farmers of Virginia ought to patronize, with the expectation of getting any money out of the sale of their colts. If you get a trotter, and this is a very uncertain "if," by breeding to the small trotting stud, and want to sell him, you are apt to be tempted to train him, or have him trained. If you undertake to train him yourself, whether you know anything about the business or not, the work with the horse will take you away from other work, or superintendence, and your other business will be sacrificed in your endeavor to "develop" your trotter, who may develop or not. If not, then you have drawn a blank in the horse line, and other things have gone to smash. If he does learn to go a few seconds faster, after months of work and worry, then

to sell him he must be taken to some city livery stable or track and there be shown and tried, and probably finally a purchaser found at a satisfactory price for the horse, but all this time the farm is going back. All this if you train him yourself. On the other hand, if you put him in the hands of a professional trainer, even an honest one, you never know when the bills will stop coming in for boots, shoeing, veterinary attention, etc. I have been there.

Again, when a farmer has a well bred large mare or two, and can find a big trotting stallion, the bigger the better, that can trot in 2:30 or better, and can breed his mares to such a horse, he may rest assured that with good feed and care, and such handling as he can give his colts, at five years old he can sell every one of them in Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, or any good market, quickly and at little cost, and will realize more profit from such a course of breeding than by gambling for speed. I never had any difficulty in selling at a good price a big horse of some beauty and style, and have often found and seen much faster but small horses hang on like a toe plaster.

For the farmers of Virginia, give us big sires to get big colts, to make sure some profit, sometimes a handsome one. In the cities of the United States there are always buyers looking for fine, large carriage horses, with some trotting action, and if you have such stock you can always sell it, and at a good price. It is needless to try to show that for his own use the farmer has absolutely no use for a small, fast trotter, and if the small, fast bred trotters can't trot, the farmer is "in the soup." I wish there were some such horses as I have described offered for public patronage in my neighborhood, but there are none. Why is it that size is subordinated too much to speed in the manufacture of the trotting breed of horses, essentially an American invention? W. R. C.

Westmoreland Co., Va.

SADDLE HORSES.

Editor Southern Planter:

"Broad Rock" gives us much information about the thoroughbred horses of Virginia, also the trotter, once in a while the Hackney, to which, by the way, I am not very partial, but that is immaterial, and sometimes he mentions jumpers, but he has nothing to say about a class of horses as beautiful as any, as intelligent as any, and as useful, the class known as gaited saddle horses. Not the walk, trot, gallop and jump favorites of the New York Horse Shows, but the American saddle horses, on whose back a man can

ride and attend to business for six days in the week, and when Saturday night comes be no more tired, if as much, as if he had covered the same distance in a rubber tired buggy. I have ridden these horses, but don't own one now.

W. R. C.

NOTES.

Not a month passes but testimonials are received regarding the value of the PLANTER as an advertising medium.— We are deeply appreciative of all such.

We take pleasure in publishing the following interesting communication from Mr. Percival Hicks, whose farm is near North P. O., Mathews county, Va.:

"I have recently sold to E. R. Rajnoldo, 79 Victoria street, Toronto, Canada, the bay stallion Bloscellus, 25401, by Blosclops, son of Orange Blossom, dam Marcella, by Sir Walkill. He is ten years old, and stands 16.2, while built in proportion. He will be used by his new owner as a sire of coach horses, for which, on account of his fine size, rich color and even temper, he seems admirably fitted. Indeed, it seems a pity that such a horse should leave this country, and not find ready sale at home at a profitable figure, but Mathews is distinctly a race horse county; then, too, in competition with such trotting sires as Letcher, 2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$, by Dictator; Bedworth, 2:22; Pilot Medium, Jr., 2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$; Edworth, 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sable Rock, by Sable Wilkes, he had little opportunity in the stud, and I did not find him a profitable investment, hence the sale of this son of Blosclops. I now have in stable Kisses, holder of the track record at Newport News at three-quarter mile heats, and the black mare Alverna, by Cuthbert, son of Cuylerdam by Frank Morgan. This mare can show a 2:10 gait pacing, and is in foal to Pilot Medium, Jr., 2:09 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the prospective foal is nominated in the Western Horseman Futurity for foals of 1904, value \$6,000. I am hoping that this foal may place Virginia in the front rank as a producer of early speed, an honor that her mild climate and short winters entitles her to try for. Indeed, no State this side of the Rocky Mountains has a better winter climate for growing stock, and we have the stallions, but as yet nothing like so many approved mares as I should like to see."

Dr. James Kerr, prominent in professional and other circles in Washington, D. C., and proprietor of the Antrim stud, Warrenton, Virginia, writes me that his horses are wintering finely. The former good race horse Chorister heads the stud, and the brood mares number about a dozen head, all bred in lines likely to produce winners. Chorister, the son of Falsetto and Addie C., is a bay horse of splendid physique, standing 16.2 in height and weighing 1,300

pounds. Formerly, in the noted Castleton stud, Lexington, Ky., he sired while there a number of good ones, among them Whitechapel, a horse known on both continents. The returns are not all in for 1903, but during the previous year his get won over \$28,000 on Jockey Club tracks, and with \$1,500 won by Maria Bolton at Charleston, S. C., a track not recognized, swells the total to something more than \$30,000. This was some \$15,000 more than was credited to any other Virginia thoroughbred sire. Young Dion Kerr, one of the crack gentleman riders of the South, has charge of affairs at Antrim, and the five yearlings on the place by Chorister from the farm mares, he thinks will compare favorably with many seen in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

The advertisement of Wealth, 2:10, which appears in this issue is decidedly interesting, as it refers to a harness horse with a faster record than any other stallion kept for service in the State. Wealth is in the stud at Gordonsville, Va., in charge of S. F. Chapman, whose father, Col. W. H. Chapman, purchased the handsome son of Gambetta Wilkes and Magnolia, by Norfolk, when a suckling by his dam's side, and has seen him develop grand individuality along with speed of a sensational order. Gambetta Wilkes is one of the handsomest and most successful sons of the immortal George Wilkes. His get have proven winners on all the big tracks, and he is the leading sire of 2:10 performers now, and promises at no distant date to lead all sires of standard performers that has ever lived. On his maternal side Wealth gets the potent blood of Nutwood, as his dam was sired by Norfolk, a son of that illustrious sire, and back of that comes more trotting and thoroughbred blood. Write Mr. Chapman for the stud circular of his horse and study his blood lines.

The brown colt Featherbone, by Whalebone, dam Alcyrene, a daughter of the famous dead Alcyone, which I sold last fall through an advertisement in the PLANTER to D. C. Lester, of Hatfield, Ark., is doing nicely in his Southern home, and promises to develop both speed and race horse quality. He is now two years old. His dam, Alcyrene, I sold to M. W. Savage, of the International Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Minn., and she has been mated with Directum, 2:05 $\frac{1}{4}$, regarded as one of the greatest sires alive today. Mr. Lester formerly bred trotters in Idaho and sold several for good figures, but now his time is taken up with duties connected with his office of sheriff of Polk county, Ark., still he devotes his spare time to breeding fine horses and fancy live stock, for which he is well fitted on account of a practical knowledge of pedigrees and blood lines. Featherbone will be developed by Mr. Lester and then placed in the stud.

BROAD ROCK.

Miscellaneous.

VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG.

(AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.)

The great increase in the number of students at the college, and the constant applications made for admission from all parts of the State, has produced such congestion in the class rooms, dining hall and dormitories that the Board of Visitors have been compelled to apply to the Legislature of the State for a special appropriation to enable them to meet the requirements and to obviate the necessity for refusing admission of students. They desire also to bring the agricultural side of the college into due proportion with the mechanical side. In the past few students applied to take the agricultural course. Now farmers are appreciating the value of science as an adjunct to their calling, and are asking that their sons shall have scientific training at the college. There are to-day more students taking the agricultural course than ever before in the history of the college. This and the probability of still more students desiring such instruction next term imposes upon the Board the duty of supplying the necessary facilities in the way of buildings and equipment. In comparison with the agricultural colleges of many of the other States, the buildings and equipment of our college for the teaching of scientific agriculture are most meagre and insufficient. We have been unpleasantly reminded of this in articles in several of the agricultural journals recently. The standing which the college has attained as a training place for young men in the mechanical arts has brought it into prominent notice in other States. This has led to special investigation by journalists of those States of the status of the college, and its equipment. Whilst one and all praise the mechanical side of the college and the work it has done and is doing as evidenced by the large number of graduates holding responsible positions in this and other countries, there is an equal unanimity in lamenting the facilities afforded by the agricultural department of the college. This should not be allowed to continue, and will not, if the Legislature will only find the money wherewith to remedy it. If the appropriation now asked of \$200,000 be granted not only will this deficiency be made good, but accommodations will be provided for further students in all departments. To-day there are nearly 700 of the sons of Virginia receiving instruction at the

college, a large number of them the sons of farmers. If the necessary buildings are provided, not less than 1,000 young men of the State will in all probability next session be learning how to do in the best way something to earn a good living, and not merely how to talk. We have *talkers* in excess already, we want *doers*. Let the members of the Legislature hear from every farmer in the State *at once*, urging the making of the appropriation asked. The college is the farmers college; let it be made the greatest institution in the State, as they are the greatest factor in the State's progress.

BIRDS AND THE FARMERS.

We notice that some wiseacre in the Legislature wants to place a price on the scalp of the crow and the poor hawks are already in many counties thus handicapped. We desire to protest against such legislation, and would ask our farmer friends to support us in this matter by writing their representatives on the subject. Investigation by a large number of authorities has settled the question that the crow is the farmer's friend, and not his enemy. His diet is almost wholly insectivorous at all times, and certainly so during the breeding season. We knew a case where a farmer was very wroth with a flock of crows for frequenting his newly seeded wheat. He was satisfied that they were eating the seed and pulling it up as it germinated. One was shot, and examination of this crow showed not a single grain of wheat, but a crawful of wire worms and grubs. This man was ever after a friend of the crow. In like manner the hawk is a much maligned bird. Whilst it is true that some members of the hawk family kill chickens, yet it is equally true that nearly all the hawks are great destroyers of mice, rats and other small animals of various kinds, which are destructive of crops. A few years ago in the South of Scotland hawks and owls were nearly exterminated by the game keepers. As a result the whole section was infested with a plague of rats and mice, which consumed an immense amount of grain and fodder before they could be destroyed. If our legislators must do something in the way of legislating as to the birds we would strongly urge that they repeal the legislation protecting the Turkey Buzzard and in the place of protection offer a good reward for the destruction of these birds. They are the great means whereby hog chol-

era and other infectious and contagious diseases of animals are spread over the State. It should be made a penal offence for any one to throw out a dead animal to be consumed by buzzards. Make it imperative that all dead animals be either burnt or buried deeply; get rid of the buzzards and we will soon be rid of hog cholera and other infectious and contagious diseases of animals, or shall have them confined to the limited areas, where outbreaks may occur.

POLYGONUM SACCHALINENSE; SACHALIEN BUCKWHEAT.

Editor Southern Planter:

Replying to an enquiry in the last issue, *polyg-num sacchalinense* is as the Latin name indicates, not a clover, but a buckwheat. It is a perennial growing wild on the desert island of Sachalien, in the Sea of Okhotsk, on the east coast of Siberia.

The plant was for the first time advertised for sale about four years ago in Germany and Russia. A photograph shows that it grows from 7 to 8 feet high, resembling tobacco. It is claimed that this sachalien buckwheat grows on all kinds of soil, even on sandy and gravelly soils, and that it withstands the hardest winters as well as the hottest summers. When the plants are well established, they should last 20 years with little care. The young shoots are juicy and tender, and should be cut when about 4 feet high. From 2 to 3 crops may be harvested every year, or one crop, if the plants are allowed to grow to the full height of seven or eight feet. It is said that it is not advisable to buy the seed, as it is difficult to get it pure. The seed firm of Ernest Bahlsen, Weinberge, Prague, Bohemia, offers seedlings for sale: 1,000 plants, \$47; 100, \$5; 25, \$1.50; 10, 75 cents. If the seed or the plants can be bought here I am not aware of it.

H. WINKELMAN.

District of Columbia.

REMEDY FOR LICE ON CATTLE.

Editor Southern Planter:

In reply to J. D. H. for a remedy for lice on cattle I will give my remedy which has proved very effective. I had several heifers that were looking badly notwithstanding they were well fed and housed. I had never had a lousy cow and felt rather insulted when told they were lousy and paid no attention to them, but soon one of them got so weak she could not walk a hundred yards. I became alarmed and condescended to examine her, and to my horror, I think there was a louse for every hair.

It was a cold February day, but a sunny day. I knew she would die if not relieved at once. I made

a tea from a bundle of tobacco to two gallons of water and put in enough kerosene to make it smell strong. I took the leaves and rubbed the tea thoroughly all over her. This was early in the morning. By night every louse seemed to be dead, but in a few days I saw others. I washed her the second time and got rid of all the brood. I never saw any bad effects from it. I treated all the others with like success and have never had a louse since.

N. S. WATKINS.

Goochland Co., Va.

We can endorse this remedy from personal experience.—Ed.

HOG RAISING.

Editor Southern Planter:

Years ago after I had lost nearly a hundred hogs and despaired of raising hogs, having only seven left, I accidentally saw in an agricultural paper an article on hog cholera and was so much impressed with the same that I at once tried the preventive suggested and as a result had no more disease. The remedy was nothing but plenty of wood ashes where the hogs could get them.

Before this time I always had great trouble to get my hogs to fatten. Now I would as soon try to raise chickens without Polk Miller's Victory Chicken

Powhatan Co., Va.

W. W. HOBSON.

Food as not to give my hogs plenty of ashes. As the result of eating the ashes they had no bowel worms or boils on their livers whilst before they were full.

A better preventive of disease than wood ashes alone is wood charcoal 1 pound, sulphur 1 pound, sodium chloride (salt) 2 pounds, sodium bicarbonate 2 pounds, sodium hyposulphite 2 pounds, sodium sulphate 1 pound, antimony sulphide (black antimony) 1 pound. Pulverize and thoroughly mix. Give a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs once a day. Mix with the slop food and the hogs will eat it readily.—Ed.

FOREST HOME FARM, LOUDOUN CO., VA.

The proprietor of this farm writes us that during the last year he sold over 250,000 pounds of 4.7 per cent. milk and 130 hogs and pigs. Since November 1st last the farmers delivering milk to his creamery (about 3,000 pounds per day) have received for their product 30 cents per pound for their butter fat and have had the skim milk returned to feed to their own stock. Such a record must be very gratifying to the farmers of that section and shows what may be done to improve the condition of the farmers by the establishment of a creamery in almost any county of the South.

THE Southern Planter

PUBLISHED BY
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER PUBLISHING COMP'Y.
RICHMOND, VA.

ISSUED ON 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

J. F. JACKSON,
Editor and General Manager.

B. MORGAN SHEPHERD,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
Rate card furnished on application.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER is mailed to subscribers in the United States and Canada at 50c. per annum; all foreign countries and the city of Richmond, 75c.

ALWAYS GIVE THE NAME of the Post-Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we cannot be responsible.

Address THE SOUTHERN PLANTER,
RICHMOND, VA.

Entered at the Post-office, Richmond, Va., as second-class matter.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We wish to impress upon our advertisers the necessity of having ALL advertisements, no matter whether new or change of copy, in our office by the 24th of each month. Advertising forms close on the 25th. We are compelled to leave a number of advertisements out of each issue because they are received too late.

WITH THE ADVERTISERS.

The Majestic Rotary Washer is advertised in this issue by the Richmond Cedar Works.

Mr. Percy L. Banks has a card on another page offering "Bug Death," an insecticide, which is rapidly coming to the front.

Messrs. Shannon Bros. have an attractive ad in another column. They can handle commission orders for pure bred stock on short notice.

Agricultural lime can be had of Messrs. T. C. Andrews & Co. Look up their card.

Mr. H. C. Ward who has the largest broiler plant in this section, is offering some of his well known stock, from which he makes his celebrated broilers.

The Park Poultry Yards is a new advertiser in this issue.

"M. D. L." desires to purchase a flock of common goats.

Choice nursery stock, ornamental trees, etc., can be had of the Murrell Orchard & Nursery Co.

A new Berkshire advertiser in this issue is Mr. John Calhoun. He has the right foundation stock. Better get his prices.

The Monarch Grubber & Stump Puller is offered by the agent for this State, Mr. J. W. Ritchie.

The Risdon Seed Co. has a card in another column, to which we invite attention.

The Virginia Hill Poultry Farm is offering first class stock and eggs from the most popular strains.

The Granite Poultry Yards are offering eggs and choice stock of Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Look up their ad and write for prices.

The Norfolk Farm Supply Co. has an attractive card on another page. Farmers who are needing any farm tools or supplies, should get in correspondence with this firm.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. has several attractive ads in this issue.

Zenoleum, the well known sheep dip and disinfectant, is offered to our readers for the first time in this issue. Kindly refer to the ad and write for some further information in regard to this successful dip.

If you want Clean Fields and Clean Crops, Sow

Wood's Trade Mark

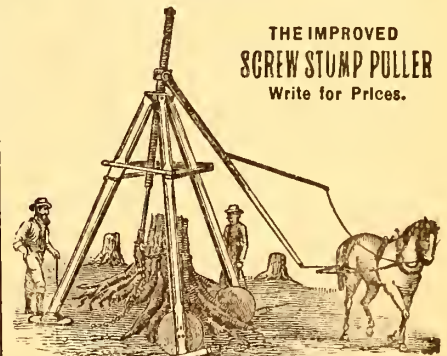
Clover and Grass Seeds.

They are the best and cleanest qualities that it is possible to procure—free from plantain, daisy, wild carrot and other objectionable weed seeds, often found in ordinary clover and grass seeds.

Wood's Seed Book for 1904

gives the most complete information and up-to-date experience about all Grasses and Clovers. Mailed free on request. Write for Seed Book and special Price List of Grass and Clover Seeds.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,
RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.



THE IMPROVED
SCREW STUMP PULLER
Write for Prices.

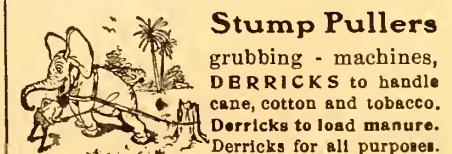
Chamberlin Mfg. Co., Olean, N. Y., U. S. A.

HERCULES STUMP PULLER



Clears an acre of heavy timber land each day. Clears all stumps in a circle of 150 ft. without moving or changing machine. Strongest, most rapid working and best made.

Hercules Mfg. Co., 413 17th St., Centerville, Iowa.



Stump Pullers

grubbing - machines, DERRICKS to handle cane, cotton and tobacco. Derricks to load manure. Derricks for all purposes.

Dept. L. NATIONAL HOIST & MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co. are offering their up-to-date Manure Spreader.

The Belcher & Taylor A. T. Co. have a couple of ads in this issue, one of their corn planter and the other of a fertilizer distributor. We have frequent inquiries for the latter and beg to suggest that this is the place to get it.

Curry Bros., seedsmen, have an interesting ad in another column.

The Hench & Dromgold Co. resume their spring advertising in this issue. Their Daisy Corn Planter is the offering this month.

The B. F. Baker Co. are advertising their traceless harness. Look up the ad.

The International Harvester Co. has several ads in this issue giving information in regard to their various branches. Kindly look up these ads, so you will know where to apply for repairs as well as new machines.

Parties desiring to purchase eggs, poultry, poultry supplies, or incubators, should look through this issue carefully. There will be found scores of ads of prominent dealers and our readers should have no difficulty in being accommodated.

The real estate men always find the SOUTHERN PLANTER a profitable advertising medium. We suggest, therefore, that any one desiring to buy, sell or exchange a farm should look through our columns before placing their property in the hands of an agent.

The Electric Wheel Co. is using enlarged space in this issue to exploit its Low-down Handy Wagon and metal wheels.

Dr. Jos. Haas would like to send every hog raiser and breeder a copy of his book entitled "Hogology." Look up his ad and send for the book.

Mr. A. Pollard has two ads in this issue which will interest all horsemen.

H. Armstrong is offering some bargains in Herefords and Dorsets. We invite attention to the : d.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

PLANO HARVESTERS

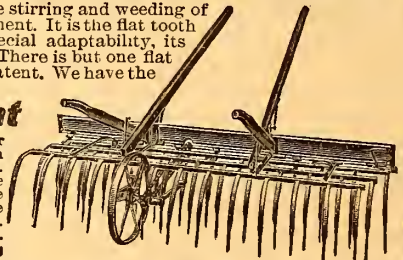
International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

HALLOCK *Combined* **Weeder and Seeder**

The farmer who knows the value of light surface stirring and weeding of growing crops recognizes in this the prize implement. It is the flat tooth cultivator. You know what that means—its special adaptability, its service, its results. Increases crop 25% to 40%. There is but one flat tooth—the only satisfactory tooth—the Hallock patent. We have the right to manufacture it.

The Seeder Attachment

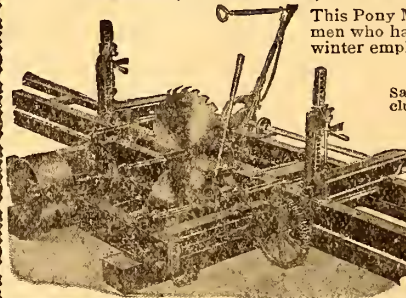
means getting a good stand of clover, timothy and other grasses. It sows them all, and its positive force feed can be adjusted to sow accurately from 2 to 18 quarts per acre. Especially valuable in the wheat fields, as the surface cultivation benefits the wheat and at the same time the grass seed is sown and lightly covered. The seeder can be readily attached to or detached from the weeder frame. Either is sold separately when desired. Catalogue is free. Don't fail to write for free book of field scenes, showing half-tones from photographs of the weeder in actual use.



Keystone Farm Machine Co., 1554 North Beaver Street, York, Pa.

DeLoach Saw Mill

Special for the Man with Light Power and Heavy Timber.
Cuts 2,000 to 10,000 Feet per Day. 4 to 20 h. p.



This Pony Mill is especially adapted to the use of threshermen who have engines, enabling them to secure profitable all winter employment when the threshing season is over.

We Make All Styles

Saw mills from smallest to largest capacity. A great exclusive feature in the De Loach Variable Friction Drive.

Our advantages in cheap Southern labor and superior and low-priced lumber, iron and steel enable us to make the best saw mills for least money of any manufacturer in the world.

Our Mill Machinery Line includes Shingle Mills, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Stave Mills, Lath Mills, Water Wheels, Portable Grinding Mills, Shafting, etc. Ask for Saw Mill and General Machinery Catalogue. Mailed free for the asking.

De Loach Mill Mfg. Co.,
Box 600 Atlanta, Ga.

FARQUHAR MACHINERY

Send for handsome new
1904 Catalogue.

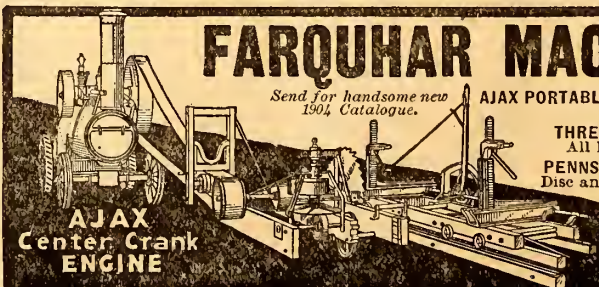
AJAX PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES
All sizes.

THRESHING MACHINES
All kinds—20 to 40 inch.

PENNSYLVANIA GRAIN DRILLS
Disc and Hoe. Improved for 1904.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS
with friction feed and log turner.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Ltd.
York, Pa.



CATALOGUES.

The annual catalogue of The Watt Plow Co., Richmond, Va., is before us. We are not quite sure, but we think this company has surpassed all previous efforts in getting up a thoroughly attractive and interesting catalogue. It is chock full of illustrations, descriptions and prices of every implement and appliance used on or about the farm: Carriages, harness, threshers, engines, saw mills, evaporators, harvesting machinery, all of the latest patterns. All farmers are invited to send for a copy.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill., have just issued their 20th annual catalogue, and as usual with this company, it is a most elaborate one. The Reliable people are nothing if not unselfish. They do not believe their yearly catalogue should be entirely taken up by themselves in advertising their goods, but sufficient space is given to the description of their incubators, brooders and supplies, and the remainder devoted to general information on poultry subjects, making it a most valuable book for anyone who raises poultry. It gives many practical pointers that would require years of experience to acquire. Every reader of this paper should have a copy. Write for one. Mention this paper when writing.

The Electric Wheel Co., Quincy, Ill., send us its latest catalogue. It is a beauty. It deals, of course, with the Electric Low Down Wagons and metal wheels. This company, in introducing its broad tire wheels, is doing more for the good roads movement, than nine-tenths of the legislatures in the country. As to the Low Down Wagon, anyone who has ever used one or seen one, knows the enormous amount of labor they save. The matter is treated fully and illustrated aptly in the catalogue. Send for it. Address, Box 146, Quincy, Ill.

One of the most striking catalogues that has reached our table this season is that of the Ohio Carriage Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. It is a splendid example of the printer's art and is filled with interesting descriptive matter and illustrations of this company's celebrated Split Hickory vehicles. This company has another booklet, "Good Buggies and how they are made," which will be mailed to anyone for the asking, regardless of whether he wants to buy a buggy or not. Be sure and get both the catalogue and booklet. Address the company at Station 41, Cincinnati, O.

The B.F. Baker Co., Burnt Hills, N. Y., is a new advertiser in this issue. We hope you have seen their ad and will write for a catalogue. This company is advertising Traceless Harness. Did you ever hear of or see a set? Probably not. The catalogue gives full information and testimonials from orchardists and others who have used them.

FOUNDED

1802.

GOLD MEDALS:

Paris, 1900. Pan-American, 1901.

Thorburn's Seeds

for over a hundred years have been universally recognized as the standard of excellence. They received the GOLD MEDAL (the highest award) both at the Paris Exposition of 1900 and at the Pan-American, 1901.

Our Catalogue

—the 103d successive annual edition—contains a more complete assortment and fuller cultural directions than any other seed annual published. It is beautifully illustrated, not with highly colored exaggerations, but with the finest half-tones from life photographs. It contains 144 large size pages, and is in every respect and without exception the most complete, most reliable, and most beautiful of American Garden Annuals. We will mail it FREE.

Market Gardeners

are invited to send for our special price list of high-class vegetable seeds for truckers and large market growers. It contains all sorts of approved merit.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

36 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

.. ELMWOOD NURSERIES ..

—WE ARE GROWERS AND OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF—

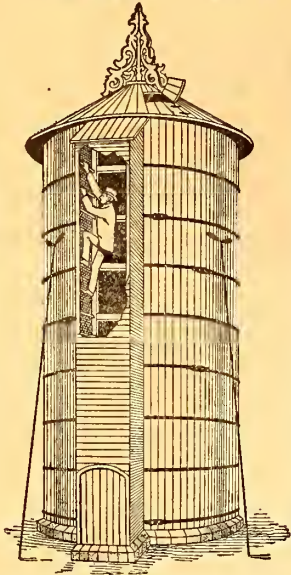
Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Grapevines in large assortments, **Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Horse-Radish, Asparagus, Dewberries** and an extra fine lot **Raspberries**. Splendid assortment **Ornamental** and **Shade Trees, Ornamental Shrubs** and **Hedge Plants**.

EGGS from B. P. ROCK and BROWN LEGHORN FOWLS at \$1.00 per 12. Also a few pullets and cockerels of these breeds at \$1.00 each for immediate delivery. Write for Catalogue to

J. B. WATKINS & BRO., Hallsboro, Va.

The "LANSING"
PERFECT TUBULAR SILO
is the Best Silo Made.

It has continuous Hoops and continuous Door-way. Have no other.



Insist on having the Lansing, It Will Save Your Entire Crop.....

A. M. D. HOLLOWAY,
Builders Exchange, Phila., Pa., U. S. A.
Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Clark's Tools for Large Hay Crops

Clark's Rev. Bush Plow and Harrow cuts a track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep. Connects the subsoil water. It is an excellent machine for covering in sugar cane. Strength guaranteed.
Can plow a newly cut forest, stump, bush, or bog land, leaves land true, clean for any crop.

Clark's Double Action Cutaway Harrow moves 15,000 tons of earth in a day.
Send for Circulars.

Clark's Rev. Sulky Disc Plow Made single or double. One or two furrows five to ten inches deep; 14 inches wide. For two or four horses. Light draft. No side draft. No similar plow made. When Clark's grass tools are used as directed in his grass circular, we, the C. H. Co., guarantee them to kill wild mustard, charlock, hard hack, sunflower, milk weed, morning glory, Russian thistle or any other owl plant that grows, or money refunded. Now is the time to commence work for next year's seeding to grass.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,
Higganum, Ct., U. S. A.

WITH HUSKS ON

or off, cob corn or shelled, all grains. It will not choke. There's speed and fine or coarse grinding with
**Kelly
DUPLEX
Grinding Mills.**
Steady force feed. Double breakers, double set burrs. Little power, any kind, runs them. 4 sizes. Catalog free.
The O. S. Kelly Co., Springfield, Ohio.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.

Put one can of tomatoes and half of an onion chopped fine in a pan to stew for twenty minutes, till they can be passed through a sieve. Then put them in a boiler and add half a teaspoon of soda, a tablespoon of sugar, a teaspoon of salt, black pepper and a pinch of parsley. Keep this at the boiling point. Rub two large tablespoons of butter until smooth, and pour slowly over them a quart of scalding milk. Let it cook until it is creamy, then just before serving pour the tomatoes and milk together very slowly, and put on the table at once. Do not cook at all after they are mixed as there is great danger of the milk curdling. Have small squares of toast to eat with this, putting a handful into each plate and pouring the soup over.

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.

In the spring as the celery is hard to get and is rarely as tender as would like to have it, it is a very good plan to make soup of it, and if you have your own celery bed the short rough pieces and the roots can be used and they are really better than the long tender pieces, as they have more of the celery taste.

Chop up enough to measure one quart, in small pieces, add to it one quart of boiling water and let it cook until thoroughly tender. Mash it and rub it all through a sieve, allowing as much of the pulp to go through as possible. Melt two large spoons of butter and stir into it two heaping tablespoons of flour, when well blended, not browned, add slowly one quart of scalding milk, stir until smooth and creamy and then put in the prepared celery, half a teaspoon of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste. Add half cup of whipped cream just before serving.

STUFFED BEEF STEAK.

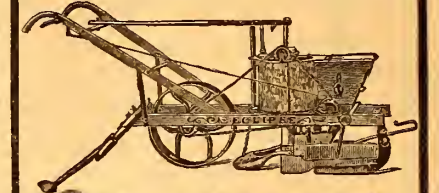
Select three nice pieces of round steak. Lay one in the bottom of a pan and make a stuffing just as for turkey, with the addition of some small pieces of chopped onion or onion juice. Spread this evenly over the steak and put on the next piece treating as before and then put on the top piece, sprinkling some of the dressing over it. Pour about three cups of boiling water in which you have melted two tablespoons of butter over this. Pin it all together with sharp pieces of wood, if you have no skewers, and bake slowly for two hours, basting several times. Serve hot, slicing through all three pieces.

BAKED BEEF.

Buy a cheap cut, the neck, or any of the odds and ends, without much bone. Run it through the meat chopper, or sausage grinder. To about two quarts put a pint of stale bread crumbs, three raw eggs, salt, pepper, and a half cup of melted butter, half cup of tomato catsup, or soup mix-

Corn Planting

and fertilizing go hand in hand. You can plant in hills, drills or checks and put in the ground all commercial or home made fertilizers in any condition, as wet, lumpy, etc. with

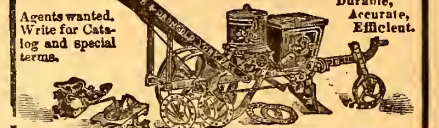


THE ECLIPSE

Corn Planter and Fertilizer Distributor, With Improved Row Marker.

Adapted as well to Peas, Beans, Beets, etc. Hills 6 to 45 inches apart. Distributes 50 to 450 lbs. fertilizer per acre. Wide and easy adjustment. Light draft, weight 150 lbs. Easy to handle, a model for accuracy and durability. Investigate our Eclipse Two Row Two Horse Planter. Agents wanted in new territory. Write for circulars and terms.
BELCHER & TAYLOR A. T. CO.,
Box 25, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

DAISY Corn... Planter



Agents wanted. Write for Catalog and special terms.
Durable, Accurate, Efficient.
A single row corn planter, made with or without fertilizer attachment. Has either double or concave single wheel. Has 4 rings or dropping dies. Dropping and fertilizer feed regulated by link chain belt. 5 chain wheels for dropping corn. Drops 1 grain from 11 to 19 inches or 2 grains from 22 to 33 inches apart. 3 extra feed wheels for fertilizer attachment drills 20 to 535 lbs fertilizer per acre. Ground wheel in front can be raised or lowered for deep or shallow planting. Extra rings can be supplied for dropping or drilling peas, beans, ensilage corn, etc. Write for Catalogue
HENCH & DROMGOLD, York, Pa.

The Best Power

after all is steam power. The best example is here shown in our

LEFFEL ENGINES

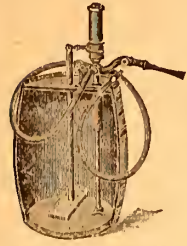
with Stationary Tubular Boiler
This outfit contains all the Leffel superiority and efficiency. Easy steamers, little fuel, easy handling, always in order, long lived, safe, etc. This style made 10 to 40 H.P. Many other styles of engines and boilers for all purposes. Get free book "Power Economy and Efficiency."
James Leffel & Co.
Box 134
Springfield, Ohio.

MEND YOUR OWN SHOES.

Send for our complete
Cobbler's Outfit ONLY 55c.

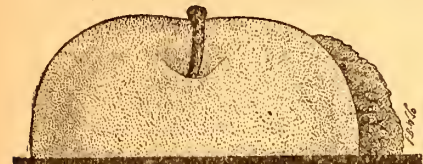
ONLY 55c.
Contains half-soleing iron stand with 3 reversible lasts, 1 shoe knife, 1 shoe hammer, 1 pegging awl, 1 harness awl, 1 sewing awl, 2 papers of shoe nails, 1 wrench for awl handles. A complete set of tools for shoe and harness mending, packed in wooden box. Send for free catalogue.
STEWART BROS.
447 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

THE BEST SPRAY PUMP ON EARTH



We know its merits from practical experience. Having used almost all known pumps in our own orchards, consequently we are able to judge of its superiority over all others. It is the most durable pump made. The easiest working pump; no stuffing boxes to look after. The handle is adjustable to suit the height of the operator. The agitator is a simple, direct motion, and keeps the solution thoroughly mixed. A pressure of 150 to 200 pounds can be easily obtained. Hand and Geared Vineyard Sprayers a specialty. Patented and manufactured by **LATHAM & CO.,**

Sandusky, O. Send for Catalogue.



Spray Apple Trees.

There's no other way to get right fruitage. Its mounted barrel tank, submerged brass cylinder, bronze ball valves and automatic agitation make the

CENTURY SPRAYER

the ideal for all orchard operations. All kinds sprayers for all purposes. 20 styles, **Hand, Bucket, Knapsack, Barrel, Field, Power,** Special needs all met. Catalog free. Booklet on insects and fruit diseases 10c.

THE DEMING CO., SALEM, OHIO.
Henion & Hubbell, Western Agents, Chicago, Ills.

Get the Best

A Good Spray Pump earns big profits and lasts for years.

THE ECLIPSE

is a good pump. As practical fruit growers we were using the common sprayers in our own orchards—found their defects and then invented **The Eclipse.** Its success practically forced us into manufacturing on a large scale. You take no chances. We have done all the experimenting.

Large fully illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Spraying—FREE.

MORRILL & MORLEY, Benton Harbor, Mich.

THE KANT-KLOG SPRAYER

Latest and best. All sizes. Throws 9 kinds spray from same nozzle. Agents wanted.

\$20.00 A DAY

has been made by live agents. Showing it selling it. First community order (wholesale price) sets permanent local agency. Write for terms and free circulars.

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21 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

SPRAY AND FORCE PUMP HAS NO EQUAL PRICE REASONABLE CATALOGUE FREE AGENTS WANTED

THE HOIL MFG. CO.
353 MAIN ST.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

SPRAY FIRE

ture. Mix all together well with a fork and put it into a pudding dish, bake slowly or steam. This makes a good dinner dish. It looks better made into a mound or pone and baked, garnishing with celery tops or parsley, and served either hot or cold for tea.

TOMATO SALAD.

Scald one can of tomatoes until tender, rub them through a sieve, letting the seed and pulp go through too. Season with salt, pepper, a teaspoon of onion juice and while hot pour into it four tablespoons of gelatine, which has been soaked in a half cup of cold water for two hours. Pour it into a mold and let it stand till the next day. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

BAKED EGGS.

Boil your eggs twenty minutes. A dozen will make a good dish. Take off the shells, and when cold slice them in thin slices, put a layer into the bottom of the pudding dish, and over this a layer of fine crumbs of stale bread, salt, peper and dabs of butter. Repeat the operation till the dish full, having the crumbs on top. Over this pour a pint of sweet milk and bake twenty minutes.

PINE APPLE PIE.

One can of grated pineapple, or a pint of grated fresh pineapple. One and a half cups of sugar, three heaping tablespoons of butter, five eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, very light. Cream the butter and sugar, add the yolks, and then a cup of rich cream, then the fruit and lastly the whites. Mix all well together and bake in pans lined with rich pastry. Good hot or cold, but better cold.

SOFT GINGER BREAD.

One-half cup of butter, two cups of good Porto Rico molasses. One cup of sugar, four cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda and a cup of sour milk, three tablespoons of powdered ginger, and half teaspoon of cloves. Serve hot or cold.

PRUNE CAKE.

One cup of butter, one cup of milk, two cups of sugar, creamed into the butter, three cups of flour and four eggs, beaten separately, one teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in layers and spread between them a filling made with: One-half pound of the best prunes soaked in water all night and allowed to steam until the stones can be removed easily, when cold add one quarter of a pound of chopped almonds, and one quarter of a pound of chopped pecans, chopping the fruit and nuts together until they are almost a paste, then stir them into an icing made with the whites of three eggs and six tablespoons of powdered sugar beaten very light.

QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.

Two and a half cups of bread crumbs. Over them pour a quart of scalding milk. beat the yolks of four



You Can't Fool the People

We have sold up to date more than a million and a quarter light draft, wide tire, low steel wheels. We are making more of them than any two other factories.

Several hundred thousand farmers who are using them say they are the best by every test. Does that mean anything? It means just this:

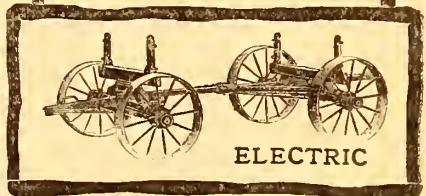
ELECTRIC Steel Wheels

and the

ELECTRIC Handy Wagon

have proved themselves to be superior to any other. No living man can build a better. We make them ourselves, by our patented process. They are made right. We give them the strongest possible guaranty. You run no risk in buying them. The spokes are united with the hub and simply can't work loose. They last a lifetime without repairs. Don't go on breaking your back loading high wagons and rutting your fields with narrow tires. Don't be persuaded into buying a makeshift. Get the best while you're at it. It costs no more. Send for free catalogue and use your own judgment.

ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY,
Box 148 Quincy, Ill.



ELECTRIC

WARRINER'S CHAIN HANGING STANCHION.
CLEAN, SAFE, COMFORTABLE.
Mfg. by **W.B. CRUMB, Forestville, Conn.**

Defender Sprayer
All brass, easiest working, most powerful, automatic mixer, expansion valves, double strainer. Catalogue of Pumps and Treatise on Spraying free. AGENTS WANTED.
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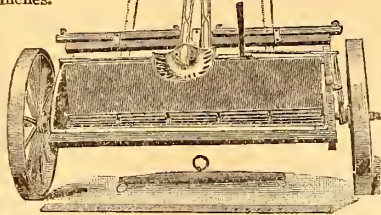
TENT CATERPILLER DESTROYER.
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY
R. B. WILLIAMSON, CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Sows or Drills

Stevens Fertilizer Sower

Sows broadcast or drills 200 to 4000 lbs per acre. Spreads to width of 5 feet and 10 inches.

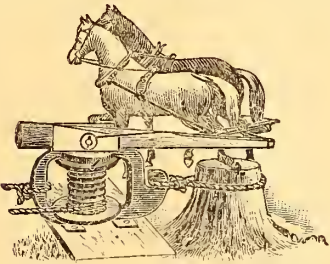
All Commercial Fertilizers in all conditions handled equally well. Work is uniform. Machine is slow and easy to load.



Broad Tired Wheels Make Light Draft and avoid rutting fields. Shafts or tongue for one or two horses. Quick adjustment for drilling or broadcasting, fast or slow spreading. Soon makes cost in saving fertilizer. Free circ. and testimonials.

Belcher & Taylor A. T. Co.,
Box 25 Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Farmers Having Stumps



to pull or land to clear, will do well to investigate

The Monarch Grubber and Stump Puller.

It is the best on earth; you make no mistake in buying of a man of 5 years' experience in pulling stumps. We set up the Puller and guarantee satisfaction before we want your money. 5 sizes. Write for catalogue and prices. JOS. W. RITCHIE, State Agent, R. F. D. No. 39, Grottoes, Va.

What About Your Drinking Water?

Are you satisfied with it? Do you have enough?

I SINK ARTESIAN WELLS

WITH THE MOST MODERN IMPROVED MACHINERY.

Sparkling Artesian Well Water Possible. You can have it Absolutely Pure and Your Own. Surface and Reservoir Water is more or less polluted.

I Guarantee First Class Work and Rapid Execution of Contract.

JNO. W. RANDALL, White Plains, N. Y.

Correspondence solicited.

WELL DRILLING MACHINES

The most successful money-making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.

Loomis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.

eggs with one cup of sugar and stir into this while it is hot. Let it cool and put into a pudding dish with a half pound of seeded raisins, season with nutmeg and bake slowly until it is well set, then take it out and spread over the top a layer of acid jelly or jam and the whites of the eggs beaten light with six tablespoons of sugar, let it brown and set aside to get cold. Serve with cream seasoned with vanilla. CARAVEN.

THE GOOD OLD TIME PIECES OF OUR GRANDFATHER'S DAYS.

How well we remember the old fashioned clocks of our grandfather's days. They were from six to ten feet tall, eighteen inches wide and stood up against the wall, generally in the dining room, and were wound up once a week.

They were a slow, solemn, dignified set—those old fashioned clocks. They generally stood in a corner of the dining room and solemnly, soberly, and sedately marked off the time; and the monotonous "tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock" sounds in our ears after forty years wanderings from the old home and the old clock.

There was no intimation of flying seconds in those old clocks. It was a slow steady, solemn noting of the passing minutes. The "tick-tocks" were not rapid enough to catch and note the seconds.

How off in the silent watches of the still midnight; and in the almost oppressive stillness of the Holy Sabbath, have we heard that solemn injunction "don't hurry," "don't hurry," "don't hurry" and everybody in the good old times of our grandfather's days and clocks heeded this injunction; and they "didn't hurry," "didn't hurry," "didn't hurry," "didn't worry;" but took things easily, then. There was no hustle, bustle, worry and drive. But those old clocks; those old times; and those old fashioned people have all passed away.

Time now is marked by "fractions of seconds" upon the little spasmodic clocks of the present. The old clock said plainly "don't hurry;" the modern clock says "you get." The very clocks of the present exert a quickening nervous influence upon our steps; our thoughts and our actions. We think quickly—speak quickly—and act quickly. We are compelled to do so. If we do not act quickly, promptly and intelligently, the very time pieces say "got left," "got left," "got left." The old clock said "don't hurry," the new one says "you get" and even the Virginia farmer has "to get" or "get left." A. JEFFERS.

"Your Plant Setter is the best thing that ever struck the tobacco, tomato and cabbage sections." Read Masters Planter Co.'s ad. in another column.

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCING



HAS BEEN FULLY TESTED AND FOUND SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Will fit uneven ground without cutting. Every part can be stretched perfectly. Made of high grade galvanized steel wire. All horizontal lines are cables, making it stronger. Has fine mesh at the bottom for small chicks. We also make extra heavy for gardens, lawns, etc. The largest poultry farms are using this fence—over 700 rods by Lakewood (N. J.) Farm Co. We pay freight and satisfy every one or no sale. Can ship from N. Y., Chicago, or San Francisco. Write for free catalog of Farm, Lawn and Poultry Fencing. CASE BROS., Box 340, Colchester, Conn.



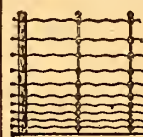
WIRE FENCE

Heavy lateral wires, heavy hard steel stays, coiled spring wire, Sure Grip Lock. In strength, appearance and durability, the Hard Steel cannot be excelled. Write for catalogue and prices. THE HARD STEEL FENCE CO., Cuyahoga Falls, O.



WIRE \$1.40 PER 100 LBS.

SMOOTH GALVANIZED WIRE put up 100 lbs. to a bale, gauges from 11 to 14 inclusive. Lengths running up to 250 ft. Per 100 lbs. \$1.40. Fence Staples, all sizes, per 100 lbs. \$2.00. Wire Nails, assorted in a keg, per 100 lbs. \$1.70. Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. \$2.60. Poultry Netting, Field Fence, etc., at low prices. Ask for free catalogue No. 11, on merchandise of all kinds from Sheriffs and Receivers sales CHICAGO HOUSE WIREING CO., 35th & Iron Sts, Chicago.



Genuine Spiral Spring Wire FENCES AND GATES

If your dealer does not have our goods in stock you can buy direct at Manufacturers' Price. Write for Catalogue and secure agency.

INTERNATIONAL FENCE AND F. CO. Columbus, Ohio.

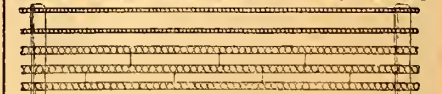


PAGE

IF A HEAVY HORSE

should run into Page 23-Bar Poultry Fence it would stop him, and not damage horse or fence. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Michigan.

INVESTIGATE



the Wire Board fencing carefully; compare it with others, then buy which you think strongest, most durable and economical. If you do this we are willing to abide by your decision. Write for free sample. The Truss & Cable Fence Co., 610 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.



LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Cemeteries and Churches. Address COILED SPRING FENCE CO. Box Q Wlaxester, Ind.

ENCE We'll tell you the cheapest and best way to build it. Of any kind of wire, for any requirement, with cheap labor, no machine and we'll tell you how to fix your old fences too. Write B. B. FENCE CO., 142 W. 3rd St., Peru, Ind.



No Money In Advance.
We will send any responsible farmer a

DITTO'S
FEED GRINDER

Triple Geared, Ball Bearing,
to test on his own farm. Grinds ear corn and all small grain. If it is not the easiest running, with largest capacity, don't keep it. It is strong and powerful—a time saver and a money maker. Send for circulars and full particulars.

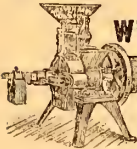
G. M. DITTO, Box 48 Joliet, Ills.

FEED MILLS.
Every Man His Own Miller.


The latest improved. Does all kinds of work. Most durable; has ground over 15,000 bushels without repair or expense. The fastest grinder; has ground 300 bushels in 4 hours. Lightest draft and lowest price. **The World's Best!** Send for prices to the manufacturers.

N. M. FIELD MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Make Your Own Fertilizer
at Small Cost with
Wilson's Phosphate Mills




From 1 to 40 H. P. Also Bone Cutters, hand and power, for the poultrymen; Farm Feed Mills, Grain Flour Hand Mills, Sift and Shell Mills. Send for catalogue. **WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs.,** Easton, Pa.



PIPE. Good second-hand Wrought Iron
PIPE. Steam, Gas or Water Pipe, in sizes from one half to twelve inches diameter. It is complete with threads and couplings. 1 inch, per foot, \$ 1-4 ets. 1 1/2 inch, per foot, 4 1-4 ets. We handle all kinds of well casing. Write us your wants in the pipe line. We have all kinds of supplies of this character. Write for Free Catalogue No. 166.
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
West 85th and Iron Street, Chicago.

SENT ON TRIAL
A Fence Machine that will make over 100 Styles of Fence and from 50 to 70 rods a day
AT ACTUAL COST OF WIRE
Horse-high, Bull-strong, Pig and Chickadee, Wire at Wholesale Prices. Catalogue Free
Kitselman Bros. Box 165 Muncie, Ind

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Bull strong, Chicken tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalogue Free
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 68 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A



WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT
and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, \$7.25
With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mfg. wheels 3/4 to 4 1/2 tread. Top Buggies, \$28.75; Harness, \$3.00. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct.
Wagon Umbrella FREE. **W. V. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.**

A. D. REYNOLDS, Bristol, Tenn.,
Will consider the purchase of a good, second-hand **STUMP PULLER**, if the right make.

A STUDY IN MONEY ORDERS.
Sixth Auditor Castle Shows a Group of Congressmen the Complexities of the System. Instructive Object Lesson. Post Check Currency Would Give Better Satisfaction With no Cost to the Government.
An object lesson, showing the effects and expensiveness of the postal money order system, was given a few days ago to several members of the House Post-office Committee by Captain Henry A. Castle, Auditor for the Post-office Department.

Mr. Castle first conducted his visitors to the "Auditor's library," as it called. Here are 7,000 loose-leaved binders each making a volume larger than the largest counting-house ledger, and weighing fifteen pounds. These 7,000 binders are filled annually with postmaster's statements of money orders issued and paid, which are sent to the Auditor's office with the 46,000,000 money orders issued annually, as vouchers.

The party next visited the "Machine room," where scores of high-salaried clerks were operating adding machines which verified the additions of the money order statements sent in by postmasters. More than 150,000 orders are daily handled in this room.

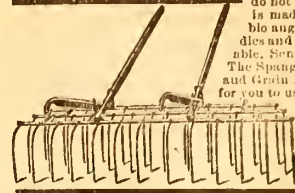
The visitors then went to the "Round table" room where other clerks were distributing an average of 150,000 money orders daily. The orders are thence taken (and the party followed them) to forty desks where nimble-fingered operators, mostly young women, separate them by towns in each State, arranged alphabetically.

The money order vouchers are now ready to be checked with the accounts of the issuing postmaster, and thirty-five expert clerks were found doing this. From the checkers, the money orders are tied in bundles, properly labelled and filed in the archives of the Auditor's office for seven years, as required by law. The postmasters' statements, constituting the accounts, are filed in the loose-leaf binders as described, and are ready for entry in the ledgers of the Bureau where the accounts are kept. The 7,000 volumes of the statements are preserved also for a term of seven years.

The effect on the visiting Congressmen was startling. They learned also that the majority of orders are for less than \$2.50 each. For their issue 3rd and 4th class postmasters get the entire fee of three cents. First and second class postmasters employ high-salaried clerks for this work, and the cost to the service is still greater. The paying of the orders, the bookkeeping, and the transmitting of them to Washington, entail a heavy outlay for salaries, without a penny of compensating revenue; so that, in addition to the loss of time, in going to the post-office, applying for money orders, and awaiting their issue, is this additional

THE YORK Improved Weeder

The flexibility of the teeth is the important point in a weeder. The York Improved Weeder has teeth of square spring steel with round points. These teeth have great flexibility, and being narrow in the body they do not whip or bruise the growing plants as flat teeth do. This style also allows more clearance and prevents clogging. Our square teeth do not break. The frame is made of strong flexible angle steel, and handles and shafts are adjustable. Send for free circular. The Spangler Corn Planters and Grain Drills are the best for you to use.



SPANGLER MFG. CO.,
501 Queen St.,
York, Pa.

It's the Saving
of cream, ease of running and easy cleaning that people are looking for in Cream Separators. These are strong points with the

American

For the proof try it on your own premises before buying. We rely on its work to sell it to all. Everybody likes its popular price. Catalog free for the asking.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1976, Bainbridge, N. Y.



Don't Waste Your Strength. Use

BAKER'S TRACELESS HARNESS.

No whiffletrees—no traces. Fine for farm work. Has no equal for use in orchard, vineyard, garden, lumbering, etc. Easier on team. Write us now. Catalog free. Agents wanted.
B. F. BAKER CO., 236 Main St., Burnt Hills, N. Y.



PATENT YOUR IDEAS
\$100,000 offered for one invention; \$3,500 for another. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attorneys
976 F Street, Washington, D. C.



AN INSTANT'S PAIN
and the dehorning job is smoothly done, no crushing or bruising if the

KEYSTONE
Dehorning Knife
is used. Easy, sure and most speedy in operation. No evil results can follow. Cuts from four sides at once. Endorsed by veterinarians. Guaranteed.
M. T. Phillips, Box 45, Pomeroy, Pa.




LATEST (Newton's Patent.)
Every Dehorner Guaranteed

IMPROVED
THOUSANDS IN USE.
Ask your hardware dealer for them or write
H. H. BROWN MFG. CO., DECATUR, ILL.



WE PAY \$33 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kan.



A man in Virginia whose tobacco crop astonished his neighbors sent us a photograph that shows how it was done. This tobacco was all planted the same day and fertilized alike except that that on the left received a Top Dressing of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE)

100 pounds to the acre, and that on the right received none. Any eye can see if it was profitable. Any one interested in getting the best crops from his land will find information worth reading in the Bulletins which I send free to farmers. Actual results, from the trial grounds of Agricultural Experiment Stations with all sorts of crops are given, together with all information on the use and value of Nitrate in fertilizing. Send name and complete address on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director,
12-16 John St., New York.

SAN JOSE SCALE and other insects can be controlled by using

**GOOD'S CAUSTIC POTASH
WHALE OIL SOAP. No. 3.**

It also prevents Curl Leaf. Endorsed by entomologists. This soap is a fertilizer as well as insecticide. 50 lb. kegs, \$2.50; 100 lb. kegs, \$4.50. Half barrels, 270 lbs., at 3½c. per lb.; barrels, 425 lbs., at 3¼c. Large quantities, special rates. Send for circular.

**JAMES GOOD,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

939-41 N. Front St.,

FRAZER

Axle Grease

Best in the world. Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting 3 boxes any other brand, not affected by heat. Get the Genuine. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

AGRICULTURAL AND BUILDERS' LIME

Send for Circulars and Price-List
**FELLSWORTH LIME WORKS,
REEVES CATT, Agent,
Staunton, Virginia.**

ROOFING TIN

Iron and paper roofing, nails, builder's hardware, sash, doors, etc., carriage and wagon goods, paints and oils, cook and heating stoves, guns, pistols, rifles, "Robin Hood" loaded shells. Do you use any of the above? Write us.

HARRIS HARDWARE CO., 409 E. Broad, Richmond, Va.

Mention the SOUTHERN PLANTER in writing.

pecuniary loss to the government.

When the tour of the office had been ended the visitors asserted that Congress should, without delay, adopt some plan whereby this expensive and burdensome work could be reduced, or, at least, its enormous growth discouraged.

The remedy for much of this evil lies in the adoption of the post check plan, as post check currency would require no auditing. The bill embodying this plan is now before the House Committee on Post-offices. A favorable report on it is expected at an early day, and it is hoped that favorable action by the House will not long be delayed. Urge your representatives at Washington to support the bill.

HIGH BRED ENGLISH SETTERS.

Mr. William G. Owens, of Midlothian, owner of The Cedars poultry and stock farm, has just added to his collection of high bred, a pair of English Setter Gips that are entirely worthy to join the colony of blue blooded bird dogs of Virginia and they will no doubt be heard of in the Virginia Field Trials Association meetings in the future. The most noted of the two dogs is Miss Cambria A. K. C. No. 30064, by Manitoba Gladstone dam the blue belted imported field trial winner Jeannie Deans, said to be the fastest dog ever seen in America. Manitoba Gladstone A. K. C. No. 7157, also a blue belted one, is by Mark J. dam Cambria, a grand daughter of Champion Gladstone, who won four field trials and sired twenty-five winners who won forty-nine trials and great grand daughter of Champion Leicester, sire of six field trial winners who won seventeen trials. Miss Cambria is a beautiful black and white and a great field dog.

The very worthy sister mate of Miss Cambria is the bench winner Doningtons Song, A. K. C. No. 78574, black white and tan by Larry Noble, he by Ezra Noble dam Cornelia G, she by Champion Gladstone dam Cornelia by Champion Leicester. Ezra Noble is by Imported Champion Count Noble who won four trials and sired twenty-nine winners who won fifty-four field trial purses. Song is not only a splendidly bred dog, but is very handsome and stylish with a powerful well knit symmetrical frame and in show conditions weighs fifty-five pounds.

Both dogs have been sent to Mr. Owens' country home at Midlothian, Va., and will be bred during the coming spring. Song will be entered in all the kennel shows in this locality next fall and winter and it is possible that Miss Cambria may be seen in the field trials at Chase City next fall.

A receipt for making Liquid Fertilizer goes free with every Setter. Read Masters Planter Co.'s ad. on another page.

LAMP-FITS.

How do you know what chimney fits your lamp?

Your grocer tells you.

How does he know?

He don't.

Do you then?

That's about how lamps are fitted with chimneys by people who don't use my Index; and they complain of bad chimneys! Lamp-Fits indeed! Do you want the Index? Free.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

LATE - POPULAR - MUSIC.

19 Cents Per Copy, Postpaid.

[INSTRUMENTAL]

HIAWATHA, two-step or vocal. THE RAJAH, march. LAUGHING WATER, intermezzo. KNIGHTS AND LADIES, waltzes.

[VOCAL]

DOWN ALABAMA WAY, new hit.

BY THE DREAMY SUSQUEHANNA.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE BROKEN TOYS

ANY RAGS, DEDELIA, and 3000 others

CATALOGUE FREE.

**WORLD MUSIC SUPPLY CO.,
Box 763 PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

HOME WORK for WOMEN

Our book "Practical Ideas for Profitable Home Work" teaches women how to become independent without leaving home. It is clear and practical, covering many lines of work. The finding of a market for your goods is thoroughly discussed, and valuable suggestions are given. Book sent on receipt of postal order for 55 cents

Woman's Work Pub. Co., Amer. Tract Bldg., New York City.

POSITION WANTED

As farm manager, by a thoroughly competent man. Have had large experience and can furnish best of references. Apply to W. H. ELLERINGTON, Naples, N. Y.

SECRET

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES. Pays \$10 weekly sick, \$20 weekly accident and \$2,000 death benefit, and \$50 old age pension. Organizers wanted; good pay. KNIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.

WARNER'S

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, at Bradford, Pa., teaches Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Penmanship by mail. Write now.

A neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 25 cents. Address our Business Office.

Spavin

Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin, Ringbone or any kind of blemish—we have what you need to make a certain cure. Guaranteed always—money right back if it ever falls.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)

for the soft bunches—Paste for the hard ones. A 45-minute application and the lameness goes. Lots of blemish information in the free book we send.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in fifteen to thirty days.

Fleming's Fistula & Poll Evil Cure

is a wonder—guaranteed to cure any case—money back if it fails. No cutting—no scar. Leaves the horse sound and smooth. Write for our free book on diseases and blemishes of horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
280 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.



STOCK LICK IT STOCK LIKE IT

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICK

The only guaranteed Tonic, Blood Purifier, Kidney and Liver Regulator and aid of Digestion for all stock. A sure hit on worms. 'Ticks cannot live. No dosing, no drenching, and no waste of feed. Your horse his own doctor. Endorsed by thousands

full descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. address

Blackman Stock Remedy Co.

620 Highland Park, Chattanooga, Tenn.

USE

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER

A medicine which makes sick animals well, the diseased whole, the weak strong and the thin fat. It will restore lost Appetite, expel Worms and cure Chronic Cough, Heaves, Influenza, Distemper, Hide-bound, Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulency and all Stomach and Bowel trouble.

The finest of all animal vitalizers and tonics and the only one which increases the coefficient of digestibility of protein.

Get the Genuine or send for our Pamphlet No. 8 Free. Sold by All Dealers.

PRICE PER PACKAGE

5 PKGS. \$1.00
12 PKGS. \$2.00
CHARGES PAID.

DAVID E. FOUTZ
BALTIMORE, MD.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary specific for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. Dealers. Mail or Ex. paid. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

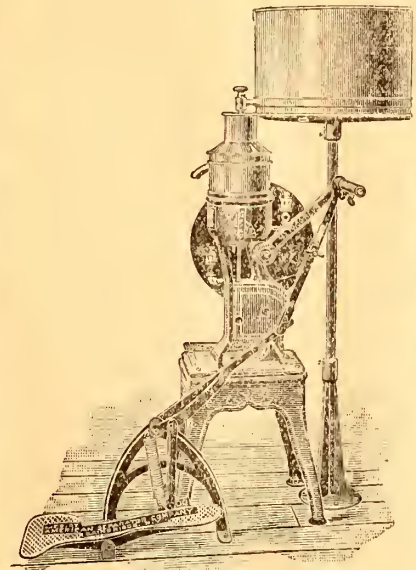
THE AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR.

One of the most profitable investments that can be made by a farmer is the purchase of a hand Cream Separator. The only question to-day is, which machine is most efficient and durable, and reasonable enough in price to make it a good investment for the man with only two or three cows.

The makers of the American Cream Separator, the American Separator Company, of Bainbridge, N. Y., have, we believe, met with all these requirements and possibly many more, but we cannot use the space here to enumerate all the admirable qualities of their machine.

They are also the makers of the American Treadle Power which reduces one-half the arm power otherwise required and can be adjusted to fit any make of Hand Separators and other machines operated by hand, such as churns, fanning mills, feed cutters, etc.

(See ad. page 195.)



We are showing herewith a cut of the Separator with the Treadle Power attached as it appears in use. The Separator is advertised regularly in our columns. No adequate idea of the merits of the machine can be gathered without a study of the catalogue; and when prices are quoted, it becomes all the more persuasive. It must not be forgotten that the American is sold freely on trial. Every purchaser has the opportunity to test fully and prove for himself before completing a bargain. We urge readers who are in need of a Separator to send for the American catalogue, and investigate fully before placing an order.

A neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 25 cents. Address our Business Office.

Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOW TO FEED AND BREED HOGS

is of importance to swine growers. A practical, clean, common-sense swine paper for farmers can be had from now to January, 1905, by sending 10 Cents in Silver at once to

BLOODED STOCK,
Oxford, Pa.

WANTED!

ALL KINDS OF

LIVE WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Particularly Deer, Wild Turkeys, White Squirrels, Ducks, Swans, Bob White Quail, Grey Squirrels, Bear, Etc.

CECIL FRENCH,
718 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

THE WEELEY INSTITUTE

GREENSBORO, N.C.

For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion

Krausers' Liquid Extract of Smoke

Smokes meat perfectly in a few hours. Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smokehouse needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSE & SONS, Milton, Pa.

NO MORE BLIND HORSES—For Special Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other P. Eyes. BARRY CO., Iowa City, Ia., have cure.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

No better five and three quarter million dollars can be appropriated by the government than that carried by the agricultural appropriation bill as it passed the House, although this action does not mean that it may not be largely increased or decreased in the Senate and in conference before it becomes a law. There may be some things in it which could be eliminated, without great harm to the country, and there are certainly some sections where additional appropriations would be highly advantageous. Those Congressmen who need help for re-election will doubtless vote with avidity for the \$290,000 appropriation for seed distribution. And right here in this section of the bill is a proviso, which, did the majority of Congress possess the statesmanship to grasp its possibilities, points the way to an opportunity to put America head and shoulders above other countries, agriculturally, now and forever. This proviso sets aside \$40,000 to be used in agricultural exploration in foreign lands and the procurement and test in this country of "rare and valuable seeds, bulbs, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings and plants with reference to their introduction into this country." With a similar pittance during the last two or three years the explorers of the Department have brought into the United States new and improved species and varieties which are certain to bring us millions of dollars annually. Macaroni wheat is a single instance. This can be grown over a belt of millions of acres, too dry for producing ordinary wheat.

Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars! An annual sum sufficient to equip the present little section of Plant Introduction of the Department with machinery which would reach every corner of the globe and search out every growing thing which might be raised in this country and test it thoroughly for a series of years in every section where it would be likely to thrive. Then, as such introduction were found to be useful they could be distributed in sufficient quantities among farmers, through the campaigning Congressmen, if you will, so as to be of some real benefit to the farmer and to the nation. Most certain it is too that the distribution of such things of real value would assist the re-election of statesmen much more than the distribution of the seeds which, as a matter of fact, will result from this appropriation.

The Bureau of Animal Industry gets \$1,287,680, of the agricultural appropriation bill. An interesting proviso of this section of the bill is the inspection by the Department of butter, cheese and other dairy products intended for exportation to any foreign country, after the methods employed in meat shipments. The Bureau is to ascertain the "purity and quality of

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats.

Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 255 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.

Salzer's Beardless Barley, 121 bu. per A. Salzer's Homebuilder Corn, 304 bu. per A. Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A. Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A. Salzer's Potatoes, 736 bu. per A. Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.

All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Speltz (Emmer).

Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass.

Most talked of grass on earth. Editors and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint, yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte.

Salzer's Teosinte produces 113 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stocks from one kernel of seed, 14 feet high in 90 days; yielding fully 80 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers.

Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps

and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 140 page illustrated catalogue, for but 10c in postage stamps.

Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
LA CROSSE, WIS.

RATEKINS' SEEDS

ALWAYS RELIABLE AND BEST

Because they are fresh and NEW. Strictly Iowa grown and Sure to Grow. Our big Twentieth Annual Illustrated Catalog tells you all about every Farm and Garden Seed and crop that grows. It's Free if you mention this paper. No Fakes; Free Seeds; Trash and other Schemes; but good reliable Seeds cheaper than others sell at wholesale. If in want of Seeds send for our Catalog to-day. RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE,

Shenandoah, Iowa.

TREES! TREES!!

I offer a fine lot of whole root trees.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Etc.

Save agent's commission by sending your orders to the nursery.

CATALOGUE FREE.

All Stock Inspected and Fumigated.

WERTZ'S NURSERY, Salem, Va.



Peach and Apple Trees,

BONAVISTA NURSERIES, Greenwood, Va.

We offer a fine lot of choice trees for Fall and Spring planting

Our apple trees are the best—Wine Sap, Mammoth Black Twig, York Imperial and Albemarle Pippin, all perfect and well grown trees.

Our peach trees are the standard sorts, Stump, Elberta, Bilyeu's (Comet,) Wonderful, Champion, Globe, Picquet's Late, Albright's Winter, Crawford E. & L., etc.

We send out none but good trees and have never had a complaint made by any purchaser of our stock. Order soon, especially Peaches, as good trees will be very scarce this season.

CHAS. F. HACKETT, Manager.

ALFALFA

If you expect to sow Alfalfa, why not start right, by inoculating your soil with the Bacteria of Alfalfa, the presence of which, we are told by the scientists is necessary for the proper vitality of this, the most valuable forage plant.

2 bushel bags, \$1.00 F. O. B. Ewell's, Tenn. from a plot showing nodules in great abundance. Address **GEO. CAMPBELL BROWN, EWELL FARM. ... Spring Hill, Tenn.**

\$240 FOR LARGEST WATERMELONS

After 40 years of experimenting and testing all notable varieties of watermelons, we now recommend, especially, "Tendersweet" for home use and "Emerald" for both home and market. We think they are the best obtainable. Seeds 10c a paper in silver. 24,000 papers. The purchaser who grows the largest melon of either variety will positively receive one tenth of our gross sales of seeds of that variety. Caution: Wrap your silver in a little paper, and write your name and F. O. Address plainly.

LEE SEED CO., Burnt Corn, Ala.

42 TONS CLOVER To the Acre.

Egyptian Clover—Direct from the Nile Valley.

Imported by us into the United States for the first time. Ready to cut 43 days after sowing. First cutting 14 tons, second cutting 15 tons, third, 13 tons of green forage per acre, all in one season. The Dept. of Agriculture at Washington publishes a special bulletin endorsing it. The supply of seed is limited. Write at once if interested. Price per lb, by mail 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

describing this wonderful Clover and a thousand other things of great value to the Farmer or Gardener, mailed free. Write now.

CURRIE BROS. CO., Seedsmen, Dept. 43, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

New Strawberries.

MARK HANNA. The most wonderful berry in cultivation: 1,000 bushels per acre.

THOMPSON'S No. 2, largest firm fancy berry, and

THOMPSON'S No. 3, a seedling of Lady, handsomer and firmer than parent. No one will grow Lady who can get No. 3.

150 Varieties, including Thompson's Earliest

Ripe here April 19th the last season. If you want the earliest plant them, Thompson's No. 3, a seedling of Lady. But superior in every way, beautiful color, immensely productive, firmer, best shipper ever put on the market. Thompson's new berries are acknowledged to lead all others.

Cabbage Plants, Tomato, 5,000 Hardy Monthly Rose, California Privet Dahlias, Chrysanthemums. Send for my spring catalogue. **MARK T. THOMPSON,** Rio Vista, Va.

We offer all kinds of:—

..Nursery stock.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at reduced prices; 1 doz. rooted **GRAPE VINES** of **CONCORD, NIAGARA, WARDEN,** etc., at \$1; all healthy stock and fumigated before shipped; grown on ideal land for fine roots and smooth bodies.

Send for Special Price to Planters.

EMPORIA NURSERIES

EMPORIA, VA.

No. 1 Agents wanted. We refer to any business house here as to our honesty.

Strawberry Plants,

All grown in fresh rich ground, healthy, well-rooted plants that will please you; over 30 kinds to offer Raspberry plants and Peach trees also; see us before you buy. Our stock has been thoroughly inspected and found free from any disease.

Address **JOHN LIGHTFOOT,**
Sherman Heights Tenn.

Strawberries

300 Choice Plants, Express Prepaid for \$1.50.

100 each of early, medium and late. None stronger or better. Offer good to any express office in U. S. It pays to get the best. Beautiful Strawberry Catalogue Free.

W. F. Allen, Salisbury, Md.

such dairy products, and may cause the same to be so marked, stamped or labelled as to secure their identity and make known in the markets of foreign countries to which they may be sent, their purity, quality and grade."

The Secretary of Agriculture is allowed \$15,000 to improve and continue the Arlington experimental farm, which in many ways is to be the This tract of about 400 acres of government land, a part of the old Robert E Lee estate, is well situated for a farm and allows the scientists of the Department at Washington who are likewise practical agriculturists, an excellent opportunity for carrying out tests and experiments.

The agricultural bill carries \$10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of "making" tea and the best method of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry."

Judging from the wording of this section of the bill the Department is likely to be required to establish tea saloons where the practical cost "of making tea" may be demonstrated, unless "making" tea can be construed into growing that article, which is no doubt the intention of the appropriation.

No work of the Department of Agriculture has increased with greater rapidity than forestry. From an insignificant appropriation of \$30,000, as I remember, six or seven years ago the present agricultural bill appropriates \$400,000 for its Forestry Bureau. Not only this but a special bill will doubtless pass Congress transferring the sixty odd million acres of forest reserves to this bureau.

The agricultural bill specifically authorizes the Chemist of the Department to inspect importations of goods which may be adulterated and dangerous to health, the Secretary of the Treasury furnishing samples from original packages of such importations for inspection and analysis. Broad authority is given the two departments to restrict and refuse the admission of deleterious foods, or those falsely or incompletely labelled.

Anthrax spores are very tenacious of life and will remain dormant for years; in certain cases on record soil has remained infected for twelve years. The spores are also readily transmitted and one instance is known where the disease was carried some distance on the boots and clothing of a person who had been aiding in a post mortem examination. Hides and wool are probably the most important factor in the spread of the disease. Nearly all the domestic animals are subject to it—horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, goats, cats, dogs and



THE NEW STRAWBERRY

that I introduced last season has again proved a wonder best cropper, best seller of them all. 40 other kinds to offer; healthy, heavy rooted; true to name. My plants please all that plant them. They grow large crops of fine berries, and price low. The best hand fertilizer sower ever used. Plymouth Rock eggs, etc. Write to-day for free catalogue. **J. W. HALL,** Marion Sta., Md.

SAFONI SEED CORN

A beautiful white variety and a wonderful yielder: 2 to 4 large ears to a stalk; don't fail to try it.

HIGH GRADE RED POLL and **Aberdeen-Angus Cattle,** both sexes.—Address, **LOUIS B. GILLILAND, Jr.,** Clarksville, Va.

Seed Corn! Seed Corn! BIG SHIVERY.

One of the best field varieties in cultivation. Large, long grains and very small cob. Pure white and makes the best bread meal of any corn grown. An immense yielder on good land. One trial will convince any one of the merits of this popular variety. Price, 35c. peck; 60c. half bushel; \$1 per bushel. **H. J. CONRAD,** Thomasville, N. C.

PEDIGREED SEED CORN.

Three varieties pure white corn. **Huffman,** large, late, for fertile soils only. Improved **Watson,** medium, for medium soils. **Hickory King,** especially adapted for cultivation on thin uplands. Price, \$1.20 per bush., f. o. b. **Normandy.** **PROGRESS FARM,** Box 52. **Normandy, Tenn.**

—FOR SALE—

Selected Pride of York Seed Corn.

It grows well, matures early, weighs well, makes lots of good fodder.

J. TABB JANNEY, Van Clevesville, W. Va.

SEED CORN FOR SALE.

I have a nice lot of **Hickory King Seed Corn** for sale. Large deep grains. The corn for thin lands and droughty weather. 90c. per bushel here, sacks extra. **C. S. TOWNLEY,** Red Hill, Va.

AGENT = WANTED

Good man in every county to sell

Osgood Standard Scales

for store, Factory and Farm.

most complete line made 1903-4 Patterns Steel Lever Lock Scales are beauties. Prefer man experienced in selling machinery and implements. Fine catalogue. No samples. Can be handled nicely as side line. Liberal contract. Exclusive agency. Have you that man in mind. Show him this paper. He can make money. We want him now. Act quick. **Osgood Scale Co.,** 137 Central St., Binghamton N. Y. Largest makers of Farm Scales in this country.

FOR SALE.

A Dederick Steel Belt Hay Press,

In good order. Will sell at \$150— a bargain for cash.

J. M. STEGER, Hatton, Va.

FARMS FOR SALE!

No. 27.

Seventy-five acres of fine Blue Grass Land, in Rockbridge county, Va., situated one and a half miles from B. & O. R. R. station, near Lexington, Va., in a progressive and refined neighborhood. Twenty-five acres seeded to wheat and grass, and the balance is in grass; 2 acres in orchard consisting of apples, pears and peaches, age of trees 2 to 15 years old, all selected fruit. This farm is rolling and all the land faces the south and east. Beautiful large spring in a few yards of the house, also good cistern. One-half acre in strawberries. The improvements consist of a 9-room, 2-story brick house, a large barn, 55x70, with all other necessary outbuilding, all in excellent repair. The land is smooth and rich and well fenced. There is 23 ewes and over 30 lambs on this farm and if the farm is sold before March 24th the sheep and lambs and wheat crop with the farm can be bought for \$2,500—one-half cash, balance on five years time. If not sold before the 24th the farm and personal property will be sold at public sale on the 24th of March. Write quick for further information and a more detailed description.

No. 17.

80 acres—15 acres in hardwood, balance in grass, except 20 acres for corn. Fronts on pike; 5 miles from railroad station. Watered by large branch. All in good state of cultivation. No buildings. Price \$18.00 per acre. Easy terms.

No. 5.

Contains 163 acres; one-half under cultivation; balance in second-growth timber. Good seven-room dwelling and necessary outbuildings; good orchard in fine fruit section. Farm lies near Southern railroad, twenty miles from Washington; well watered; a splendid dairy farm. Price, \$2,000.

No. 16.

130 acres—20 acres hardwood, balance in good state of improvement, and a splendid quality of red clay subsoil; 50 acres in wheat and timothy; 20 acres in meadow, balance is new land, and will be for corn next spring. Situated in excellent neighborhood of refined people. Twenty-two miles from Washington, 5 miles from Herndon Station. Fronts on pike. Comfortable 4-room house and all buildings. Farm watered by large branches. Price, \$20.00 per acre. Terms, to suit purchaser.

I have a number of other good farms for sale, both large and small. Write for description and state just what you want, and will be glad to serve you.

W. E. MILLER, Herndon, Va.

even man. Sheep are believed to be the most susceptible.

Another good roads bill has been introduced by Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, which in common with most of the other good roads measures creates a Bureau of Public Highways and appropriates \$24,000,000 of Uncle Sam's hard earned cash.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, has introduced a bill of importance to the West authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct and carry on a series of experiments, in conjunction with the experiment stations, in the non-corn growing States and Territories, in the breeding, rearing and finishing of live stock for market; in the introduction and development of breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, suitable for such regions and conditions, and also in the introduction and cultivation of crops and forage plants, other than Indian corn which may prove of value to those States. The bill appropriates \$50,000 for the coming fiscal year and \$50,000 each for the four succeeding fiscal years. The money received by the department from the sale of stock raised is to be used over again in continued experiments.

A good practice with fowls seems to be to throw them, early in the morning, a few handfuls of small grain, or cracked wheat, or cracked corn among a large amount of trash. After they have searched and exercised diligently for a half hour they will be in fine form for breakfast, to get which, however, should require some exercise.

It is always a good idea to make a small bed and sow a dozen short rows of onion seed for growing "sets" for next year. The largest of these sets will make fine little pickling onions. Sets sell at 20 to 25 cents a quart and it is more of a pleasure than a trouble to raise a peck of them from such a little bed as above noted.

The exports of bread tuffs since the beginning of the fiscal year July 1, are much the lowest of any seven months period during the last six years, being only \$103,000,000, against \$129,000,000 a year ago and \$168,000,000 for the corresponding seven months of 1899. The exports for January were \$13,000,000 against \$19,000,000 January a year ago and against \$16,000,000 in December, 1903.

Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep have been large during January, being \$4,055,000, being the only \$4,000,000 mark reached in any month during the last four years. The exports for the fiscal year, thus far, have been \$23,000,000 against \$14,000,000 for 1903 and \$19,000,000 for 1902.

Exports of cotton for December and January, so far as value is concerned, have been record breakers as compared with those months of others years. December exports were \$72,000,000 and January \$46,000,000

You get full face value, every time you buy Williams' Shaving Soap.

Sold everywhere. Free trial sample for 2-cent stamp to pay postage.

Write for booklet "How to Shave."

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.

••• VIRGINIA FARMS •••
Nice little poultry farm, 100 acres, good house and orchard, \$500.00. Blue Grass, Stock and Fruit Farms. Address PORTER & GATES, Louisa, Va.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$3 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS.
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Homes for ALL; Health for ALL; Happiness and Independence for ALL. ALL sizes of FARMS at corresponding prices, but ALL reasonable.
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FINE FARMS in the great fruit grain and stock section of VIRGINIA. Best climate and water in the U. S. Near great markets, with best educational advantages. For further information, address ALBEMARLE IMMIGRATION CO., SAM'L B. WOODS, Pres. Charlottesville, Va.

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If located in one of these Virginia counties: Prince George, Chesterfield, King William, Gloucester, New Kent, King and Queen, Hanover. Send description, stating price.

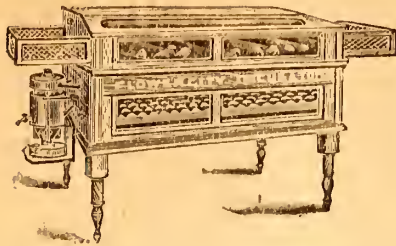
JOHN JELINEK, 1116 Pine Alley, Braddock, Pa.

..To Homeseekers.. "THE BUSINESS OF FARMING IN VIRGINIA."

Is the title of a new pamphlet issued by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. We will gladly mail you a copy.

W. B. BEVILL, PAUL SCHERER, Agts,
G. P. A., Lands and Immigration,
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INCUBATORS - ON - 30 - DAYS - TRIAL.



A certain and never failing Business Hatcher. Reasonable in price; best in quality, and always reliable. Thousands of these machines are in successful operation here at home and abroad. Our handsome catalogue is free for the asking, send for a copy at once, before you select a machine and make a mistake. Address The Standard F. C. Incubator Co., Dept. 23, Rochester, N. Y. Mention this Journal.

Genuine CYPHERS Patented INCUBATORS ARE GUARANTEED

To hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs,
To produce larger and more vigorous chicks,
To operate with less oil and expense,
To require no supplied moisture,
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To have a more sensitive, accurate and durable regulator,
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To be more strictly automatic in action and
To give better results in your hands than any other make or style incubator in the world.

Seven years test has proved our claims. We back above guarantee by every dollar we possess. If the Cyphers does not do satisfactory work in your hands, you get your money back. Endorsed and adopted by 36 Government Experiment Stations and used by a large majority of the leading poultry men. Catalogue for 1904 free if you name this paper. Address nearest office.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Boston.

IT IS A FACT

that poultry pays a larger profit for the money invested than any other business; that anybody may make a success of it without long training or previous experience; that the Reliable Incubators and Brooders will give the best results in all cases. Our 20th Century Poultry Book tells just why, and a hundred other things you should know. We mail the book for 10 cents. Write to-day. We have 115 yards of thoroughbred poultry.

BELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., Box 8-11 Quincy, Ill.

BUILT TO LAST

Never outclassed—Sure Hatch Incubators. Built better than your house. No hot centers; no chilling draughts on sensitive eggs. Every cubic inch in egg chamber at uniform, blood temperature of fowl. It's a continual pleasure to hatch nearly every fertile egg with a Sure Hatch. Free catalogue, D 35 with pictures tells lively story.

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tells why our machine is preferred by users and all about artificial incubation. There's pointers that may mean dollars to you. We pay freight. Guarantee goods as described or money back. The book is free. Write for it to-day. Postal will do.

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SPECIAL OFFER to the readers of this paper. We will Sell a Hundred and Ten Egg "MICHIGANDER" Hot Water Incubator only \$10 and allow you to try it for 30 Days Free. Tried and known to be perfect. Get a Catalog Free.

CASH SUPPLY & MFG CO. Dept. 66, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

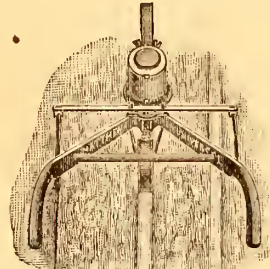
SURE GUARANTEED CURE FOR GRANULATED EYES. My remedy will make weak eyes strong. Write for particulars. Address **L. A. MILLS, Emporia, Kansas.**

against \$46,000,000 for December and \$39,000,000 for January a year ago and \$43,000,000 for December and \$40,000,000 for January two years ago. The total exports of cotton since July 1, 1903, seven months, were \$275,000,000 against \$206,000,000 in the corresponding seven months of both 1903 and 1902, against \$215,000,000 in 1901 and only \$133,000,000 in 1900.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

NEW UNIVERSAL GARDEN TOOLS.

By way of calling attention to the excellent line of hand garden tools manufactured by our advertising patron, the Ames Plow Company, of Boston, we are producing herewith a cut of their Matthews' New Universal



Seed Drill. The Seeder drops so the operator can see the seed in the ground before the action of covering and rolling attachments. The Garden Drill might be termed the unit of the famous Matthews group of all purpose tools. The plow for furrowing and ridging is one of them. The wide and narrow tooth cultivator is still another, followed by the hoe for weed cutting and top soil stirring, and rake for pulverizing and smoothing. The Seeder may be purchased alone, or for a small amount a combination tool, combining all the above in one may be had. Wheel Hoes are made for both straddle row and between row cultivation. Whatever the special need of the gardener, it is admirably met by one or another of the tools in this line. The Ames Company catalogue illustrates and describes each in detail. The company is a good one to look to for anything in the line of plow, harrows, cultivators, corn planters, hay tedders and a long line of other up-to-date implements and machinery.

Some fools and their money are parted only at death.

"How did I look when you proposed to me?"

"You looked as though you were taking your first ride in an automobile."

"You are in my pew, sir," said Mr. Upjohn, stiffly.

"Then I am sitting in the seat of the scornful!" replied the stranger, getting out of it with alacrity and taking a seat further back in the church.

EASY MONEY

is made by installing a Hawkeye Incubator. Little cost, little care, results sure, profits large. 30 Days' Free Trial. Catalogue free. Mention this paper.—Hawkeye Incubator Co., Box 49, Newton, Iowa.

BUILD YOUR OWN INCUBATOR

You can do this easily with common tools and Save More Than Half. Our Complete Book of Plans instructs fully. We sell you at cost all fixtures like Tank, Lamp, Regulator, etc. No Experiment. Handsome Catalog Free.

CHANNON, SNOW & CO., Dept. 156 Quincy, Ill.

QUARTZ and MICA grinding mill for sale on railroad; list of 500 customers. Close to millions of tons of quartz, feldspar and mica section.

G. G. TEMPLE, Danville, Va.

A FARMER...

WANTED TO WORK ON SHARES, all team and tools furnished; a good thing for the right party (two men, or a man with boys would suit better), good land and plenty of it. Address "J," care Postmaster, Green Bay, Va.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE 180 acres improved land Powhatan Co., Virginia. Particulars from **M. M. PRESCOTT, Elizabeth, Penn.**

I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF **FRUIT, POULTRY and TRUCK FARMS**

Tea, Fifty and One Hundred Acres each, with good buildings, close to steam and trolley lines, easy access to the city. Also, **GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS**

From 100 to 1,000 acres at low prices—all the way from \$5 to \$50 per acre. Write for Catalogue.

J. R. HOCKADAY, Richmond, Va. Box 257.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM OR ANY REAL ESTATE.

No matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price. I succeed by giving personal attention. Interesting and valuable particulars FREE. Write to-day. Bank references.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, 114 Brown Law Bld'g, Lancaster, Pa.

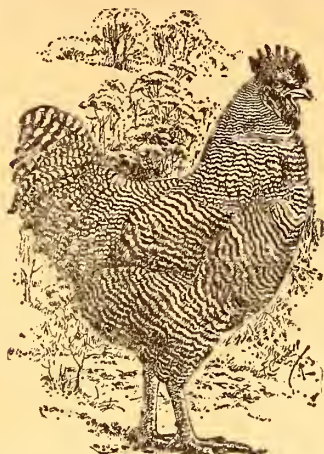
HOMES AND THE PLACE TO FIND THEM.

No place in the United States can a man do so well at farming, for the money invested, as in Virginia. Lands are cheap; climate good, and the best of markets close at hand. It is the State of all others, for a comfortable all the year round home. The James River Valley Colonization and Improvement Company offer superior advantages to land purchasers. For free 36 page land pamphlet, address

W. A. PARSONS, Vinita, Va.
C & O Main St. Depot, Richmond, Va.

Mention THE SOUTHERN PLANTER when corresponding with advertisers.

MOOREWOOD POULTRY FARM,
Wiseville, Chesterfield Co., Virginia.



Highest Grade B. P. ROCKS, W. WYANDOTTES, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Breeding and Exhibition Stock and Eggs for sale at all times. Prices reasonable. Write to-day for our LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and POULTRY GUIDE, inclosing two-cent stamp.

At the Great Richmond Shows of 1902 and 1903, our stock won THIRTY-FOUR PRIZES, TEN OF THEM FIRSTS. No better utility stock can be had.

E. F. SOMMERS, - Somerset, Va.

Breeder of the finest line bred

Barred Plymouth Rocks

exclusively for 14 years. Write to me for what you want. Am sure can please you. My birds have been bred for laying qualities as well as shape and plumage. Cockerels, \$1 to \$2; eggs, \$1 per set of 15; 2 sets, \$1.50; M. B. Turkey eggs, \$3 per dozen.

EGGS from Fine Fowls.

Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks; Silver, White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes; Black Minorcas; Black Langshans; Light Brahmas; Buff and Partridge Cochins; White and Brown Leghorns.

◆◆◆◆ 15 FOR \$1.00 ◆◆◆◆

except the Wyandottes which are \$2.00 for 15
No stock except a few B. P. Rocks and Light Brahmas. C. J. WARINER, Mgr., Ruffin, N. C.
OAKLAND POULTRY FARM.

EGGS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks

ONE DOLLAR FOR 15.

Prompt attention.

MRS. JNO. F. PAYNE,
University Station, Charlottesville, Va.
CLAIRMONT DAIRY FARM.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

—: EXCLUSIVELY :—

Strong, healthy, vigorous, farm-raised stock, bred for laying eggs.

75 CENTS PER SITTING.

WM. B. LEWIS, Irby, Nottoway Co., Va.

THE PRINCE HAD A BUSINESS MIND.

The late Queen Victoria seems to have exercised a suzerainty over the pocket money of her grand-children. She held them to a strict accounting in the matter of expenditure, and if they did not make their allowances last over a specified period, she sternly called them to account. One week when the present Prince of Wales was at Eton, candy, tarts, and other school-boy delights, proved his financial undoing. He had spent a month's allowance in one week. With impecuniosity and indigestion came repentance. Accordingly he wrote a long mea culpa to his grandmother, confessing his fault, and asking for an advance on account of the next instalment of pocket money. In reply he received a long letter of admonition from the queen, refusing his request. The letter closed with a sentence in which the writer expressed the pain that it gave her in having so to write to him.

A few days later, Her Majesty received another letter from the future heir to the British throne. It ran much like this:

"Dear Grandmother:—Yours received. Please don't bother any more about me. I'm all right now. I sold your letter for thirty shillings to one of our fellows here, who is collecting the letters of notable people."—Joel Coates, in Success.

RAISE WATERMELONS SUCCESSFULLY.

Doubtless many of the readers of the SOUTHERN PLANTER have had unsatisfactory experiences in the growing of watermelons. An old and very successful grower has kindly furnished some points of practical value on the cultivation of this luscious fruit. He advises that the best results are obtained with a rich, fresh, sandy soil, using well-rotted horse stable manure and wood ashes liberally. Plow deeply and pulverize soil finely. Do not cultivate while the dew is on, nor just after a rain. Cultivate rapidly and shallow, especially near the plants, until the melons begin to set. He has had the greatest success with and advises the planting of "Tendersweet" and "Emerald" seed—the first-named variety for family use, the latter for market. This seed may be obtained from Lee Seed Co., Burnt Corn, Ala., at 10c per package, and the company makes a bona fide offer of one-tenth their gross seed sales to the growers of the largest melon of either variety. Order seeds early and ask for full particulars regarding this prize offer.

A little bird sat on a telegraph wire
And said to his mates, "I declare,
If wireless telegraphy comes into vogue,
We'll all have to sit on the air."

HOLLYBROOK FARM.

..EGGS FOR SITTING..

From Pure-bred Poultry.

In our poultry yards we have the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best stock in this country, and carefully cross-mated so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it's possible to obtain:

BARRED P. ROCKS. \$1.00 per sitting.
LIGHT BRAHMAS. \$2.00 per sitting.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE. Price, \$1.50 per sitting.
WHITE WYANDOTTE. \$1.50 per sitting.

In addition to careful breeding, we pay special attention to the handling and packing of our Eggs, so as to ensure good fertility and a good hatch.

We have also for sale a few first-class young cockerels of BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, SILVER LACED and WHITE WYANDOTTE. Price, \$1.50 and \$2 each, crated for shipment.

HENRY W. WOOD, Richmond, Va.
P. O. Box 330. Hollybrook Farm.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES.



Eggs For Hatching.
\$1.00 per 15 from strong and healthy birds of leading strains. A few choice pullets at \$1 each. Pure-bred Poland China Pigs at \$5.00 each.

Dr. H. H. LEE,
R. F. D. 2. Lexington, Va.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

Book your orders early for eggs from our solid Buff Orpingtons. Orders can only be filled in turn. Sold out on cockerels long ago, and no stock till fall. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Orpingtons only. Poland China pigs, \$7 for pair; \$3.75 for one.

OCCONEECHEE FARM,
Mecklenburg Co. JEFFRESS, VA.

Barred Plymouth Rocks For Sale.

Farm raised Poultry, fine, healthy; both sexes.

Eggs \$1.00 per setting of 15.

M. E. ANDREWS, Hurt, Va.



Eggs! Eggs! Eggs

FOR SITTING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, NICE BIRDS AND FINE LAYERS.

All letters and ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR personal and PROMPT ATTENTION. GRANITE POULTRY YARDS, R. F. D. No. 3, Salisbury, N. C.

YOU CAN MAKE \$3 TO \$10 A DAY
Fitting glasses for us. Big profits.
Our 24-page FREE EYE BOOK
tells how. Write for it today.
JACKSONIAN OPTICAL COLLEGE, Dept. 2098,
Jackson, Mich.

LEGHORN POULTRY FARM



Has for sale a limited number of S. C. BROWN and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Pullets and Roosters. Best layers known, Prize Winning Stock. Price, \$1.00, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season at \$1.00 for 16; \$2.50 for 50; \$5.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address A. T. MATTHEWS, Box 36, Parksley, Va

.. Eggs for Sitting. ..

When you want eggs for your Incubator or hens, why not give me a trial and get as good as the best at cut-throat prices. BARRED P. ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE and BUFF ORPINGTONS. A number of Cockerels for sale.

BRUSHY HILL POULTRY YARDS,
O. E. SHOOK, Prop. New Sterling, N. C.

Farm-Raised Poultry.

Two distinct flocks of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys from which we make matings for breeding purposes at reasonable prices. Eggs in season.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BIRDS AND EGGS.
PROGRESS FARM, Box 52, Normandy, Tenn

PIT GAMES

Black Devils and Red Cubans.

These cocks won 90 per cent. of battles fought in 1902 and 1903, and have never lost a battle when gameness and cutting qualities could win. Eggs \$2 per 15; stock for sale.

THOS. W. JARMAN, Yancey Mills, Va.

EGGS for HATCHING.

75c. Per Sitting of 15.

Light Brahmans, Black Minorcas, S. L. Wyandottes, Barred and W. Rocks, Brown Leghorns S. and R. C; White Leghorns S. C.

A few more Leghorn and Minorca Cockerels left. J. B. JOHNSON, Manassas, Va. CLOVER HILL FARM.

Mention THE SOUTHERN PLANTER when corresponding with advertisers.

WHY THEY ARE POOR.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think the world owes them a living.

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim—"Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickels and dimes.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford.

The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas.

They do not do to-day what they can possibly put off until to-morrow.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them.

They do not dream that little mortgages on their homes can ever turn them out of doors.

They have indorsed their friends' notes or guaranteed payment just for accommodation.

They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

The head of the house is a good man, but he has not learned to do business in a businesslike way.

The only thing the daughters accomplish is to develop fondness for smart clothes and expensive jewelry.

They do not realize that one expensive habit may introduce them to a whole family of extravagant habits.

They do not know that giving a full power-of-attorney to an agent or lawyer puts their property at his mercy.

On a six-hundred-dollar income, they try to compete in appearance with a two-thousand-dollar-a-year neighbor.

They subscribe for everything that comes along—organs, lightning rods, subscription books, pictures, bric-a-brac.—anything they can pay for on the installment plan.

They have not been able to make much in the business they understand best, but have thought that they could make a fortune by investing in something they know nothing about.—Orison Sweet Marden, in Success.

The trouble with some people is that they allow themselves to be discouraged by criticism, and the trouble with others is that they do not.



S. C. White Leghorns

After improving this variety for 20 years, acknowledged the leading strain of high-bred, prize winners in north Virginia. Large, vigorous and handsome. Largest white eggs. The great winter money makers. Prices reasonable. Eggs, breeding pens and a lot of very handsome selected cockerels for sale.

Address

J. B. HUNTER,
Bethwell Farm, Vienna, Va.

Barred P. Rock

EGGS

From Sunnyside winter laying Ringlet Strain \$1.50 for 15.

From good thoroughbred Barred P. Rocks 75c for 15.

Incubator Eggs Moderate Price.

SPLENDID COCKERELS (Ringlet), \$2.50. If upon receipt of these birds you do not think they as good as you can get elsewhere for twice the money we charge, you can return them and we will refund the purchase price in full. No C. O. D. SHIPMENTS TO ANY ONE. SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM, Christiansburg, Va. Reference: Bank of Christiansburg, Va.

40 VARIETIES

BEST POULTRY.

Fine large Poultry Guide, 6c. You cannot afford to be without it. Price List FREE. Write to-day.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

MY PURE-BRED

S. C. Brown Leghorns,

Are the best layers in the world—lay at all seasons. Place your orders early for eggs, 15 for \$1.

W. S. GUTHRIE, Childress, Va.

White Holland Turkeys.

I have a few very fine Toms left; first orders will get them. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Cockerels—some nice ones. JOHN A. CLARK, Malvern Hill, Va.

EGGS FOR SALE.

WHITE HOLLAND Turkey Eggs \$2 per 10.

Rosecomb White Leghorns Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

Mrs. LIZZIE BYER, Versailles, Tenn.

OAKSHADE N. B. Turkeys
and Huguenot W. Wyandottes,

—: FOR SALE —:

Raised on 400 acre blue grass farm—the best I have ever seen. Eggs from White, Buff and Partridge Wyandottes in season

Address Huguenot Poultry Yards,
... Dublin, Va.

...FEEDING OUR...

BABY CHICK FOOD

PRODUCES
HEALTHY CHICKS.

SAMPLE FOR THE ASKING.
INCUBATORS, :- :-
BROODERS AND
POULTRY SUPPLIES,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
BIRDS, PET STOCK, GOLD FISH
EVERYTHING FOR THE FANCIER.
CATALOGUE FREE.

Having made a change in management we are better than ever, prepared to make prompt shipment.

FANCIERS' SUPPLY CO.,
517-519 West Broad St.,
Richmond, Va.

Kum C for Yosef

This may not be pure Turk, but you will find PURE STOCK AT THE CEDARS POULTRY AND STOCK FARM

Most fashionable strains JERSEY CATTLE, DUROC JERSEY AND POLAND CHINA Swine, B. P. R. Fowls, M. B. Turkeys, English Setters and Beagle Hounds.

Egg season is here; fanciers' stock, farmer's prices.

WM. G. OWENS, Midlothian, Va.

EGGS FOR SALE.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, are my specialties. My flocks of both are derived from "prize winners" of the best strains in the world.

PENS No. 1.—Turkey eggs per 15, \$4.00. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs per 15, \$2.00.

PENS No. 2.—Turkey eggs per 15, \$3.50. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs per 15, \$1.50.

If you wish to secure eggs, file your orders at once.

PIEDMONT POULTRY PLACF,
Miss E. Callie Giles, Prop. - Whittie's Depot, Va.

EGGS

From my S. C. Black Minorcas and S. C. White Leghorns of the very best strains.

These breeds are raised on separate farms, and have free range. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 35; \$5.00 per 100. I guarantee two-thirds hatch, or replace at half price.

J. MILTON GARNETT, Prop.,
Mitchell's, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB and BROWN LEGHORNS and PEKIN DUCKS. We breed only layers from layers, and get layers that commence early and keep at it. Vigorous stock, fertile eggs, and careful packing is our way. Eggs, 15 for \$1.60. DIXIE POULTRY COMPANY, R. R. No. 4, Richmond, Va.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

PRIZE WINNERS, THOROUGHbred. The matchless F. F. V. strain founded on Bradley Bros., Thompson and others Plymouth Rocks, are recognized as the best general purpose fowl. Improve your stock by new blood. Fancy stock for show room. Large, vigorous birds for farm. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$3 for 15. Circular free. VIRGINIA HILL POULTRY FARM, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

A DEFERRED RESTITUTION.

A pig belonging to a widow named Murphy mysteriously vanished one night, and Pat Hennessy, a ne'er-do-well was suspected of having had something to do with its disappearance. He denied all knowledge of the pig, however, and as there was no evidence against him he was allowed to go free; but at Mrs. Murphy's instigation the priest went to see him.

"Pat," said the priest, "if you've no fear of the law in this world, at least give a thought to the hereafter. When you're before the Judgment Seat, what are you going to say about that pig?"

"Shure, I dunno," replied Pat. "Will they be after askin' about th' pig in Purgatory, yer Riverince?"

"They will," said the priest.

"Will Mrs. Murphy be there, yer Riverince?"

"Yes Pat."

"An' th' pig?"

"Yes, Pat."

"Shure, I'll wait an' give it to her thin, yer Riverince."—February Woman's Home Companion.

THE IRISHMAN HAD HIS DOUBTS.

As is well known, Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York city, was a blacksmith in Germantown, Pa., before he became a preacher. Once, when there was little work at hand, he asked a huddler in his neighborhood for something to do. The latter replied that all he could give him would be a job carrying a hod.

"I'm your man," replied the blacksmith promptly.

Years afterwards, while an imposing edifice was being erected in Chicago for Dr. Collyer, he was standing among the beams, watching the progress of the work, when an Irishman came along with a hod of bricks. Dr. Collyer spoke to him and he paused.

"This is har'rd work, soir," said the Irishman.

"I know that well," answered Dr. Collyer; "in my day, I've carried the hod myself."

"The Irisman stared at me an instant," said Dr. Collyer, in relating the incident, "and went on his way mumbling something that sounded like, 'I wouldn't 'a' belaved th' parson was such a liar.'"—From Success.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN.

The Cohenstein family, loudly weeping, were gathered around the grave. As the coffin containing all the earthly remains of husband and father was being slowly lowered into its last resting-place, little Ikey spoke up.

"Ach," he said, "papa owed me a nickel."

The weeping Mrs. Cohenstein dried her tears, and, gazing proudly at the mourners the while she patted Ikey on the head, she said,—

"Ain't he the business man?"—February Lippincott's.

KEEPS EGGS FRESH
UNTIL THEY ARE USED.
ZINKET SYSTEM.

A FILLER, PRESERVER, TESTER AND CARRIER. INDESTRUCTIBLE IN FIRE OR WATER. TESTIMONIALS AND BOOKLET FREE. CHEAPER THAN STRAWBOARD

National Egg Carrier Co.
SCRANTON, PA.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Do You Want Layers?

If you do, get your eggs for hatching from our Utility Strain of

Barred Plymouth Rocks

\$1.00 for 15.

D. N. McLEAN, Maxton, N. C.

FOR SALE

At Coggins Point Farm, 25 P. B. PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS of Biltmore strain. Entire stock purchased last spring from Biltmore of prize winners. Price, \$2. Address, DAVID DUNLOP, Westover, Va.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Eggs for hatching from splendid layers, \$1 per setting. Pens mated for best results. A few White P. Rock Cockerels at \$1 each.

R. W. HAW, Jr., Centralia, Va.

BUFF LEGHORNS

and Fancy Stock, progeny of New York winners for ten generations. Hens last year averaged 220 eggs. Excellent utility birds. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Order now to avoid disappointment. A. R. VENABLE, JR., Box 147, Minwood Dairy Farm and Poultry Yards, Farmville, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

From finest strains in America. White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.00 per 15. PENN LAIRD POULTRY CO., - Penn Laird, Va.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Fine Cockerels, Wyckoff strain, \$1.50. Fine Cockerels from Biltmore prize birds, \$2.00. Write for prices on pens, choice matings. Eggs per sitting, \$1.00.

Mrs. J. W. WALTERS, Christiansburg, Va.

Pure-Bred Eggs

for Hatching. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. BROWN and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK LANGSHANS. \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. 400 hens. PARK POULTRY YARDS, Harrisonburg, Va.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

and BLACK MINORCA eggs for sitting at 75c. for 15 eggs; \$1.25 for 30; and \$3.50 for 100. Apply to Mrs. N. T. GARTH, Ellisville, Va., Louisiana county.

INCUBATOR ORPHANS FIND A GOOD STEPMOTHER IN
New Idea Brooders
More good points than any other. Raises 100 per cent of healthy chicks. Complete fixtures cost only \$4.15. You make woodwork and save heavy freight.
Free Catalogue tells all about these New Idea Incubators
CHANNON, SNOW & COMPANY, BOX 158 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

AURUS FOR SALE.

Black horse, foaled 1895, by Eolus (sire of Eole, St. Saviour, Eon, Morelio, Russell Diablo, Eurus, Eolian, Elkwood, Knight of Ellerslie, etc.). Dam Sample by Imp. Rotherhill (son of Lord Clifden); 2d dam Satilla by Imp. Buckden (son of Lord Clifden); 3d dam Matilda, by Imp. Sovereign (son of Emilius); 4th dam Ruby Mare, by Imp. Ruby (son of Emilius); 5th dam Peytona, by Imp. Glencoe; and so on 18 crosses to a Royal Mare.

Aurus is a large, handsome horse 16 hands high, weighs 1,250 pounds, with fine bone and muscle, and a good disposition. Believed to be sound and a sure foal getter. Sold for no fault. Peytona was, perhaps the largest mare ever trained. She won the Peyton stakes, four mile-heats, worth thirty thousand dollars, four heats—16 miles. She afterwards beat Fashlou four mile heats, who beat Boston the same distance. Apply to

R. J. HANCOCK & SON., Charlottesville, Va.

FOR SALE TWO COLTS

by "Whithy," 2:18½, get of "Kittle B.," 2:24¼.

Bay filly, 15½ hands, 4 years old, high gaited, up headed, light mouthed, handsome. As 2 year old, 3 months from time of first biting, trotted quarter in 40 seconds; at second time of asking. An "A-1" race prospect.

Chestnut stallion colt, 2 years old handsomer than his sire, much stouter and smother made; shows quality all over; broken last fall. "Nervy," clean gaited, level headed; will make a race horse, if "heredity" counts. The dam of these colts was the gamest race horse, in 18 years driving, I ever raced. Won two 7 heat races, two weeks in succession, and after breaking down trotted Pimlico track a trial in 2:18, half in 1:08. Price of colts, \$500, or would exchange for a fine team of 3 heavy farm mules, 4 to 7 years old. Both colts are "double gaited" and the stud will make a fine "saddle horse" sire, as he goes "all the gaits" in the paddock barefooted, and all the "Whithys" have "velvet mouths." Address

T. WM. HEWITT, Weyanoke, Va.

"JAVANAIS"

IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION.

Will be in the stud at Mr. A. Pollard's "Dunraven Farm," three miles below Richmond, on New Market Road.

Javanais is large, handsome, and of idea carriage conformation, and has proved himself a sire of carriage horses. Pedigree on application. Fee, \$20.

HORSES BOARDED winter or summer; horses fitted for market. Colts broken to harness or saddle. A. POLLARD, R. F. D. No. 5 Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE.--My Trotting-bred Stallion

GEORGE BURNS, foaled May 14, 1900. Mahogany bay, star in face, left hind foot white, of good style, easy to handle; will make good breeder. Write for his breeding.

J. TABB JANNEY, Van Clievesville, W. Va.

EMILY'S CHARGE.

A Serial Tale by Mary Washington.

CHAPTER IX.

But it is now time we were returning to the orphans whom we have already left too long. Well it as she might from the outside world, and even from her own brother and sister, Emily had become a changed creature from the time she had known Ellis Gordon, and since he had gone away, though she had busied herself as actively as ever about her employments, still the spring seemed to have gone out of her life which a little time before seemed to have blossomed with such brightness and fulness of beauty as she had never known before. The years of her early womanhood had been so wholly given up to Alice and Walter, and so filled with exertion and responsibility that she scarce had room in her heart or life for the romance of youth, so different had her lot been from that of most young girls. Love did not come to her till late, when her feelings, though as fresh as ever, had gained a depth and strength unknown in early girlhood. She had had, as all young girls do, vague, sweet dreams and fancies, about an ideal hero, a mingling of King Arthur, Sir Galahad, and all other noble and heroic characters, but never until now had the person presented himself who could raise the slumbering Princess.

By this time, Alice was eighteen, in the exquisite bloom of early womanhood, though Walter thought (and some one else agreed with him) that Emily's ripened loveliness was even more attractive. Alice, however, was more striking in appearance. She was very tall, and her eyes were large and of a brilliant brown, whilst her hair was a bright chestnut, and her complexion of creamy white, with a delicate rose tinge on her cheeks. In looking at her, Emily would often repeat to herself the lines from Tennyson's "May Queen,"

"There's Margaret and there's Mary,
there's Kate and Caroline,
But none so fair as little Alice in all
the land, they say."

Alice was not an accomplished young lady in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but she was a cultivated one, and in knowledge of history and store of general information, would have borne off the palm from the common run of school girls. She had also acquired a good knowledge of French and German from Emily. Above all, she had grown up to be a useful woman, helpful and kind to every one around her, and after all, this is the true end of education.

Every one in that community had become interested in the orphans and attached to them. The proprietor of the Springs and his wife who had taken a great fancy to them, would

FOR SALE

A HANDSOME DARK BAY HALF BRED HACK
NEY MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, IN
FOAL TO "CHERRYWOOD."

She is a mare of magnificent carriage type, standing 16 hands high, and sound, with good action. Has been a winner at Toronto and Ottawa, Canada, where she won the gold medal for best mare. Her progeny can be seen on the farm, which will prove her ability to produce high class stock. Apply to MR. A. POLLARD, New Market Road, three miles below Richmond (R. F. D. 5.), Va.

FOR SALE.

FINE TROTTING STALLION,
WOOLFORD, 25539, by Judge Salisbury, son of Nutwood; dam Norma Sprague, by Geo. Sprague, etc. He is young, sound, handsome and impressive as a sire. Offered solely for want of use. Address W. V. THRAVES, Beiona, Va.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE. The finest lot of Spanish Jacks and Jennets that I ever owned in my 20 years' experience. I defy competition as to quality and price. Twenty-five reasons why the farmer should raise mules. Call on or address,



BAKER'S JACK FARM,
Lawrence, Ind.

Free telephone connection from Indianapolis.

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Breeders of and Dealers in
Jacks, Jennets, Stallions.
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Send stamp for Catalogue.
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FOR SALE. FINE JACKS A
SPECIALTY. When writing
state exactly what you want
or come and see our stock.

W. E. KNIGHT & CO.,
Route 5. Nashville, Tenn.

— SALE OR EXCHANGE. —

1 Maltese and 1 Spanish Jack, sound and sure, for good sheep or heavy stallion. Young stock preferred. W. S. MOTT, Dixondale, Va.

Angora = Goats,

In pairs to suit. Buck and Doe Kids at \$15 or \$20 per pair. Does in Kid, \$8 to \$10. Some extra REG. ANGUS Bull Calves, low down.

J. R. K. BELL, Pulaski City, Va.

ANGORA GOATS are handsome, hardy and profitable. For large circular address E. W. COLE & CO., Big Clifty, Ky.

GOATS!

Wanted a flock of good common breed goats, not exceeding in number twenty yearling females and two bucks. Answer M. D. L., Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.

WANTED

A second-hand DRILL, one that will plant, peas, oats, etc. C. F. HODGMAN, Waterway, Va.

WANTED

to buy (in lots of 25 and up to 200) nice young Leghorn Pullets—any color. P. J. HOLMES, Ivor Va.

EGGS! EGGS!!

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandotte and S. C. B. Leghorn, M. Bronze Turkeys, crossed with wild. Book your orders now. Miss CLARA L. SMITH, Croxton, Caroline county, Va.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

BUFF COCHINS, CORNISH INDIAN GAMES and PEKIN DUCKS. Stock and eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices low. Rev. J. W. HECKMAN, Cascade, Va.

COLLIE PUPS

By Imported Sires. Sable and white and tri-colors. Prices \$8 to \$15. Older ones correspondingly low. Book on Training, 50 cents: FREE if you buy a Collie. MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany, Vermont.

WANTED

One or two medium sized horses for country place in Virginia. Must be young, sound, of good appearance, broken to saddle, buggy and light farm work, moderate in price and gentle enough for a lady to handle. Mares preferred. Address with full particulars, Dr. THOMAS W. KAY, 345 Wyoming Ave., Scranton, Pa.

DAIRY HERDS

Put in order; men trained to take care of them. Large experience. Highest references. Agricultural College graduate, with years of practical experience in the dairy barn. Address, WALTER A. CONANT, Van Tassel Dairy Farm, Du Bois, Pa.

ORCHARD HILL PURE BRED**Poland Chinas!**

A few pigs, brood sows, and boars for sale; also some S. C. B. LEGHORN Cockerels. F. M. SMITH, JR., Charlottesville, Va. R. F. D. No. 4.

Hawksley Stock Farm

offers some extra fine

BERKSHIRES.

A top lot of pigs not akin, ready for April delivery, B. P. Rock and S. C. B. Leghorn eggs at \$1.00 per 15. J. T. OLIVER, Aliens Level, Va.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Ready for January delivery, sired by my 18-months-old boar, CAPT. JACK 68623, who now weighs 680 lbs. in only fair breeding condition. The pigs are first-class in every respect and I will ship to responsible parties on approval. Am now booking orders for pigs March farrow by Lustre's Carlisle of Biltmore, 72057, recently purchased from Biltmore Farms.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM,

Charlottesville, Va.

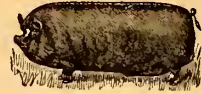
send them invitations whenever anything especially pleasant or entertaining was going on, and in this way, many social pleasures were placed within their reach, during the season. As Alice was just budding into womanhood, Emily thought it right to accept all suitable invitations for her, and accordingly they attended this summer a tournament and a ball given at the Springs. The former did not quite come up to the lists at Camelot or Ashby de la Zouche, still Alice enjoyed it vastly, and amongst the throng of fair and elegantly dressed women present, none was more beautiful than herself, nor more lovely than Emily. On this occasion, an old friend came up and accosted them, Allan Crawford, now at thirty, a far finer looking and more interesting man than he had been in his early youth. The next day he called at the cottage, and after that, he came daily.

It soon became evident that Allan had changed his allegiance, and that Alice, the little pet and plaything of former days had become "the rare and radiant maiden" of his choice. Before the summer was over, he had offered her his heart and hand, and during the autumn and winter, he pressed his suit with such zeal that before another springtime came round, Alice had capitulated and Allan was the blissful fiance of this lovely young creature.

Emily said it seemed like a prophecy of this event that she had always had a sisterly feeling for Allan, and that there was no one in the world to whom she would be so willing to entrust "her dear child" as she called Alice. Still it was a hard ordeal for her to give up Alice, and she looked forward to the marriage with that mingling of pain and pleasure which seems to attach itself to all mortal affairs.

"It reminds me," said she, "of the Oriental proverb, 'Do not seek thy fate; thy fate is seeking thee.'" When I brought Alice to these mountain fastnesses, it seemed as if I were cutting her off from society and from every worldly advantage, and yet her fate has sought her in this remote situation. She is marrying a man upright, honorable, intelligent, well educated, moreover in enjoyment of an ample competence. And the crowning blessing of her lot is that she loves him as well as he loves her. Without this, all the rest would count for nothing, for 'if a man would give all the substance of his house for love, it would be utterly contemned.'"

The ensuing few months were very busy ones at the cottage, Emily and Alice being diligently at work on the trousseau, a task dear to the feminine heart. Though they did not aim at an expensive one, they had skilful, tasteful fingers which could impart grace and beauty even to garments of simple materials.

Berkshire Hogs!

Sires in service, **Rockland Majestic of New Era**; his sire **Rockland Gentry**, champion of America in 1903; grand sire, **Baron Lee IV, Model Lee IX**, sire **Gov. Lee**, champion of America in 1589, Sows of **EQUALLY NOTED** Strains. A few nice pigs for sale. Write for prices

JNO. CALHOUN, Cllo, S. C.

BERKSHIRES**ANNEFIELD HERD**

Contains the

Finest Blood Lines

in England and America.

Young Stock for Sale.

Inquiries cheerfully answered.

SPECIAL: A few extra 6-months old pigs, either sex.

EDW. G. BUTLER, Annefield Farms, Briggs, Clarke Co., Va.

ACCOMAC HERD**Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

A choice lot of young Boars and Gilts now ready to ship; 60 nice pigs for spring shipment; the best English and American families. All stock eligible to registry. Write for prices.

ALFRED P. WHITE, JR., Parksley, Va.

HOLLYBROOK FARM.**Berkshire Pigs**

Are from first-class registered stock, Biltmore strain; have free range and plenty of running water, and are healthy, vigorous stock. Young pigs for sale. Write for prices.

HENRY W. WOOD.

Box 330.

RICHMOND, VA.

"Feeds and Feeding"

Prof. Henry's Great Book for Farmers and Stockmen.

Delivered anywhere for \$2.00 With the SOUTHERN PLANTER, 2.25

BERKSHIRES

WE HAVE THE BEST.

MINIBORYA FARM,

Box 901. RICHMOND, VA.

THOROUGH-BRED....

**Berkshire Boars,
Dorset Buck Lambs,
Jersey Bull Calves.**

All stock in best of condition and guaranteed as represented.

F. T. ENGLISH, Centreville, Md.

Registered P. Chinas Berkshire, C. Whites. Fine large strains. All ages, mated not a in, 8 week, pigs. Bred sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.



O. I. C. PIGS
FROM REG. STOCK.

FOR SALE. PRICES RIGHT.

F. S. MICHIE, Charlottesville, Va.

Choice Poland Chinas

Of all ages, bred out of old parents of popular breeding; also BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, 15 for \$1.00; 30 for \$1.50; 100 for \$5.00.

THOMAS R. SMITH,
Lincoln, Loudoun Co., Va.

WM. T. THRASHER, Springwood, Virginia,
BREEDER OF PURE BRED

Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Hogs.

FOR SALE: 2 yearling bulls, good ones, ready for service, sired by Verbena's Champion No. 129881; some younger bulls, sired by Royal Chief No. 185432; also some Fall Poland China shoats of both sexes. Come or write.

VIRGINIA DIVISION.

FARMER'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Chartered by State of Virginia.

A fire Insurance Association for farmers of Eastern Virginia.

Organized January 9, 1899; amount insured January 9, 1904, \$370,000; policies secured by real and personal property, estimated value, \$1,000,000. For further information address CHAS. N. FRIEND, General Agent, Chester, Va.

Alice had one advantage over wealthy girls who merely order their trousseaus, the making of which is only a matter of dollars and cents between themselves and their dress-makers. Every article that Alice did not make herself was made by Emily, and thus served as a token and reminder of her love. Yet though there is a vast amount of shoddyism displayed in trousseaus, nowadays, still the principle is right, and is dictated by a sense of "the eternal fitness of things." It is appropriate that we should clothe ourselves with new and diverse garments as we enter on new eras of life. It is suitable that a bride should have fresh and beautiful clothing. Every lovely tint and fabric and ornament seem fitting symbols of the new era on which she is entering which, if she truly loves and is worthily beloved, will open to her a world of bloom, beauty and happiness far beyond any other tie or phase of life can offer.

During the time of Alice's betrothal, Emily strove by close occupation, and by sympathy with her sister's happiness to forget the void and disquiet in her own heart, but she could not. Love had stolen in softly and imperceptibly, but he had enshrined himself so deeply in her heart that it seemed impossible for one of her earnest and steadfast nature to drive him out. Dearly as she loved her brother and sister, and warmly as they reciprocated her affection, she had become conscious of a sense of loneliness and isolation which must come, at times, to every woman, until she has found that "dearer life in life" by which alone her own can be rounded and completed.

Late in the spring the marriage was quietly celebrated, their good friend, the Episcopal clergyman performing the ceremony. With heartfelt earnestness, he went through the beautiful prayer (touching the true and heavenly keynote of marriage) that the young couple might "so live together in this world that in the world to come they might have everlasting life."

When the spring flowers bloomed that year, in the old garden at "Soldier's Joy," a fairer flower bent over them, inhaling their old familiar fragrance with delight. Alice, the lovely young bride whom Allan had carried back to her old home.

An obedient husband up in Franklin county, Me., was objecting to doing certain work about the house, and he quoted Scripture to his wife, showing that the household duties should properly be assigned to the woman. The good wife replied by reading to her astonished liege II. Kings xxi., 13, "I will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." That husband has wiped the dishes ever since.—Zion's Herald.

Cattle, Horses and Sheep

From Blue-Grass, Va.
Bought on Commission

We can furnish grade Shorthorn, Hereford and angus steers, from 1 to 3 years old.

High grade, and pure-bred, helters and young bulls at low prices.

Grade ewes, and pure-bred, rams, of Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown and Suffolk breeds.

SADDLE, HEAVY-DRAFT and DRIVING HORSES. Write us your wants.

SHANNON BROS.,

POPLAR HILL, VA., Giles Co.

Telegraph Office and Station,
Dublin, Va., N. & W. Railroad.

GREENFIELD HERD OF

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Baron Ida, 20184 (Champion yearling, 18 firsts, 17 times in 1st prize herd, 4 firsts on produce of sire and 3 times at head of grand sweepstakes herd) at head of herd.

The females in this herd are prize winners or the immediate descendants of prize winners sired by such noted bulls as Champion Lord Hillhurst, Beau Forbes H., by Beau Bill (champion of the West for two years); Cham. Baron Ida, Ludolph 4th, Rustler 2d.

Choice calves from the above cows sired by Baron Ida, Encouragement 46382, and Erard 55380.

WARREN RICE, Winchester, Va.

H. F. COLEMAN & SONS,

MULBERRY GAP, TENN.

—BREEDERS OF—

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

JANNET'S KING, 4821, greatest son of Valiant Knight II., 29331, first prize bull at all three of the International shows, heads the herd. Visitors and correspondence invited. Young things for sale.

MONTEBELLO HERD

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

FOR SALE—2 Registered Bulls, calved Dec. 17th, 1902, and Aug. 28th, 1903.

Berkshire Pigs,

(Biltmore Strain.)

farrowed May 1903. For terms, apply to

L. H. GRAY, Orange, Va.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle!



FAME OF WOODLAWN.

1st in class of 22 at the International Show, 14 Ancestral Champions. Write your wants and for prices of heads for heads.

JOHN T. and G. B. MANLOVE, Milton Indiana.

—ROSEDALE HERD—

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

Choice bulls, 4 mos. to 4 yrs. old. Prices as low as good breeding will permit. Inspection of herd and correspondence invited.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM, Jeffersonton, Va.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.

Our old, established herd of about forty good milking cows is headed by imported SIR WILFRED LAURIER, 144766 (a son of the great English champion Marengo); CEDRIC, 126089 (a grandson of William of Orange, of Marr Farm), and FRANTIS LAD, 210443 (a winner of second prize in senior bull calves at 1903 International Young stock for sale,

P. S. LEWIS & SON,
Point Pleasant, W. Va.

ELLERSLIE FARM
Thoroughbred Horses
AND SHORTHORN CATTLE,
Pure Southdown Sheep
and Berkshire Pigs.
FOR SALE. R. J. HANCOCK & SON,
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

COOK'S CREEK HERD
Scotch-Topped
Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Governor Tyler, 1585 48. Young Bulls for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

HEATWOLE & SUTER, Dale Enterprise, Va.

MEADOW BROOK SHORTHORNS.

I have several very fine Shorthorn Red Bull Calves 6 to 10 months old, and several very nice yearling Shorthorn Heifers for sale at farmer's prices. C. A. SAUNDERS, Meadow Brook Stock Farm, Culpeper, Va.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

- 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull,
5 years old, to prevent inbreeding.
 - 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull,
6 months old.
 - 50 bus. French White Artichokes,
at 75 cents per bus.
 - Standard bred Poland-China Pigs, 3 to
4 months old.
- J. H. BOELTE & SONS, - News Ferry, Va
West.

I OFFER

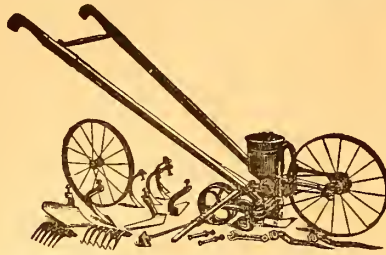
- 2 Reg. Ayrshire Bulls,
One 10 mos. old.....PRICE, \$40.00.
One coming 3 yrs. old.....PRICE, \$65.00.
Low considering Quality.

Registered and high grade HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP of best breeding. Rams, Ewes and Lambs for sale. Stock and Prices will suit.

J. D. THOMAS, Round Hill Va.
Meadow Brook Stock Farm.

GOV'T AUCTION SALE
CATALOGUE GUNS
Pistols, Military Goods (Illustrated)
15c, mailed 6c stamps. F. Bannerman, 579 Broadway, N. Y.

THE No. 6 IRON AGE COMBINED
DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL
HOE, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.



The cut shows the tool ready for sowing garden seeds in continuous rows or in hills at four, six, eight, twelve or twenty-four inches apart. The change from sowing in continuous rows to that of dropping in hills can be instantly made, or the reverse. The seed sowing device is very simple and can be removed quickly, and the tool changed into a complete single or double wheel hoe by making use of the small working tools, extra wheel, etc., shown in the cut about the machine.

In designing the seed sowing device simplicity of construction, convenience of adjustment and perfection of work were kept constantly in mind. The agitator is simply a revolving brush of selected bristles, which absolutely will not injure the seed. The seed hopper holds two quarts. The light weight of this tool, combined with the remarkable strength of same, cannot help but appeal to you as having excellent advantages, especially since this is a tool that is to be pushed solely by hand.

This implement, as well as a complete line of garden tools, horse hoes and cultivators, riding cultivators, two-horse walking cultivators, special trucking tools, potato planters, etc., are made by the Bateman Mfg. Co., Box 167, Grenlock, N. J., who guarantee their implements to be as represented, and will be pleased to send their catalogue free to all who make inquiry for same.

A JOKE FROM ENGLAND.

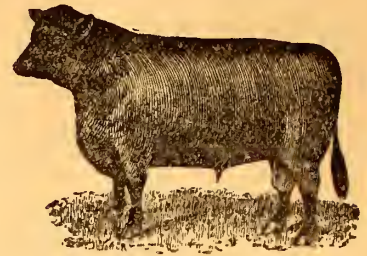
At a recent Chamber of Commerce dinner the following story was told: "At the time of King Edward's recovery from appendicitis, thanksgiving services were held all over the British dominions. The services were concluded at a certain place by the singing of a well-known hymn, which happened to be in the back of the book.

"Let us close the services," the rector said, 'by singing the hymn, 'Peace, Perfect Peace'—in the appendix.'"

TWO TOO MANY.

"Triplets," said wee Willie Winkle-top with a very knowing air, "always come to poor families. It's when God sends them a whole line of samples to pick from, and they hasn't enough money to pay the expressman to take two of 'em back."—February Lippincott's.

Angus Cattle For Sale Low.



One 5 year old bay mare with black points, 16 hands, weight 1,150. Fine family mare and a nice driver. Lot of 7-8 grade Angus bull calves. Lot of 15 16 grade Angus bull calves. These grade calves look like thoroughbred Angus, and will please the most fastidious. 1 five year old Shrothorn cow with bull calf at foot, by our Reg. Angus Bull, a fine family milk cow; quality's perfect. A splendid family milk cow 4 years old. Will drop a calf in April next, by our Angus Bull. A splendid location for a saw mill. Timber to last 3 years or longer one-half mile from the railroad.

W. M. WATKINS & SONS,
Saxe, Charlotte Co., Va.

V. P. I. Farm Bulletin

We are now offering some choice young Bulls of the following breeds:

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus.

Write at once for pedigrees and prices.

D. O. NOURSE, Prof. of Agr.
Blacksburg, Va.

Swift Creek Stock and Dairy Farm



Has for sale a large number of nice young registered A. J. C. C.

JERSEY BULLS AND HEIFERS.

None better bred in the South. Combining closely the most noted and up-to-date blood in America. Bulls 4 to 6 months old, \$25; Heifers, same age, \$35. POLAND CHINA PIGS, \$5 each. Send check and get what you want.

T. P. BRASWELL, Prop., Battleboro, N. C.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY CATTLE

Of all ages, for sale, including a 2-year old Bull, from a tested dam.

G. M. WALLACE,
FALMOUTH, VA.

A neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 25 cents. Address our Business Office.



EDGEWOOD STOCK FARM.
DORSETS

Fall lambs now ready. Now is time to order Dorset rams. Write for circulars and photos. Come to see our Dorsets. J. D. & H.

S. ARBUCKLE, Greenbrier Co., Maxwelton, W. Va.

...WOODLAND FARM.

DORSET SHEEP,
Beardless Spring Barley,
Choice Alfalfa Seed.

J. E. WING & BROS., Mechanicsburg, O.

....BARGAINS....

**DORSETS AND
HEREFORDS**

H. ARMSTRONG, LANTZ MILLS, VA.

Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites

AT FARMER'S PRICES.

S. M. WISECARVER, - - Rustburg, Va.

Aryshires, Berkshires and Oxford-Downs.

Ayrshire Calves of both sexes, Berkshire Pigs and Boar and 2 Oxford-Down Rams for sale. MELROSE CASTLE FARM, Enos H. Hess, Manager, Casanova, Va.

FOR SALE.

3 Aberdeen-Angus Heifers,

Bred from Hero of Bunker Hill, 31462. All three good individuals.

J. TABB JANNEY, Van Clevesville, W. Va.



ANGUS & HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered and grades, of all ages and sexes, and of champion blood for the beef and milk strains and at moderate prices. Also Nursery stock of all descriptions.

MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Delaware.

LICE

Gibson Liquid Lice Killer kills all lice and mites on Fowls, Cattle, Hogs and Horses. Easily applied and guaranteed to kill the lice or money refunded. Gallon can \$1.00. Liberal terms to dealers and agents. Write to-day for prices and circulars.

GIBSON & LAMB, West Alexander, Pa.

CORN PLANTING

time will soon be here. To get the biggest crop you want a planter that will do the work right. "The Hamilton" Corn Planter is the best machine on earth for insuring increased corn crop. Write for catalogue and price.

THE H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio, Manufacturers.

Mention the SOUTHERN PLANTER in writing.

Your Buggy Catalog is Ready

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., 10 Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio, H. C. Phelps, President, desires to announce to our readers that the new and attractive 1904 catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness is now ready for free distribution, and will be promptly sent, prepaid, to all who request it.

As is well known to most of our readers, many of them regular customers of this great buggy concern, the Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. is the sole manufacturer of the Split Hickory line of vehicles, all of which they sell direct to the user at factory price, affording a great saving over other methods.



CINCINNATI-OHIO

The beauty of the cover of the 1904 catalogue, with its seven colors and artistic design, is but feebly portrayed above in the small reduced illustration. The catalogue is a work of art and its contents are complete and authoritative. It lays special stress, very properly, upon the 1904 Split Hickory Special Top Buggy, priced at \$50, the wonder and pride of the buggy user, the envy of buggy makers universally.

This Split Hickory Special has one hundred points of merit. These points comprise every late feature known in the manufacture of a strictly high-grade buggy.

We ask our readers in sending for this 1904 catalogue to use the following coupon and to fill out the blanks carefully, and mail it direct to The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., 10 Sixth St., Cincinnati, O.

Name.....

Address.....

"THE SURE HATCH IN ALASKA."

Minto, Yukon, Jan. 7, 1904.—Seattle Produce Co., Eugene, Oregon. Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find eighteen dollars (\$18) for another 150 egg size incubator. Please send it as soon as possible as I want to set it in the fore part of March. The one you sent me last fall is all right and I want to set two in March, or sooner if the hens begin to lay. I will want some more later. I enclose 20 cents for exchange of Canadian greenbacks. On my first hatch I got 85 per cent, and have not got less than 95 per cent, since that time. Ship the machine to Mrs. John Russell, Minto, Yukon, care of Mr. Wheeler, Royal Mail Service, White Horse.

EGGS From barred buff and white Plymouth Rocks; buff Orpingtons and Mammoth bronze turkeys, (scoring 91 to 96 points, at farmers' prices.

—BOOKING ORDERS FOR—

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.

I have a herd from the greatest breeders in the world,—the best that money can buy. I treat buyers as I wish to be treated. Write for prices and free circular. 15 years a breeder.

J. B. BEAMER, Pickaway, W. Va.

EGGS for sale.

From Prize Winning BUFF LEGHORNS and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Also choice Barred Rock Cockerels (Miles Strain).

MISS JULIA P. JONES, Bethania, N. C.

WALSH'S

Barred Plymouth Rocks

High class combination utility and exhibition stock. Best blood. Bred from prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15.

L. W. WALSH, Lynchburg, Va.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.

No finer general purpose fowl in America. Bred for beauty and utility. Eggs from choice and pure bred stock, \$1.25 per 13; \$2.00 per 30. Twenty-three years a breeder and shipper.

S. P. YOUNGER, Denbigh, Va.

BEST STRAIN

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

The ideal farmer's fowl. Eggs, 50c per setting of 15 F. O. B. here. Mrs. WM. P. BURKS, R. F. D. 1, Bedford City, Va.

—FOR PURE-BRED—

WHITE LEGHORN

eggs at 75c per sitting, address, Mss. W. P. ALLEN, Walnut Hill, Va.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

2 pure-bred Holstein Friesian Bull calves two months old. Address, H. W. MANSON, Crewe, Va.

...5 PURE-BRED...

BERKSHIRE BOARS

for sale, 2 months old, \$5.00 each. H. SWINEFORD, Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our new invention, used on every farm every day, sells on sight, and is guaranteed for ten years. A great opportunity to make money for parties able to invest \$500 to \$1,500 for territory for the sale of this invention. Railroad fare will be paid one way to responsible men who come prepared to do business, whether they decide or not. Write for particulars to H. ADOLPH MULLER, Eastern Agt., box 562, Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON'S REVERENCE.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF HIS MOTHER.

Much of George Washington's firm strength of character was due to his splendid ancestry, as the following little anecdote will testify:

While reconnoitering in Westmoreland county, Va., one of General Washington's officers chanced upon a fine team of horses driven before a plow by a burly slave. Finer animals he had never seen. When his eyes had feasted on their beauty, he cried to the driver:

"Hello, good fellow! I must have those horses. They are just such animals as I have been looking for."

The black man grinned, rolled up the whites of his eyes, put the lash to the horses' flanks, and turned up another furrow in the rich soil. The officer waited until he had finished the row; then, throwing back his cavalier cloak, the ensign of rank dazzled the slave's eyes.

"Better see missis! Better see missis!" he cried, waving his hand to the south, where, above the cedar growth, rose the towers of a fine old Virginia mansion. The officer turned up the carriage road, and soon was rapping the great brass knocker of the front door. Quickly the door swung on its ponderous hinges, and a grave, majestic-looking woman confronted the visitor with an air of inquiry.

"Madame," said the officer, doffing his cap, and overcome by her dignity, "I have come to claim your horses in the name of the Government."

"My horses?" said she, bending upon him a pair of eyes born to command. "Sir, you cannot have them. My crops are out and I need my horses in the field."

"I am sorry," said the officer, "but I must have them, madame. Such are the orders of my chief."


"Your chief? Who is your chief, pray?" she demanded, with restrained warmth.

"The commander of the American army—General George Washington," replied the other, squaring his shoulders and swelling with pride. A smile of triumph softened the sternness of the woman's handsome features. "Tell George Washington," said she, "that his mother says he cannot have her horses."

With a humble apology, the officer turned away, convinced that he had found the source of his chief's decision and self-command.

And did Washington order his officer to return and make his mother give up her horses? No; he listened to the report in silence, then, with one of his rare smiles, he bowed his head.—February St. Nicholas.

Mention the SOUTHERN PLANTER in writing.



No Trace of Disease

any one of the three years, 1901, 1902 or 1903 at or following the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Is it remarkable? If you saw the shows you know the countless thousands in value assembled. There was anxiety among breeders. They had to be assured against the spread of contagious diseases. The management met the demand each year by disinfecting with famous

ZENOLEUM

Zenoleum exclusively. That's high, reliable testimony. Do you use Zenoleum? It destroys disease germs, avoids contagion, cures scab, cholera and skin diseases, kills lice, removes stomach and intestinal worms, establishes and maintains for live stock ideal sanitary conditions.

"The Great Coal Tar Carbolic Disinfectant Dip."

Sample gallon of Zenoleum \$1.50, express prepaid. 5 gallons \$6.25, freight prepaid. If you breed live stock you should learn what Zenoleum will do for you. Ask for free Zenoleum handbooks, "Veterinary Adviser" and "Piggie's Troubles." A postal will bring them.

Zenner Disinfectant Co., 93 Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

BIG BARGAINS

IN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES.

For prompt sale we offer as follows:

- 1 YEARLING BULL FOR \$75.00
- 2 8 MOS. CALVES, EACH \$50.00
- 2 6 " " " \$40.00

These calves are sired by our Bull Marvil, No. 40591, (direct descendent of the world-famous Gay Blackbird) out of as pure blooded cows as are to be found anywhere. These calves are in good condition, and fine specimens as to form, color, etc. Remember the bull is half the herd—therefore get the best. Come and see them or write.

WILSON BROS. & CO., - News Ferry, Va.

FOR SALE

BERKSHIRE BOARS

6 months old, right in every way.

JERSEY BULL CALVES,

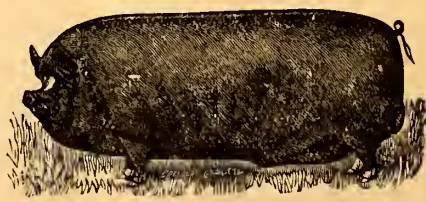
from superior cows.

Forest Home Farm,

Purcellville, - - Virginia.

THE - OAKS - STOCK - FARM.
 A. W. HARMAN, Jr., Prop.,
 We breed and ship the best strains of
Large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Send us your order and get the best.
 A Large Registered English Berkshire Boar, 1½ years old, extra fine specimen FOR SALE. None better bred in this country. 6 coming 2 year old JERSEY HEIFERS for sale; also 2 fine Jersey Cows; 1 yearling heifer, a perfect beauty. Write for price.
ALEX. HARMAN, Mgr., Lexington, Va.



When corresponding with our advertisers always mention the *Southern Planter*.

BILTMORE FARMS, - Biltmore, N. C.

Headquarters for GOLDENLAD JERSEYS,

Also Get of TREVARTH and GEN. MARIGOLD. ❁ ❁ ❁

GOLDEN LAD'S SUCCESSOR. First and sweepstakes over all at the Pan-American Exposition, the champion JERSEY BULL OF AMERICA, and out of Golden Ora, our great prize-winning cow, both born and developed on these Farms, is among our service bulls.

Biltmore Jerseys are a combination of large and persistent milking qualities with an individuality that wins in the show ring.

SPECIALTY. Write for descriptive circular of the best lot of young bull calves ever offered, both for breeding and individuality. They are by noted sires and out of large and tested selected dams. Many of these calves are fit to show and win in any company.



BILTMORE POULTRY YARDS.



SPECIALTY. Write for descriptive circular of eggs from our prize-winning pens. Over 50 yards to select from, made up of the winners at the leading shows for the last two seasons. If you want winners you must breed from winners.

Headquarters for the best IMPORTED ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

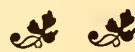
APPLY TO BILTMORE FARMS, BILTMORE, N. C

EGGS FOR HATCHING

The Imperial Fruit and Poultry Farm



Is now booking orders for eggs for hatching from strictly pure, high-class poultry, at \$1.00 for 15 eggs, except duck eggs, which are \$1.00 for 13.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
SINGLE COMB WHITE AND S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS,
SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTE,
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write your name and address plainly.

P. H. HEYDENREICH, Prop., : : : Staunton, Va.

MR. YERKES' FIRST DEAL IN SOAP

Charles T. Yerkes, who is now busy supplying London with an adequate rapid-transit system, began his business career with a successful speculation that did not involve the outlay of a dollar. It was a Saturday afternoon, and he was strolling along a wharf in Philadelphia, when he came to a store where an auction sale was in progress.

"How much am I offered for this box of soap?" asked the auctioneer.

The thirteen-year-old boy looked at the brand and saw that it was the same soap as that used in his home. He knew what his mother paid for it at retail, and so he made a bid. The auctioneer smiled at him, cried the bid once, and said: "Sold to—what's your name, bub?"

"Charley Yerkes."

"Sold to Charley Yerkes for——."

Then another box was put up and bid in by the boy, and this was continued until fifty boxes had been struck off to him. He had a deposit of five dollars in a savings bank, which had been there for some months. He showed the auctioneer his certificate of deposit, and said he would soon return and pay for the soap.

He went to the grocer with whom his family traded, and asked him if he wanted to buy some soap. The grocer asked how much he had and what it was worth. The lad replied that he had fifty boxes, and that he would sell the lot for a certain sum, naming an amount double that which the soap had cost him at the auction house. The deal was closed, and then the storekeeper asked the lad how we had come by it. When young Yerkes told him, the man opened his eyes and said: "I had intended to go to that auction, but forgot it." The boy did not draw his five dollars from the bank, and thereafter it was his great pride to add to it. "It is surprising," said he, not long ago, in telling the story of his first money-making effort, "how it grew from year to year. When I was twenty-one years of age the money of which this was the foundation amounted to several thousand dollars."—Success.

WHAT, INDEED?

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operators could reply, the patient turned his head and remarked, feebly:

"What do you take me for—a cheese?"

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "will put in weeks prayin' for rain, an' den kick cos' dey happens to git deir feet wet."

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MCCORMICK HARVESTERS

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

LARGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

THE COMING BACON BREED—
THE MOST PROLIFIC BREED—

48 pigs from four litters, ready for December delivery—our Fall prices always the lowest.

INDIAN GAMES, the fashionable table fowl.

WHITE LEGHORNS, the greatest layers.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, the best all round fowl. Also

JERSEY BULLS and HEIFERS from cows with recorded butter tests of 18 to 24 lbs. in 7 days.

BOWMONT FARMS, Salem, Va.

HILL TOP STOCK FARM.

Berkshire Hogs and Southdown Sheep

A SPECIALTY



S. Brown Allen, who succeeds H. A. S. Hamilton & Co. in the ownership and management of this celebrated Stock Farm, with increased facilities, will make a specialty of breeding Berkshire Hogs and Southdown Sheep, without regard to cost, from the purest and most royal strains of imported blood.

My BERKSHIRE PIGS

For this Spring delivery will weigh 100 pounds at 12 weeks of age, and for INDIVIDUAL MERIT cannot be excelled in the United States. They will make show hogs against any and all competitors and are being engaged every day. The last of my Fall and winter pigs have been sold, and orders will only be taken for Spring delivery. S. BROWN ALLEN, Staunton, Virginia, (Successor to H. A. S. HAMILTON & Co.)

ALL THE GARDEN TOOLS

needed by the home or market gardener. A special tool for every purpose.



Matthews' New Universal

Hand Seeders and Cultivators. For every condition of truck growing from seeding to last cultivation. Most valuable combination tools. Widely adjustable, best made. Get free late catalog.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, 56 MARKET STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., Baltimore, Md

Star Pattern Billings Planter and Fertilizer

for corn, beans, peas, beets, etc. One operation. Seed and fertilizer dropped in hills any distance apart.

Trip and marker attachments for planting in rows both ways if wanted.



It Makes Things Grow!

Hand Wheel Plows

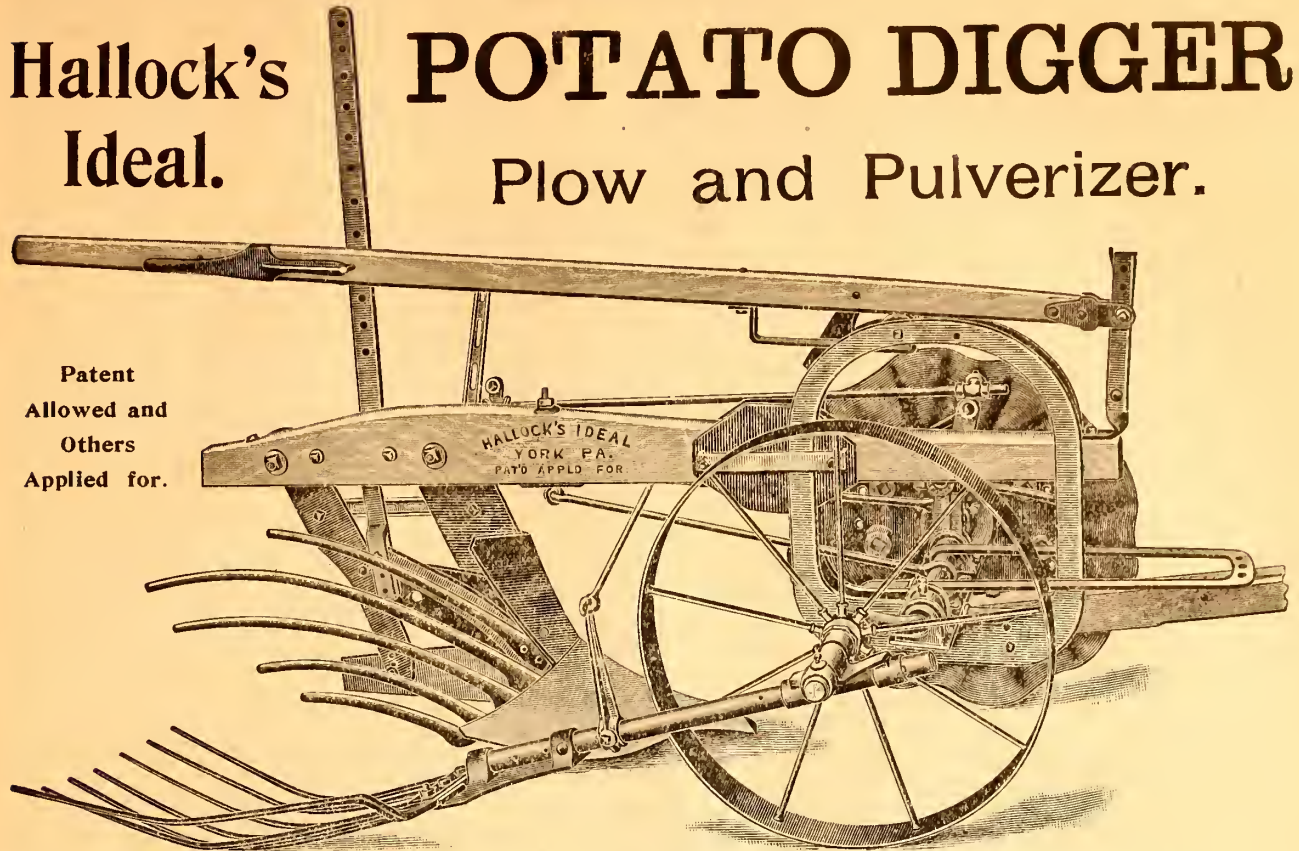
(Matthews' New Universal)

Hoe, cultivator and rake attachments. A combination indispensable on farm. Ask for our free late catalogue of all garden tools. The up-to-date gardener's practical line.

**Hallock's
Ideal.**

POTATO DIGGER

Plow and Pulverizer.



Patent
Allowed and
Others
Applied for.

Can We Send You this Splendid Machine on Trial?

We have spent 20 years in perfecting this Potato Digger and are satisfied that it is the only successful one on the market. We are willing for YOU to say whether it is what we claim for it. If you don't like it, the *Digger is ours*. The Southern Planter has examined its merits, and recommends its readers to send for it on trial. Will you do it? Let us mail you particulars. Write to-day. NOTICE THE AGITATOR on the wheel; remove it, and you will have the *best plow in the world*.

We want a good, active, responsible Energetic Agent in every section of the country to handle the "IDEAL." We will sell the first machine in each locality at a greatly reduced price. We protect our agents. The wise man will surely act quickly for he must see that territory on this machine will be eagerly sought for.

SPECIAL.

The Keystone Farm Machine Co., of York, Pa., have the exclusive right to manufacture our Hallock Flat Tooth Weeder for the Eastern and Southern territory. The Janesville Machine Co., of Janesville, Wis., have the same rights for the Western territory. Our friends will therefore have no difficulty in securing this well known and valuable machine. The patents have been fully sustained by five different Circuit Courts.

Write for Circulars and Testimonials from Those Who Have Used the Digger.

D. Y. HALLOCK & SONS, Box 813, YORK, PA.

If you will give us your name and address we will send you an elegant 32-page catalogue—

A Treatise on Potato and Corn Culture.

IF YOU ARE WELL-BRED

You will be kind.
 You will not use slang.
 You will try to make others happy.
 You will not be shy or self-conscious.
 You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.

You will never forget the respect due to age.

You will not swagger or boast of your achievements.

You will think of others before you think of yourself.

You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.

You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.

You will not forget engagements, promises, or obligations of any kind.

In conversation you will not be argumentative or contradictory.

You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncracies of others.

You will not bore people by constantly talking of yourself and your affairs.

You will never under any circumstances cause another pain, if you can help it.

You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.

You will be as agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.

You will not sulk or feel neglected if others receive more attention than you do.

You will not have two sets of manners—one for "company" and one for home use.

You will never remind a cripple of his deformity, or probe the sore spots of a sensitive soul.

You will not gulp down your soup so audibly that you can be heard across the room, nor sop up the sauce in your plate with bits of bread.

You will let a refined manner and superior intelligence show that you have traveled, instead of constantly talking of the different countries you have visited.

You will not remark, while a guest, that you do not like the food which has been served to you.

You will not attract attention by either your loud talk or laughter, or show your egotism by trying to absorb conversation.—February Success.

CAR LOAD OF PURE BRED HEREFORDS AT FOREST DEPOT, VA.

A car load of pure bred Hereford Heifers from Kentucky have arrived at Forest Depot, consigned to the Elgton Stock Farm. They are said to be the pick of Kentucky's pure bred cattle, and will, no doubt, be heard from in the show ring next fall.

This addition to their already large herd of pure bred Herefords will, no doubt, make this one of the best and largest herds of white-faces in this section of the country.

DAN PATCH 1:56¹/₄

THE FASTEST HARNESS HORSE in the WORLD

HE HOLDS THE FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

1/2 Mile Record,	1:56 ¹ / ₄	1/2 Mile Record,	0:56
1/4 Mile Record to Wagon,	1:57 ³ / ₄	1/4 Mile Record on Half-Mile Track,	2:03 ³ / ₄
1/4 Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky,	2:04 ³ / ₄	Two-Mile Record,	4:17

DAN PATCH HOLDS MORE WORLD RECORDS THAN ANY HORSE THAT HAS EVER LIVED.

IN TWO YEARS DAN PATCH HAS PACED TEN MILES FROM 2:00 FLAT TO 1:56¹/₄.IN TWO YEARS DAN PATCH HAS PACED TWENTY-TWO MILES IN 2:01³/₄ TO 1:56¹/₄.

DAN PATCH PACED ELEVEN MILES IN 1903 THAT AVERAGED 1:59 4-11 AND WAS

SHIPPED 10,000 MILES DURING THIS TIME FROM JUNE TO DEC.

DAN PATCH SOLD FOR \$60,000 IN 1902 AND IS NOW VALUED AT \$150,000.

HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE
PRINTED IN SIX BRILLIANT COLORS

DESCRIPTION. We are owners of this World-Famous Stallion and have gotten out a magnificent Colored Lithograph of Dan Patch 1:56¹/₄, printed in Six Brilliant Colors and Size 21 by 28. Dan Patch is universally acknowledged to be a most wonderful horse, and with his combined qualities of champion speed, good breeding, conformation and very kind disposition the opinion is freely expressed by horsemen that He is The Greatest Stallion That Has Ever Appeared On Earth. Agricultural Colleges send to us for his pictures to use in their college work. This Beautiful Picture Contains a Complete Record of All His Races and Fast Miles so that you have His Speed History Complete. It makes a very fine picture for framing as it is Free From Advertising. This engraving shows the Celebrated Trainer and Driver, M. E. McHenry, and Dan Patch exactly as they appear in their famous miles. The colored picture we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving and everyone pronounces it the most life-like horse picture ever published of a marvelous horse. Every lover of a horse ought to have one of these pictures. The demand is tremendous and over Two Million Copies will be sent out to farmers and horsemen.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE Postage Prepaid
IF YOU ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS--AT ONCE.

1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd.—Name Paper In Which You Saw This Offer.

Picture will Not be mailed unless you answer questions.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid In, \$2,000,000. Address.... INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

DAN PATCH 1:56¹/₄, DIRECTOR 2:05³/₄, ROY WILKES 2:06³/₄ Are Owned By INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

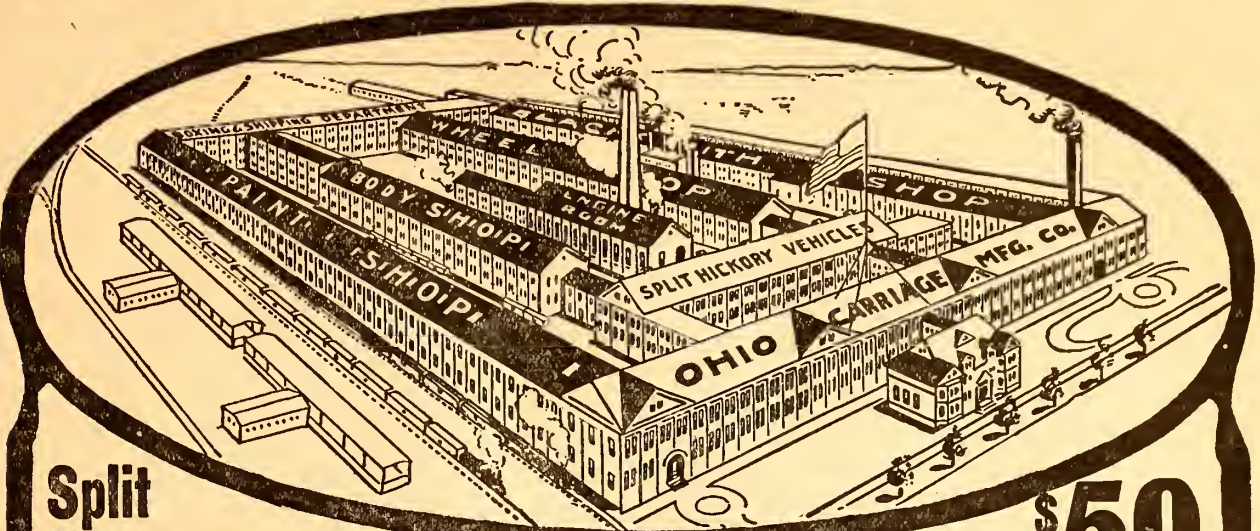
Our Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, Cattle, Hags, Etc., Eat "International Stock Food" Every Day.

Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn
CATTLE

Young stock registered in their respective Herd books, for sale. The SHORT HORNS are bred and owned by a neighbor, and are in our hands for sale. A number of young BERKSHIRE SOWS due early in the year. BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, a few BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE GEESE and PEKIN DUCKS. All of above ready for delivery.

M. B. ROWE & CO., Fredericksburg, Va.

This Factory is Good for \$50



Split Hickory Special \$50

This Factory is a Guarantee that Backs up Our **\$50 SPLIT HICKORY SPECIAL BUGGY**



That we make to order and sell on **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** with a **Two-Year Iron-Clad Guarantee**. We make only Split Hickory vehicles. Expert workmen and modern machinery and methods are employed the year round by us making nothing else but Split Hickory vehicles to be sold direct to users. Back of every Split Hickory Buggy stands this great factory, with its years of successful operation, constantly increasing output; progressive, up to the times in every particular. We will ship promptly. **We will allow you to use it 30 days before you decide whether to keep it or not, and will give a positive Two Years Guarantee**

description of this Special Bargain Buggy at \$50. Send for our Free 136-Page Catalogue of Split Hickory Vehicles and Harness.

NOTE.—We manufacture a full line of high grade Harness, sold direct to the user at Wholesale Prices.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO. (H. C. Phelps, President), 1810 SIXTH ST., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TWO MODEL HUSBANDS.

Two colored women sitting on their front steps were overheard boasting of the many lovable traits and manly virtues of their husbands.

"Gawge sutainly is a good man to me," said Mrs. Jackson with feeling in her voice. "Ah have nevah been without a day's wash sence Ah mahied dat man. He gits me all the washin's Ah can do."

"Well, Ah has this to say foah Ezra," declared Mrs. Jackson with satisfaction; "when Ezra gits drunk he gits drunk like a perfec' gennelman."—Caroline Lockhart, February Lippincott's.



I am now prepared to book orders for pigs from imported **Kingstone Poetess**, bred by C.C. Smith, Kingstone Commons, England. Also from **Queen of Fassifern**, bred by James Lawrence, of Shrivenham, England. Also from **Queen Alfreda**, from imported Loyal Mason, imported Loyal Berks, imported Princess Alfreda, Prince Alfred, etc. These are as fine as the world can produce, though I cannot expect fancy prices for them like some breeders get. Bacon your mongrels and start aright in the hog business. Remember me when pricing **shorthorns** (Durhams).

THOS. S. WHITE, Fassifern Stock Farm, LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

HE TOOK IT IN.

Father B— was a very popular man in the old border town, W—, up in Northern New York. Beloved by Protestant and Catholic alike, he lived a contented life among his people and his books.

At the time of the miners' strike, when the price of coal was soaring, the good Father discovered that the coal supply of the church was practically exhausted and there was no money in the treasury to purchase more. Accordingly he announced that he intended taking up a collection for this purpose, and taking a plate, after his sermon, he went up and down the aisles, giving every one a chance to contribute.

Much to his surprise, as he extended the plate towards one "old son of the sod" he was given a shrewd smile and wink instead of money. The Father, however, thought this meant that Patrick was not prepared to give that day and would do so later.

Not securing enough money at this time, the following Sunday he made another collection, paying particular attention to those who had not given the previous time. Coming again to Patrick, he was greeted in the same manner. Meeting him on the street a day or two later, the Father said, "Patrick, why did you not help us last Sunday?"

"Ah, that's alright, Father, it's alright, an' I niver'll say wan wurd."

"Why, Patrick," said the mystified priest, "you'll not say a word—"

"It's alright—"

"What do you mean?"

"Ha, Father," said Patrick, pulling his forelock, "beggin' yer pardin', sor, but don't yer think I know that th' church air het be stame?"—February Lippincott's.

FOR 30c AND THIS NOTICE

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La-Crosse, Wis., send free

- 1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c.
- 1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion.....10c.
- 1 pkg. Peep of Day Tomato.....20c.
- 1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish.....10c.
- 1 pkg. Salzer's Long Quick, Quick Radish.....10c.
- 1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish.....10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70 cents, but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalogue, well worth \$100 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c in postage.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS.

50c per bu.; 10 bus. and over, 37½c P. N. LITTLE, Bold Spring, Ga.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

DEERING HARVESTERS

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

Reg. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

CATTLE of the Netherland, De Kol, Clothilde, Pietertje and Artis families. Heavy milkers aud rich in butter fat. Stock of all ages for sale.

Reg. BERKSHIRES From noted strains. Imported Headlight, Lord Highclere and Sunrise.

—DORSET SHEEP—

B. PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS,

N. & W. and Southern R. R. T. O. SANDY, Burkeville, Va.

SUNNY HOME HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

BARON ROSEBOY 57666 by the world famous GAY BLACKBIRD heads the herd.

Females by such noted sires as Gay Blackbird, 14443, (sire of the highest priced American bred Angus bull), Ermon 18171, (by the champion sire of females Royal Eric), Eulalies Eric 15568, (2nd prize yearling bull at World's Columbian), Beau Bill 13637 (champion of the West for two years), Baron Ida 20184 (champion at N. Y. State Fair 1898), Baronet of Advia 1226 (by the "Judge" champion of the world).

Families represented in the herd are Coquette, Queen Mother, Nosegay, Westertown Rose, Old Rose of Advia, Violet, etc. We claim for our herd as good breeding as any herd in America. The individual animals in the herd have been selected with the one aim "quality" in view. Come and see, or write your order and let us guarantee a first-class animal.

Shipping point and depot, Fitzgerald, N. C., on D. & W., 24 miles S.-W. of Danville, Va.

A. L. FRENCH, R. F. D. 2, Byrdville, Va.



ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS AT A BARGAIN.

For the next 30 days, you can buy Registered Bulls low, Herd head-d by Allenhurst King IV, 47199, greatest son of McHenry Blackbird 20, 32499. Pan American champion. Come and see or Address W. P. ALLEN, Prop. of Glen Allen Stock Farm, WALNUT HILL, VA.

A neat Binder for your back num-bers can be had for 25 cents. Address our Business Office.

MAGAZINES.

The high-lights of the March Century are fiction, personal interest and topics relating to trade.

There is a bit of tragedy in "Antonio's Last Stake," a story of Mexico, by Caroline Abbott Stanley, which is abundantly offset by several humorous stories. Maurice F. Egan's picturesque Sexton Maginnis, "the biggest liar in America," and his mother-in-law, "Herself," characters in "The Valet of the Pastor," reappear in a new story of this group entitled "The Warning of Sexton Maginnis," which makes appeal to all lovers of human nature as well as to the Catholic circles with which it deals. Albert Bigelow Paine contributes a story with a novel motive in "The United Workman," dealing with labor troubles, and Mr. Robert Haven Schaffer a humorous story of an orchestra in "The Man Behind the Drums."


The personal interest begins with the frontispiece of the number, which is a portrait in color of the present Pope. Accompanying it is a paper of anecdotes of the Pope written from recent personal investigation in northern Italy by W. J. D. Croke. Bismarck, whose personality is of perennial interest, is the subject of a paper by the late Henry Villard, descriptive of his visit to the Chancellor in 1890, just after the Prince's retirement.

There are three articles in the industrial and commercial field: "The Paris Bourse," by Cleveland Moffett, elaborately pictured by Andre Castaigne; "Economic Changes in Asia," by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Judson Brown, setting forth trade tendencies as observed by the writer in a recent extensive trip in Asia; and "The Eye of Fear," being a downright consideration of labor unions by a stone-cutter, Mr. Robert Bruce Grant.


The March St. Nicholas opens charmingly with a full-page reproduction of a pastel portrait of Miss Baillie by J. Wells Champney, after Gainsborough, a sweet girl's figure and face with deep, thoughtful eyes. The first story is of "Two Lads of Old Kentucky," by Virginia Yeaman Remnitz. Herbert Baird Stimson tells an interesting and true "Tale of the Cannibal Islands." F. M. Jessup relates "Three Little Stories of Jehee," a queer old Syrian humorist. "Lazy Coomarasawmy" is an East Indian fairy tale related by George Sylva. "How Proby Saved the Woods" is a brave story of a brave boy; and "A Comedy in Wax" develops most exciting interest.

In other fields the March St. Nicholas seems more than usually rich. There is a pretty description of "How Daubigny Decorated His Little Daughter's Room." George Ethelbert Walsh tells the wonderful story of "Cutting a Hemisphere in Two," the fascinating history and possibilities of the Panama and Nicaragua canals.

No. 6 Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder.



No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe and Cultivator.



If the Farmer Had Plenty of Help

almost any kind of implement would do. He could plant by hand and cultivate by hoe. It might be good work; it would surely be expensive work. With good help scarce and all help high, the farmer or gardener who wins must equip himself with the implements that make his help the most productive.

IRON AGE

Implements

are built to get the greatest possible results for labor expended—whether hand or horse. There is an Iron Age tool for every condition of every crop that can be cultivated.

The No. 6 Iron Age Combined Double Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill Seeder combines ten tools in one; a daily necessity from April to October.

The No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe and Cultivator has a range of adjustment and adaptability that makes it earn its cost time and again in the field or truck farm.

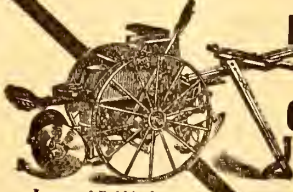
The Improved Robbins Potato Planter will plant from four to seven acres per day. Has fertilizer attachment, and will drop 100 per cent. of the seed correctly.

The Iron Age Pivot Wheel Cultivator is built correctly in material and principle. Fine for hillsides, plains, straight or crooked rows.

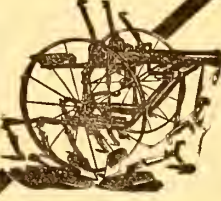
Our New Iron Age Book describes a line of Implements that are backed by 68 years of reputation. Their promise for the future can be judged by their performance of the past. Send for the book. It's free.

BATEMAN MFG. COMPANY,
Box 167,
Grenloch, N. J.

Improved Robbins' Potato Planter.



No. 60 Iron Age Pivot Wheel Cultivator.



CISMONT DORSETS

CISMONT STOCK FARM offers well developed young Dorsets of the best blood of England and America.

Prices Reasonable.

G. S. LINDENKOHL, Keswick, Albemarle Co., Va.

THE OAKS

OFFERS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES **2 SHORTHORN BULLS,**

Rising 1 yr. old; a solid red with white points and a rich red roan. Eligible to registry. Also a pair of MORGAN COLTS, 13 hands, 2 inches high. **B. B. BUCHANAN, Bedford City, Va.**

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS.

Is the Lord & Thomas Advertising Agency the Head of Which Retired February 1st.

Possibly there is no line of industry in the United States that has grown in such proportion in recent years as that of general advertising, which includes publicity in newspapers and magazines and outdoor display advertising, and through its tremendous force the entire basis of modern merchandising has been revolutionized.

The Chicago papers of the current week devote much space and time to the wonderful growth of the advertising business as a whole, and that of Lord & Thomas in particular, owing to the retirement of Mr. D. M. Lord, the senior member of the firm, who leaves active business life with a rich competence.

The business of Lord & Thomas has been one of the most aggressive and progressive of its kind in the country, having in recent years been under the active management of Mr. A. L. Thomas, whose judgment on advertising matters is considered as authoritative by the vast body of publicity users. Mr. Thomas has succeeded Mr. Lord in the presidency and will continue at the head of the firm.

Mr. C. R. Erwin, the new Vice-President, has been connected with the company for 20 years and is therefore a veteran in the field; associated with him and Mr. Thomas is Mr. A. D. Lasker, the Secretary and Treasurer.

To give some idea to the public of the growth of advertising as a whole, it might be stated that in two years the business of Lord & Thomas alone has increased one million dollars in the billing, and in the one month of January in 1904 this house has booked \$750,000 in advertising contracts from the following concerns, whose names are household words in the United States: Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis; Siegel, Cooper Company, New York; Woolson Spice Company (Lion Coffee) Toledo, Ohio; Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Sterling Remedy Company, (Cascarets), Chicago and New York; The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.; Armour & Co., Chicago; Michigan Stove Co., Detroit and Chicago; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Chicago; Rock Island R. R. System.

Thirty-five years of wide experience in handling the publicity of a large proportion of America's most successful advertisers have fitted Lord & Thomas to give most judicious and profitable service to enterprising business firms in every line.

The main offices of Lord & Thomas are in the Trude Building, Chicago, and its Eastern Branch is in the American Tract Society Building, New York.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

CHAMPION HARVESTERS

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

MEAT AND EGGS


DO YOU WANT THEM NEXT WINTER AND SPRING?

Then why not get eggs from probably the largest egg and broiler plant in the state.


My stock is thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred to lay. The broilers of this breed are given a strong preference on the Richmond market.

Eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 40; \$4.00 per 100.

ADDRESS **H. C. WARD,** East Richmond P. O. R. F. D. No. 3, Va.



Barred Plymouth Rocks
Pope & Pope
Proprietors - Cozy Nook Poultry Farm.
Louisville, Ky.



...EGGS FOR HATCHING...

Our yards are noted for the size, vigor and health of the birds. They are big fellows, prize winners and heavy layers. Our matings for this season are especially fine, and, if you want ribbon winners, it will pay you to order eggs from us. Cozy Nook Farm is one of the most perfectly equipped plants of its size in America. Headed by birds scoring 92 1-2 to 94 1-2. We cull our eggs closely. They will give you fine, sturdy chicks. Price, \$2.00 per setting of 15 packed in our special baskets.

POPE & POPE, - LOUISVILLE, KY.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Of fine quality. Great laying strain. Prices very reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices before buying elsewhere. C. G. F. FINK, R. F. D. 2, Richmond Va.

ASSETS, \$900,000.

Virginia Fire and Marine

Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va.

Insures Against Fire and Lightning.

All descriptions of property in country and town, private or public, insured at fair rates, on accommodating terms.

AGENCIES IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY.

W. H. PALMER, President.

W. H. McCARTHY, Secretary.

REPORTS.

- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Bureau of Soils. Circular 12. Reclamation of Alkali Land near Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Bureau of Statistics. Circular 15. Foreign trade in Farm and Forest Products.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Bulletin 39. Special and short courses in Agricultural Colleges.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Experiment Station Record, Vol. XV., No. 1.
- Farmers Bulletin 55. The Dairy Herd. Its formation and management.
- Farmers' Bulletin 185. Beautifying the home grounds.
- Farmers' Bulletin 186. Experiment Station work. Losses in manure. Rations for laying hens, etc.
- Farmers' Bulletin 187. Drainage of farm lands.
- Farmers' Bulletin 189. Information concerning the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil.
- Farmers' Bulletin 191. The Cotton Boll Worm.
- Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson, Ari. Fourteenth annual report year ending June 20, 1903.
- Cornell Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y. Bulletin 214. The ribbed cocoon maker of the apple.
- Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kas. Bulletin 120. Tests of forest trees.
- New Hampshire Experiment Station, Durham, N. H. Bulletin 103. Standard milk.
- Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O. Bulletin 142. Clover and alfalfa seeds.
- Bulletin 144. Experiments with sulphur sprays for the fall treatment of San Jose scale.
- Bulletin 145. Studies in Potato rosette.
- Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa. Bulletin 64. Methods of steer feeding.
- Virginia Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Va. Annual report of the Department for 1903.
- Virginia (Hampton Institute.) Nature study leaflet No. 3. How to know trees by their bark.
- Virginia Weather Service, Richmond, Va. Report for January, 1904.
- West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va. Bulletin 89. Rural water supply.
- Bulletin 90. Sheep feeding experiments. Notes on parasites.
- Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, Barbados, W. I. Barbados and Porto Rico molasses.

A neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 25 cents. Address our Business Office.

Almost at Butchers Price, Fancy Herd of POLAND-CHINAS

We sold 20 pigs, boars and gilts at \$8 each. We still have a lot of the same size at the same price.

We have some smaller, about 60 to 80 pounds, at \$7 each.

We offer 7 fine brood sows and 10 gilts (150 to 200 pounds), at 7 cents per pound, live weight, f. o. b. Doswell.

These prices just about pay crating and other expenses above butchers' prices. All stock not sold March 20th will go to the butcher.

Here is a chance for starting pure bred P. C. herds at small cost—the very best strain.

We do not furnish pedigree, though all our stock is eligible to registration. All stock offered, with the exception of the seven sows, are by our herd boar, a son of Proud Perfection. The seven sows were bought of reliable breeders. Five are of Tecumseh B. strain.

Mr. W. J. Longan, Dunreath, Va., writes: "Am very much pleased, more than I expected." He ordered another pig for a neighbor, Mr. W. J. Crank. Mr. J. W. Nunn, of Louisa, Va., saw the pig and ordered another.

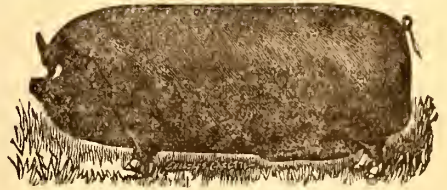
Mr. W. S. Eaton, Morehead City, N. C., writes: "I am happy when dealing with such men." Address,

BULLFIELD FARMS, Doswell, Va.

We **positively guarantee** to breed and ship the **VERY BEST** strains of thoroughbred registered **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE** Hogs for **LESS MONEY** than any other firm in the U. S., the superiority of our stock considered. Send us your order and we will satisfy you both in price and stock.

WALTER B. FLEMING,

Proprietor of the Bridle Creek Stock Farm, Warrenton, N. C.



SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS.

From a few months to 1 year old, from dams () large producers, and with strong, official backing on both sides. The sire is half the herd; it is important that you get the right one. We have that kind, and our prices are no higher than others are asking. **LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**, by such sires as Manor Faithful Imp., Esau Princess of Pilston, by Esau Imp., Fancy Duke, a double G. son of Loyal Berks. Address

URY STOCK FARM,

THOS. FASSIT & SONS, Sylmar, Md.



CHESTER WHITES.

Registered herd—First Premium Stock; largest and most prolific hog on record: 3 Sows 41 Pigs breeding stock 400 to 700 pounds; easy feeders; service boars; sows bred. Fancy Pigs for sale. My time to this breed for 9 years. The best money can buy and feed produce.

P. M. FUNKHOUSER, Winchester, Va.

References: Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Winchester, Va.

MR. CARNEGIE WAS BUSY WITH AFRICA.

A crank of the gentler sort recently wrote to Andrew Carnegie, calling his attention to the fact that the Esquimaux could not advance morally and intellectually so long as they had to expend all their energy in keeping warm and seeking food; therefore it was the clear duty of their neighbors further south to aid them in overcoming the disadvantages of their *habitat*. To this end the writer proposed that Mr. Carnegie equip a fleet of coal-laden steamers, which, during the summer months, should cruise along the Greenland coast, leaving supplies of coal wherever needed for winter consumption. Stoves, cooking utensils, etc., were also to be given to the natives.

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, dictated the following letter to his secretary:

"Dear Sir,—Yours is received. I am considering a plan to supply the natives of equatorial Africa with ice cream and electric fans; hence I cannot entertain your excellent proposition just now."—Success.

CHEERING THE INVALID.

Mrs. Barr, an elderly Scotchwoman, had been seriously ill for weeks, during which time even the members of her immediate family had been excluded from the sickroom. At last, however, she so longed to see her relative that it was deemed advisable to admit them, one at a time. When the moment for Mr. Barr's visit arrived the trained nurse cautioned him against showing too much emotion over his wife's changed appearance.

"What you must do," said the nurse, "is to cheer her up. You must tell her how much better she is looking, what a nice color she has in her cheeks, and how bright her eyes are. Above all things, you must be cheerful."

Mr. Barr promised faithfully to say the proper things; but when he approached the bedside and beheld the pitiful ravages that illness had made in Mrs. Barr's once plump countenance, he became so agitated that he forgot the nurse's caution and exclaimed, in the rich Scotch brogue that strong emotion always called forth:

"Oh Maggie, Maggie, woman! *whaur* wad ye like to be burrit?"

"Ye'll no get a chance to bury me *this* time, William Barr," returned the invalid, with unexpected spirit. "You're altogether too anxious."

It was afterwards said that Mrs. Barr's rapid recovery dated from that moment.—Carroll Watson Rankin, February Lippincott's.

Flo.—You don't seem to be at all nervous about going to ask papa for me, she said.

Fred.—Oh, no! I've had experience both as an advertising solicitor and an insurance agent. This'll be easy.

HOG BOOK FREE!

The points most essential to successful hog raising, as found in my 28 years experience as a specialist in the care of hogs and the treatment of their diseases, are treated in a thorough and practical manner in my book, "HOG LOGY," which swine experts pronounce the best book of the kind published. One hundred pages, fully illustrated. FREE if you mention this paper when asking for it.



TRADE-MARK.

CASH FOR ALL HOGS THAT DIE

When my remedy is fed as a preventive. Write for plan. This is a bona fide offer and you should consider the difference between it and the "would-be guarantee" whereby you are "promised" a refund of the cost of the preparation if results are not as claimed. A guarantee that does not put the value of the animal in your pocket, in case of loss, is unfair to you.

PRICES FOR REMEDY: 25-lb. can, \$12.50; 12½-lb. can, \$6.50, prepaid. Packages, \$2.50, \$1.25 and 50 cents. None genuine without my signature on package or can label.

JOS. HAAS, V. S., - - Indianapolis, Ind.



Dr. A. C. Daniels.

DR. A. C. DANIELS

Can save you Money, save your Horse,
save your Mule or save your Cow.

Home Treatment for Horses and Cattle.

Sick and Lame Horses Made Well. Weak Cows Made Strong. Better Breeders and Milkers.

Book for the asking of your druggist or dealer, or send to

DR. A. C. DANIELS, 172 Milk St., BOSTON, MASS.

Mention the PLANTER.

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

—REGISTERED—

POLAND-CHINA

Pigs from 4 to 6 months old. Boars ready for service, and young sows with pigs. Tamworth pigs 8 wks. old \$5. Prices Reasonable. Apply to

J. C. GRAVES, Barboursville, Va.

For a fine assortment of Apple Trees, a bargain in Plum Trees, fine lot of extra sized Rose Bushes, choice varieties, Hardy Ornamentals, specimen shaped bushes, Spireas, Weigelias, Deutzias, Hydrangeas, etc.,—go or apply to

GEO. E. MURRELL ORCHARD & NURSERY CO.,

Fontella, Virginia.

Send for our Descriptive Catalogue—IT'S FREE.

THE BEST IN TWENTY.

"I should like to call attention to the merits of the SOUTHERN PLANTER. It is a paper that truly espouses the cause of the farmer. A young farmer of this vicinity, after examining sample copies of over twenty agricultural journals published in the Middle and South Atlantic States, decided that it was unequaled for the farmers of this section. It advocates improved stock, intelligent fertilizing, cropping, etc., giving hints and advice on all pertinent subjects that are invaluable. This journal has been a great factor in developing the agricultural interests of the South."

We clip the above from the Virginia Citizen, published at Irvington, Va. We can assure the publishers and their correspondent, unknown to us, that we appreciate very highly this compliment. We shall always try to deserve it.

THE LIVE LIST FOR 1904.

We are in receipt of a very neat and handy booklet of the above title from the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. This booklet includes all trotters and pacers marked in 2:20 or better in 1903 and liable to race in 1904. It strikes us that all horsemen will want this book at once. It is certainly a compact and handy reference and we invite all interested to send for it. This live, progressive and aggressive company is always doing something worth while and we never see anything from their presses that is not well worth having. This company manufactures the well known International Stock Food and advertises with us regularly. They have a card in this issue, to which we invite attention.

MONEY FOR SPRAYER SELLERS.

As a money making proposition, there is attractive reading in the little advertisement elsewhere of the Compressed Air Kant-Klog Sprayer of the Rochester Spray Pump Company of Rochester, N. Y. The basis of this proposition is the best all purpose sprayer made. It mixes the liquid, throws nine different kinds of spray from the same nozzle and is perfect working and perfectly adapted to all uses. It is a marked improvement on anything in the compressed air type of sprayer heretofore made. Because of its nice adaptability to everybody's use, it sells on sight. A good many agents are reaping a harvest from handling it. Through the terms offered by the manufacturer, they are able to make a nice thing in a legitimate way, furnishing to buyers an article of constant great service for everyone who raises trees, shrubs and vines. Any of our readers interested should look up this little ad and write the manufacturer for terms.



How To Test Coiled Spring Wire.

Take a piece of No. 12 wire and coil it firmly around an inch rod of iron, as shown in figures 1 or 2. Try to pull the coil out of it. You may think you have done so, but upon releasing, it will assume the shape shown in figure 3. Then look along the wire as you would a gun barrel; it will appear as shown in figure 4—has the appearance of a tube. This explains the great advantage of COILED SPRING WIRE and how it provides for contraction and expansion. The weave of our fence is so perfect that full strength of every wire is preserved. Every twist is an expression of strength. Good enough to last a lifetime. We make it HORSE HIGH, BULL STRONG, PIG AND CHICKEN TIGHT, Using only High Carbon Heavily Galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire; to get this good enough we make it ourselves. Best wire makes the best fence. We ship any style of fence we make DIRECT TO THE FARMER ON 30 DAYS TRIAL, AT FACTORY PRICES. Freight prepaid. Please write us. We want to send you our Catalogue It is free. KITSELMAN BROTHERS, Box 270, Muncie, Indiana, U. S. A.

ROSEMONT HEREFORDS.

HEADED BY THE FAMOUS ACROBAT 68460,

SPECIAL NOTICE! 10 nice, well-bred heifers, safe in calf to Acrobat, will be sold at very reasonable figures.

ROSEMONT FARM, Berryville, Clarke Co., Va.



Registered Herefords,

Herd headed by the Grand Champion

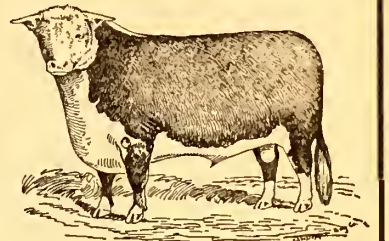
PRINCE RUPERT, 79539.

FOR SALE: 4 Bull calves, 8 to 12 mos. old.

All enquiries cheerfully Answered.

EDWARD G. BUTLER,

Annefield Farms, BRIGGS, Clarke Co., Va.



PRINCE RUPERT, 79539.

Bacon Hall Farm.

Hereford Cattle :- Berkshire Hogs

REGISTERED—ALL AGES.

Toulouse Geese, Muscovy Ducks.

MOTTO: Satisfaction or no sale.

E. M. GILLET & SON, - Glencoe, Maryland.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE.

Service Bulls; Imported Salisbury 76059 (19083), a grandson of the famous Grove 3d 2490, and a descendant of the world renowned Lord Wilton 4057 from the 4th generation. Snowball, the dam of Salisbury, is now in the herd of His Majesty King Edward VII.

Lars, Jr., is by Lars of Western fame and his dam is Judy out of a Sir Richard 2nd cow. This makes a great combination of the Grove 3d, Lord Wilton, Anxiety, Peerless Wilton and Sir Richard 2nd strains. No better breeding in the world today. FOR SALE—Yearling bulls by above sires. WANTED—Reg Hereford heifers, 18 to 24 months old, not bred; will exchange bulls for heifers of equal quality.

Extremely low prices to close out this bunch; only a few left. Write your needs or call and make your own selection.

MURRAY BOOCOCK, Owner, Keswick, Alb. Co., Va. Keswick is on the C. & O. Ry., near Charlottesville, Virginia.



DE LOACH SAW MILL.

The saw mill plant of the De Loach Mill Manufacturing Company, of Atlanta, Ga. who are regular advertisers of ours, is said to be the largest of the kind in the world. They not only have size to their credit, but have every other advantage, such as cheap labor, and an abundance of the best lumber, steel and iron at hand to turn out a superior product. They thus have every facility for making good their claims of making the best saw mills in the world for the money. Upwards of twelve thousand of the De Loach Mills are now in use in all sections of the country. This fact alone is strong evidence of the high character they bear.

The same concern makes a long line of machinery closely related to the saw mill, such as lath mills, shingle mills, edgers, planers, etc. Also grinding mills, water wheels, gearing, pulleys, shafting, etc.

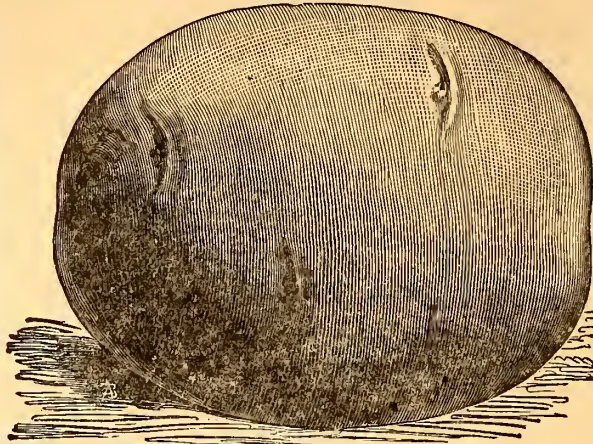
The De Loach catalogue is a valuable machinery book for any one interested. It is mailed free.

VIGOROUS PIGS.

The health and vigor of the newborn pig is an important factor, determining as it does in most cases, the profit or loss on that particular animal for its owner in bringing it to maturity. It would be impossible to avoid all such losses but the number can be reduced to the minimum if proper attention is given to the breeding stock and this refers especially to the care of the sow from the time she is bred until her pigs are weaned. This important subject is thoroughly discussed in "Hogology" a most valuable treatise on hog raising, by that eminent swine specialist, Dr. Jos. Haas, V. S., of Indianapolis, Ind. This book will be sent free to any of our readers who will mention this paper when asking the Doctor for it. It is well worth the time of any hog raiser to read it.

We have just received a beautiful lithographed hanger or poster printed in ten colors, sent out by the manufacturers of the "Iron Age" Farm and Garden Implements, Bateman Manufacturing Company, Box 167, Grenloch, N. J. Many thousands of these are being hung up throughout the country in conspicuous places, where farmers and gardeners cannot help but notice them. Besides showing clearly several of their leading "Iron Age" tools in operation in the field, it shows the factories of this company. We wish to here give the assurance to our readers, that the tools as offered by this company are thoroughly up-to-date and all implements manufactured by them, whether bought direct or indirect, are guaranteed to be as represented. Their 48-page "Iron Age" catalogue is sent free upon application.

SEED POTATOES



We have a select stock of Maine grown and second crop Virginia grown seed potatoes of all the best and standard varieties. We have also a nice stock of grass and clover seed, seed grain, onion sets and all vegetable and flower seed of the highest quality and germination; fertilizers for all crops, write us for prices.

CATALOG MAILED FREE.

DIGGS AND BEADLES, 1709 East Franklin Street. RICHMOND, VA.

Sparks' Earliana-Tomato

Pays big—earliest large smooth tomato ever grown. Uniform size; beautiful color; three times as productive as any other.

15c pkt.; 40c 1/2 oz.; 80c oz.; \$2.50 1/4 lb.; \$9 lb.

Quick-Cash Cabbage

Well named. Yields more to the acre and earlier than any other cabbage. Its solid flat heads can be marketed before fully grown. Most profitable and desirable early cabbage ever offered.

15c pkt.; 30c 1/2 oz.; 60c oz.; \$2 1/4 lb.

Garden and Farm Manual—Free

JOHNSON & STOKES Department A4
By Special Appointment "Seedsmen to the Money-Makers"
217-219 Market Street Philadelphia



1,000 BOYS WANTED TO GROW CORN \$200.00 IN CASH PRIZES

OUR BIG TWENTIETH Annual Illustrated Catalog tells you all about it. It also gives you full and accurate descriptions of all the seeds and crops that grow. All our seeds are fresh and new; grown in 1903 and guaranteed to grow. Our mail order prices, postpaid, are cheaper than others sell same seeds at wholesale. The catalog, a fine affair, mailed FREE to all who want to buy seeds of any sort, if you only mention this paper. Address.

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE. Shenandoah, Iowa.

E
A
R
N



Fine Premiums For Selling SEED

ALL you have to do is send us your name and address. We send you 30 packets FRESH SEED, sell them at 3 cts. each return 90 cents to us, and we send you at once, postpaid, this Sterling Silver Finish Purse, with 4 ft. chain; this base ball, or any of 50 articles described in our large premium list sent with SEEDS. BIG CASH COMMISSION TO AGENTS. Write today



M. J. RISDON SEED CO. Riverdale, Maryland.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

If so, list it with us. No sale, no charge. Largest list of farms for sale in Virginia. Write for Free Catalogue.

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., (INC.) Richmond, Virginia.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention the SOUTHERN PLANTER

*From
Seed-Time
Until Harvest*

every growing plant takes its food from the soil and exhausts it. Restore this loss by using a fertilizer containing eight per cent. of

Potash

or Fruits, Grain, Grass or Roots.

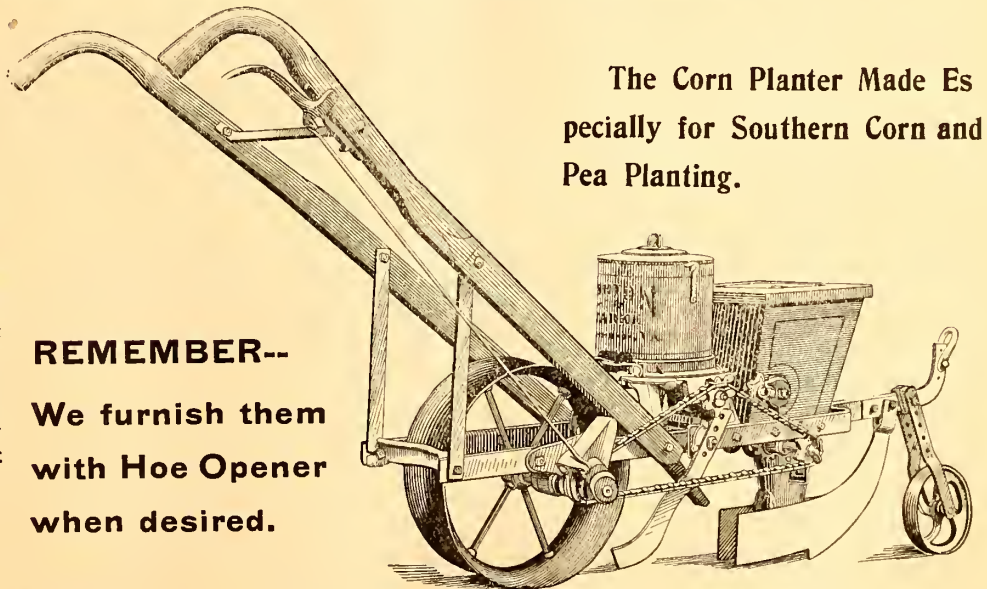
**Our Educational Books
are Sent Free on
Application**

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
New York—93 Nassau Street, or
Atlanta, Ga.—22½ So. Broad Street

THE "STAR"

CORN

PLANTER



The Corn Planter Made Especially for Southern Corn and Pea Planting.

REMEMBER--
We furnish them with Hoe Opener when desired.

It does, and does well, everything a planter should do. Drills or drops at any distance any number of grains. It handles corn, peas, beans etc., equally well.

Every grain is seen as it falls to the ground. The planters are furnished with runner openers or shovel openers. Thousands in use all over the South, and demand increasing every year. As of all good things, there are imitations, but see that you get the GENUINE WITH OUR NAME CAST ON THE TOP OF GRAIN HOPPER. Don't be misled by being told some other planter is just as good; pay more if necessary and get a "STAR."

ASHTON STARKE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

A MERE MATTER OF CURIOSITY.

He was a long, lank countryman. He entered the car, and took his seat next to a well-dressed man of middle age, who sat evidently absorbed in his morning paper. Immediately he had seated himself he began a rapid fire of questions directed at the gentleman with the newspaper.

He asked him how many miles an hour he thought the train could go at its full speed; and if he didn't like the looks of the country they were passing through; and what he thought of the chances for crops down his way; and if he didn't think the trusts were bleeding the country; and wasn't he of the opinion that politics had gone to the dogs, anyway, and the whole land going to ruin; and didn't he think that Grover Cleveland was the greatest man that ever lived; and what was his opinion in regard to the Spanish war. At last the man with the newspaper grew impatient.

"My friend," he said. "I've answered a number of your questions, and now, if you have no objections, I'd like to have a chance to read my paper."

"Sure," his interrogator replied. "I won't bother you any more; but stranger, there's just one more question I'd like to ask. Just answer me this one, and I'll shut right up. I see you've got just one leg. How'd the other one come to be off?"

"If I answer this, you'll promise not to ask another question?"

"Sure," replied the countryman, with an emphatic nod of the head.

"Well, then, I'll tell you. It was bit off."

The recipient of this piece of information stared hard at the gentleman with the newspaper, but he made no comment. Finally the situation became unendurable; he shifted restlessly in his seat, and his breath came hard. At length he rose, and started down the aisle.

"I've given my word for it," he said, "and I'm not the man as goes back on his promise; but I'll be god-darned if I wouldn't give a peck of the best potatoes on my place to know what it was this side of Perdition that could have bit that man's leg off."—
March Woman's Home Companion.

REMUNERATIVE.

"Well, Bobby, how do you like church?" asked his father as they walked homeward from the sanctuary, to which Bobby had just paid his first visit.

"It's fine!" ejaculated the young man. "How much did you get, father?"

"How much did I get? Why, what do you mean? how much what?" asked the astonished parent at this evident irreverence.

"Why, don't you remember when the funny old man passed the money around? I only got ten cents."—
March Lippincott's.

Local agencies and complete repair stocks everywhere

MILWAUKEE HARVESTERS

International Harvester Co. of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

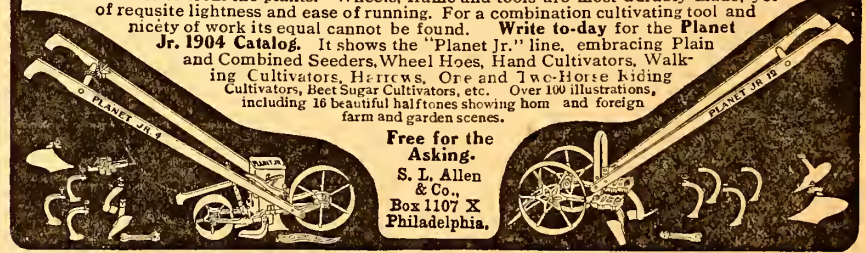
Planet Jr. No. 4 is King.

Shown below on the left. It is an outfit which every gardener ought to have. It is a seeder which plants in hills or drills. It is a Hoe, Cultivator, Plow. Operator can quickly convert from one to the other and there's hardly a limit to its separate duties, such as opening seed trench, dropping seed, covering, rolling, hoeing, cultivating, furrowing, ridging. Works between or astride the rows, throws earth to or from plants. Most ingenious devices for sowing, marking, adjusting handles, etc. Strong, durable, simple and light running enough for boy's work.

Planet Jr. No 12

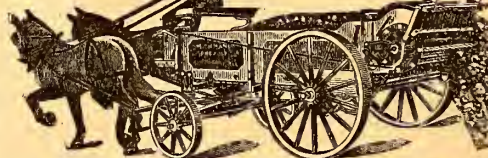
The other tool shown, hoes, cultivates and plows. It works between or astride the rows, and throws earth to or from the plants. Wheels, frame and tools are most durably made, yet of requisite lightness and ease of running. For a combination cultivating tool and mowety of work its equal cannot be found. Write to-day for the Planet Jr. 1904 Catalog. It shows the "Planet Jr." line, embracing Plain and Combined Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Hand Cultivators, Walking Cultivators, Harrows, Ore and Two-Horse Riding Cultivators, Beet Sugar Cultivators, etc. Over 100 illustrations, including 16 beautiful half-tones showing home and foreign farm and garden scenes.

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THE GREAT WESTERN Manure Spreader



is the only Spreader that has an ENDLESS APRON and made that has an ENDLESS APRON and many advantages which it possesses. It's always in place and ready to receive the load without any turning back either by hand or complicated, easily broken machinery. The front and rear axles are of same length which, with the

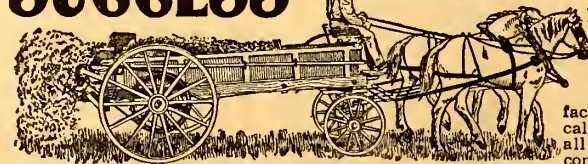
Broad Tires Prevents Rutting of fields, meadows, etc. and makes wet, dry, frozen, light, chafy, packed or caked. Spreads lime, plaster, wood ashes, cotton-seed and

LIGHT DRAFT. SPREADS ALL KINDS OF MANURE, hulls, etc. Can be changed instantly to spread thick or thin while the machine is in motion—3 to 25 loads per acre. Made of best material in every way

under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** as to quality, capacity and durability. All parts breaking within one year will be replaced without charge. Write for free illustrated and descriptive Catalogue—the best and most complete spreader catalog ever published.

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Leads every other machine for the mechanical spreading of manure. Its superiority appears in the fact that it is a distinct improvement on the Kemp Spreader, which we still manufacture and which has been the typical Spreader for 25 years. Spreads all manures of every character and condition and all commercial ferti-

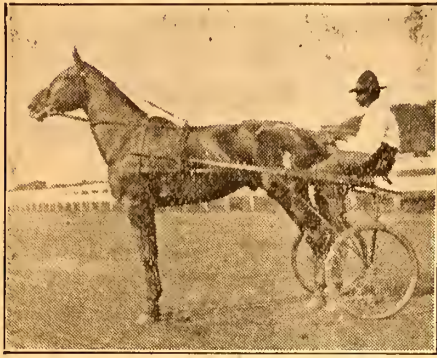
lizers. Pulverizes and spreads evenly, thick or thin, broadcast or drills in rows, any desired quantity per acre, unloading the largest load in 3 to 5 minutes; apron automatically returns to position in the next 65 feet drive.

A SPECIAL FEATURED MACHINE for convenience of handling and perfection of work. Notably superior in its Beater Freeing device. Direct Chain Beater Gear, Speed Regulation and Automatic Return of Apron. Positive and dependable in all movements. Simplest in gear, lightest in draft, least chance for breakage. The driver never dismounts for any purpose but con- ship and duty. Investigate fully before buying. Catalogue with valuable chapter on farm fertilizing mailed free.
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WILKES. X NUTWOOD.

WEALTH, 29579—RECORD 2.10

Sire Gambetta Wilkes, 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$, the leading sire of 2:10 performers, leading sire of new standard performers for 1902 and 1903, with total of 147 in 2:30 list, one of the best sons of the immortal George Wilkes, one of the founders of the American trotter.



Dam, Magnolia, by Norfolk, he by Nutwood, 2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$, sire of 178 and of dams of 170. The founder of one of the best families of trotting bred horses, 2nd dam Beek Collins, dam of Choctaw, 2.30, by Woodburn Hambletonian, 1639, 3rd dam, Rebecca (thoroughbred), by Blueher. Wealth, 2:10, foaled 1897, is dark bay, 16 hands, weight 1,200 pounds, of beautiful shape, style and finish, good disposition and commanding appearance. His breeding represents the cream of trotting families, he being a cross of the Wilkes on Nutwood blood, with a strong thoroughbred foundation. His record, 2:10, is not his speed limit, as he has gone quarters and even halves at a 2 minute gait. 1903 was his first season in the stud, though he has sired a filly which trotted in 2:25 in her 2 year old form. Wealth will transmit his speed and style to his offspring. Mr. Cecil, owner of Gambetta Wilkes, in a letter dated January 14, 1904, says: "Wealth, 2:10, is as sure to be a very great sire as we both live." Breed to him. Mares bred at \$20. the season, with usual return privilege. Mares sent me will receive best of care at \$1.50 per month on grass, or if on grain at actual cost.

S. F. CHAPMAN,

CLIFTON FARM, - - - GORDONSVILLE, VA.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
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Pat. Mch. 16 and Nov. 9,
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12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lb. Box \$1.00; 100 lb. Keg \$7.00.
DUSTER FOR APPLYING DRY, 25 cts.

Extra yield more than pays entire cost. Prevents blight, produces better quality. CONTAINS NO ARSENIC—KILLS THE BUGS on potato, squash and cucumber vines.

Kills current, gooseberry and tomato worms, and all bugs that eat the leaves of plants; trees or vines.

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T. C. ANDREWS & CO., FARM SUPPLIES, Norfolk, Virginia.

BOBBY'S BARGAIN.

Henry and Bobby, ages eight and ten respectively, were little boys who thought and had tendencies. In consequence of which, at times, they were a source of great embarrassment to their mother. Bobby, in particular, had the moneymaking propensity. He saved his pennies religiously, and his eye was keen for a bargain.

One evening at dinner their father had as a guest a gentleman who was a great horseman. The boys listened attentively to the conversation for awhile, then Bobby opened fire with,—
 "Say, Mr. Smith, can you buy a horse for a hundred dollars?"

"Yes, Bobby," said Mr. Smith, "you can."

"Can you get one for fifty dollars?"

"Yes."

"For twenty-five dollars?"

"Yes."

"For ten dollars?"

"Yes."

"For seven dollars?"

"Perhaps."

"Seven dollars, really?" said Bobby wondering. "Would the horse be awfully fast?"

"Well," said Mr. Smith, smiling, "you would not be likely to get a Lou Dillon or a Dan Patch, but the creature might be able to pull a plough."

Bobby thought for a moment; then, "But, Mr. Smith, could a horse you paid seven dollars for have a colt?"

"Possibly," said Mr. Smith gravely.

"I have seven dollars in the bank," continued Bobby; "I guess I'll get a horse. For if a seven-dollar horse could have a colt, and that colt have a colt, and that colt have a—"

Bobby's mother and father and Mr. Smith became seriously interested in the salad; the youthful Henry began to fidget; the embryo stock farm continued to grow—"and that colt have a colt, and that colt have a colt, and that colt—"

Henry could stand it no longer. Turning to Bobby, he remarked in a tone of impatience, "Say, as soon as you think you have the worth of your money would you mind passing the bread?"—March Lippincott's.

GOT WHAT THEY WANTED.

Over in the mosquito country an old farmer died. He was reputed to be rich. After his death, however, it was found that he died penniless. His will was very brief. It ran as follows:

"In the name of God, Amen. There's only one thing I leave. I leave the earth. My relatives have always wanted that. They can have it.

"BILL L. INDNER."

—March Lippincott's.

"After all," suggested the cheerful one, "it may be a blessing in disguise." "If so," returned the disgruntled one, "I may say that I never saw a more perfect disguise."—Washington Post.

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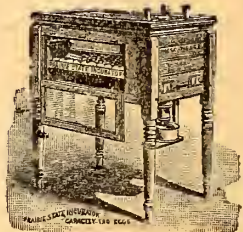
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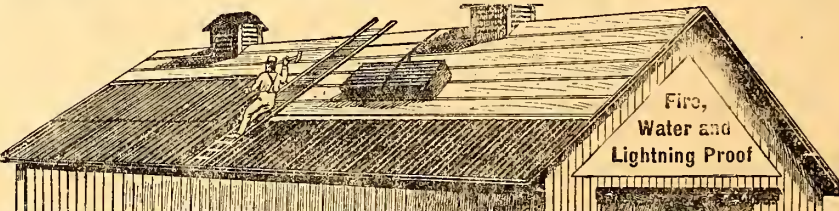
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to all points east of Colorado. This roofing at \$2.00 per square is our No. 10 grade, semi-hardened. Very easy to lay, requires no experience; hatchet or hammer the only tool needed. Comes in Flat, Corrugated, V Crippled, Brick Siding and Beaded Ceiling or Siding. Prices on application. Send us your order today for immediate shipment. Write for our catalogue No. 1 on furniture, building materials, wire, pipe, plumbing materials and supplies of all kinds. We buy at sheriffs' and receivers' sales.

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are cultivation and keeping down weeds. More important than deep cultivation is keeping the surface stirred, breaking the crust due to rains, and allowing the light, air, moisture and warmth to penetrate quickly to the roots of the growing plant. For doing just these things the ideal implement is the

**KEYSTONE Adjustable Weeder
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It kills the weeds at first showing, the top soil is pulverized and kept mellow, the plant roots are not disturbed and the moist soil is not brought up to dry in the sun. Adjustable in width. Narrows to 30 inches, widens to 7½ feet. Strong and steady running. Furnished either with round teeth or with flat to suit different soils, as we are licensed to manufacture the famous Hallock flat tooth. Write today for catalog and booklet of field scenes showing half tone pictures from photographs of weeder in actual use. Both free for the asking.

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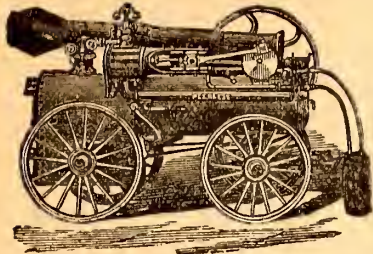
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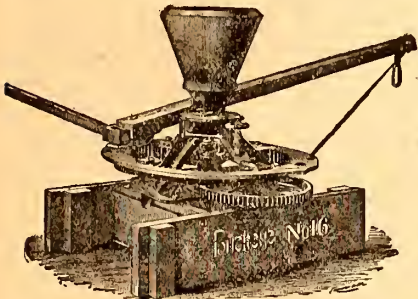
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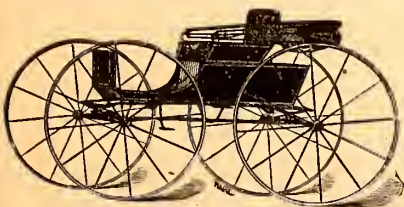
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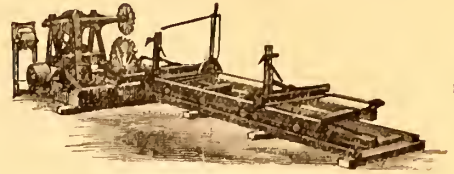
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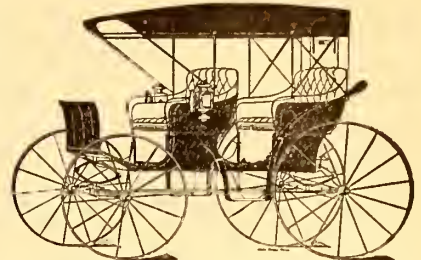
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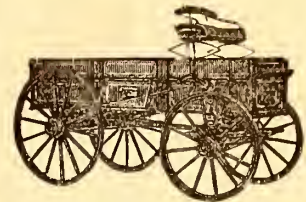
SPIKE HARROW.



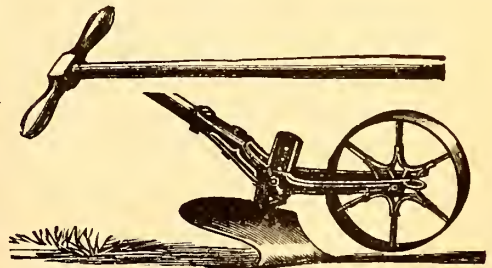
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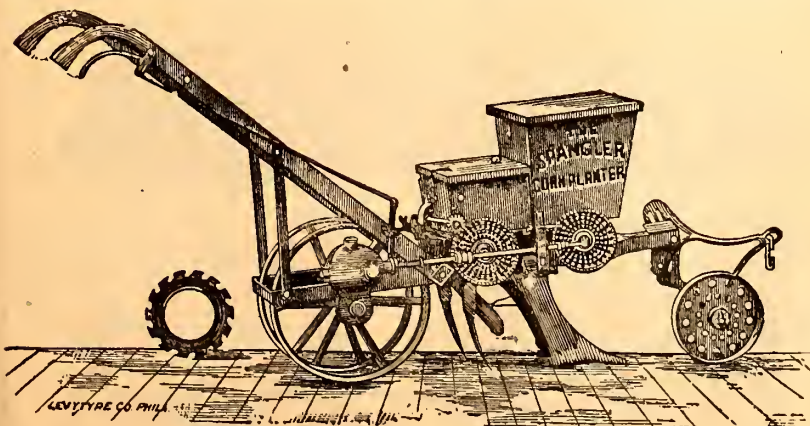
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The Spangler Planter has a side gear which convenient and practical. The quantity of corn to be dropped can be regulated instantly without changing the quantity of the fertilizer sown, or the quantity of the fertilizer can be changed without affecting the corn dropping, and either can be discontinued in an instant and not sow at all.

Hoosier Single and Double Row Planter, made entirely of steel, except handles—a very durable machine—Black Hawk, and John Deere single and double row planters.

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A two-cylinder gasoline engine: superior to all one-cylinder engines. Costs less to buy and less to run. Quicker and easier started. Has a wider sphere of usefulness. Has no vibration; can be mounted on any light wagon as a portable. Weighs less than half of one-cylinder engines. Give size of engine required. Sizes 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 15 horse power. Mention this paper. Send for catalogue. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Meagher and 15th Sts., CHICAGO.

UNDECIDED.

One day a certain Professor of Mathematics at O. University prepared to set out on a short journey on horseback. He was an absent-minded person, and while saddling the animal was thinking out some intricate problem. Some students stood near and watched him abstractedly place the saddle on hind-part-before.

"Oh Professor," exclaimed one of the group, "you are putting the wrong end of your saddle foremost."

"Young man," replied the Professor with some tartness, "you are entirely too smart. How do you know it is wrong, when I have not yet told you in which direction I intend to go?"—March Lippincott's.

HIS FATHER WOULDN'T LIKE IT.

"Mister," said the little boy to the farmer leaning over the fence, "the mule has run away and spilt my load o' hay. Won't you come and help me put it on the wagon again?"

"I will," said the farmer, "if you will come over here fuss an' he'p me git my cows out o' the pastur'."

"Oh," said the little boy, "I'm afraid father wouldn't like that?"

"Why wouldn't he?" growled the farmer.

"Because," said the little boy, "he always taught me to look out for him first."

"Where is your father?" asked the farmer.

"Please, sir," said the little boy, "he's under the hay."—Silas Xavier Floyd, in March Lippincott's.

A COLORED HIBERNIAN.

"Private" John Allen says that an old darky preacher in Mississippi was recently approached by a deacon in the church, who desired to gain the reverend gentleman's consent to his daughter's marriage with him, the deacon.

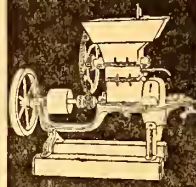
"I doan' know 'buot dis," said the preacher, dubiously. "You ain't sech a young man, deacon. I ain't shore dat you kin support mah chile!"

The deacon bridled. "Dere won't be no trouble 'bout dat, sah!" he asserted, warmly. "I kin support her all right!"

The minister reflected for a moment "Has you eber seen my Chloe eat?" he finally asked.

"I has, sah!" came from the suitor. "Dut, sah!" exclaimed the old preacher, impressively, "has you eber seen her eat when nobody was a-watchin' her?"—March Woman's Home Companion.

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Corn in the ear and all grains, any sort of chop mixture. For speedy and perfect work, saving feed and labor, the all-purpose grinding mill is the

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The two illustrations above show the results of spraying potatoes at the Vermont Experiment Station. The sprayed vines yielded at the rate of 291 bushels per acre, while the unsprayed vines yielded at the rate of 99½ bushels per acre, a difference of 191½ bushels per acre. Then surely it pays to spray potatoes and what is true of this crop is also true of other crops, especially fruits. Sprayed fruit yields more and sells better. Water supply and plumbing systems installed.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO., (INCORPORATED.)

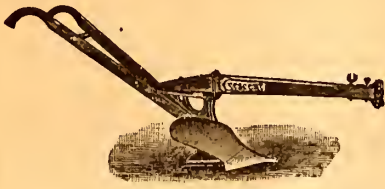
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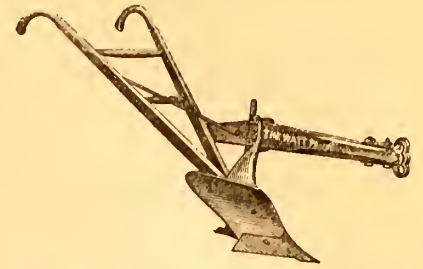
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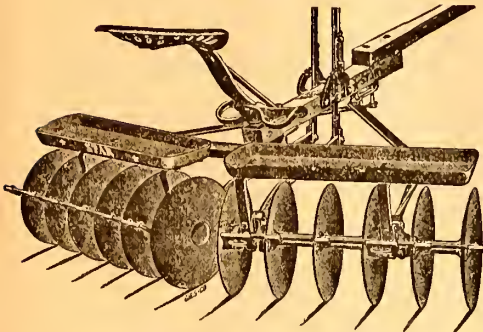
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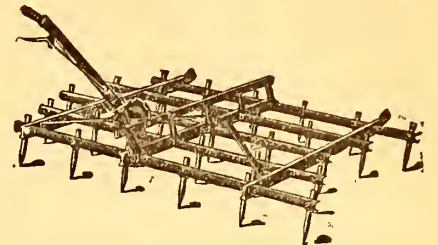
THE WATT PLOW.

OUR ROAD PLOWS will enter hard ground when no other will.



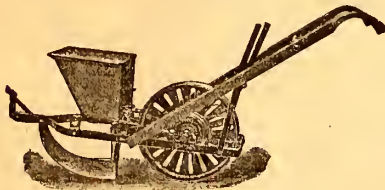
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DISC HARROWS with or without solid steel weight boxes. Most durable bearing with oil reservoir directly over axle free from dust and clogging. Anti Friction Rollers. Adjustable Seats. Easy to handle. Light in draft.



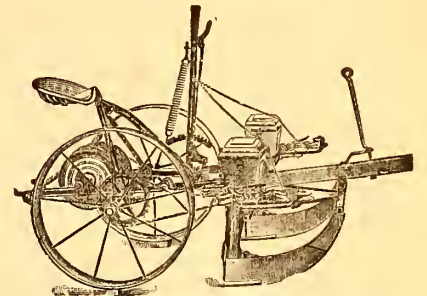
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ALL STEEL LEVER HARROWS made up of sections of 25 teeth each. Instantly adjusted straight or slanting by lever.



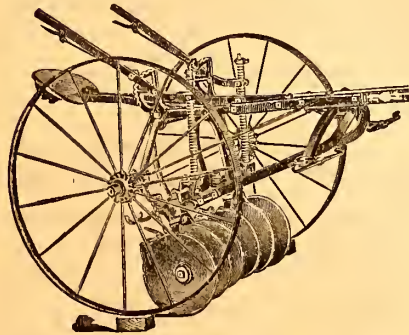
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THE EMPIRE CORN PLANTER with or without fertilizer attachment The Lightest Planter Made. Plants any quantity and distance accurately.



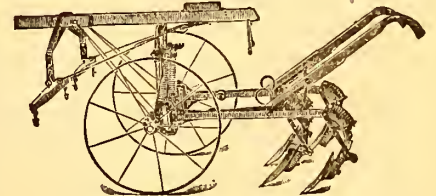
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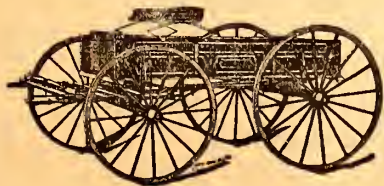
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DISC CULTIVATORS and HARROW combined. Made of steel and malleable iron. Light Draft, Great Strength, High Steel Arch, Steel Axle, Steel Wheels, adjustable in width. Discs adjustable in depth and at any angle.



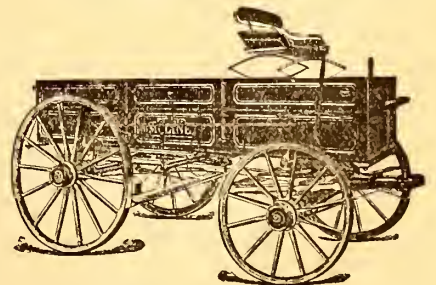
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McClure's Magazine	1 00	1 35
Argosy Magazine	1 00	1 35
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Where you desire to subscribe to two or more of the publications named, you can arrive at the net subscription price by deducting 50 cents from "our price with the PLANTER." If you desire to subscribe to any other publications not listed here, write us and we will cheerfully quote clubbing or net subscription rates.

Subscribers whose time does not expire until later can take advantage of our club rates, and have their subscription advanced one year from date of expiration of their subscription to either the PLANTER or any of the other publications mentioned.

Don't hesitate to write us for any information desired: we will cheerfully answer any correspondence.

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TRAIN-LOAD OF MANURE SPREADERS—40 CARS.

On the last day of the old year, December 31st, 1903, there was made from the city of Syracuse, N. Y., the largest individual shipment ever made from that city, and the largest shipment of manure spreaders ever made in the world. It was a train load of 40 cars, 1,800 feet long, of "Success" Spreaders, the new machine of the Kemp & Burpee Mfg. Co., of Syracuse. The photograph from which the above half-tone was made was taken just west of Syracuse, when the train had got under way on its journey into the Great West. The train of 40 cars, containing 500 Spreaders, and moved by three engines, ran solid over the Lackawanna, Nickel Plate and St. Paul railroads to the Mississippi river, where it was divided, part going to the John Deere Plow Company, at Omaha, and the remainder to the Deere & Webber Co., at Minneapolis. The train was bannered from end to end, and ran only in the daytime. Great interest was manifested in the unique shipment all along the route. The value of the load was given as \$55,000; the freight bill was \$5,400. The Success Spreader is a distinct improvement in several particulars on the celebrated Kemp Spreader, manufactured by the same Company, and which has become a familiar sight on farms in nearly every section of the country. The shipment marks the limit of capacity of the enlarged Kemp & Burpee factories for fifteen days. The signal appreciation of the new Success Spreader, wherever its advantages are known, is shown by the fact that another shipment of like character to other western points is to be made the latter part of this month.

PASSIVE CHRISTIANITY.

"Little boy," inquired the minister, who had called to see the man of the house, "is your father a Christian?" "Yes," replied the boy, "I think he is, but I don't believe he is working at it these days."—March Lippincott's.

"Crop Growing and Crop Feeding."

BY PROF. W. F. MASSEY.
383 Pp. Cloth, \$1.00; Paper, 50c.

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Best Timothy Hay, per hundred.....	90c.	Small Cans Tomatoes, per can.....	6c.
No. 1 Mixed Hay, per hundred.....	90c.	3 Plugs of Grape, Peach, Plum, Apple, Rey-	
Good Corn, per bushel.....	60c.	nold, S. C. Tobaccos for.....	25c.
Good Oats, per bushel.....	52c.	Old Crown Rye, per gallon.....	\$3.00
Best Meal, 18c. peck; or, per bushel.....	70c.	Old Keystone Rye, per gallon.....	2.50
Ship Stuff, \$24 per ton; or, per hundred.....	\$1.25	Old Excelsior Rye, per gallon.....	2.00
Bran, \$23 ton; or, per hundred.....	1.20	Old Capitol Rye, per gallon.....	1.50
Pride of Richmond Flour, per barrel.....	5.75	Duffy's Malt Whiskey, per bottle.....	80c.
Daisy Flour, per barrel.....	5.50	Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey, per gallon.....	2.00
Silver Leaf Lard, Pure, per pound.....	11c.		
New Cut Herrings, 3 dozen for.....	25c.		
Lake Fish, 2 dozen for.....	25c.		
Good Salt Pork, per pound.....	8c. and 9c.		
Large Cans Peaches, per can.....	12c.		
Large Cans Tomatoes, per can.....	7c.		

We have a full line of Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Feed. If you don't see what you want, write for prices. Jugs, 10c. extra per gal. These prices are subject to market changes, and cash in advance before goods are shipped.

WHEN MANDY STARTS TO WASH.

When Mandy sets the b'iler on,
 An' hustles up th' fire,
 An' starts a-stirrin' up of starch
 An' hist's 'er sleeves up higher,
 W'y, then you know th' war is on,
 It ain't no time to josh,
 Th' on'y thing to do is—*git*,
 When Mandy starts to wash.

Cold beans an' bread an' coffee's all
 I'll git to eat *that* day,
 An' 'tain't no use to stay around
 An' git in Mandy's way,
 Fer then she'll set me hard at work
 A-rinsin' out—*kersplosh*
 Ye can't stay round th' house an' shirk
 When Mandy starts to wash.

An' so I kinder hem eround
 'At my terbaccers' out,
 Fer down at Job's (th' corner-store)
 Th' boys all set about
 A-lookin' jest as sheepish-like
 An' chawin' crackers—*Gosh!*
 I ain't the on'y *shiftless* one
 When Mandy starts to wash.

'Nen I go amblin' down th' road,
 A-feelin' sneaky-like,
 To jine in with th' other boys
 'At's sorter out on strike;
 A feller can't help feelin' mean
 'S long 's he can't josh,
 Th' on'y thing to do is—*git*,
 When Mandy starts to wash.
 Grace G. Bostwick, in March Lippincott's Magazine.

The strongest magazine novel of the month is by all odds that published in Lippincott's called "A Provident Woman." This is written by Neith Boyce, author of "The orerunner," and it opens in a New York business office at a critical time for Cecilia Clayber. Her beauty and undeviating calmness in all circumstances so compel the admiration of her employer, Frederick Hawley, widower and millionaire merchant, that he asks her to become his wife. His doctor has imparted to him the information that he may drop dead at any time, which news naturally shatters his nerves and makes him feel that Cecilia is a veritable rock on which to lean. She accepts her new role characteristically and they spend the honeymoon in Europe. There had been a budding love-affair between Cecilia and one of her mother's boarders, and when she returns to New York the erstwhile lover reappears under other conditions which add zest to the tale.

The March number contains eight short stories. Baroness von Hutten has never been more charming than in her contribution entitled "According to Lady Moyle: About Jessica Win-nock." "Mrs. McOstrich Gives a Party," by J. J. Bell, equals in humor—and perhaps surpasses—anything which has yet been told about "Wee Macgreeger."

Uncle Sam says it's all right

Uncle Sam, in the person of ten of his government officials, is always in charge of every department of our distillery. During the entire process of distillation, after the whiskey is stored in barrels in our warehouses, during the seven years it remains there, from the very grain we buy to the whiskey you get, Uncle Sam is constantly on the watch. We dare not take a gallon of our own whiskey from our own warehouse unless he says it's all right. And when he does say so, that whiskey goes direct to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving the dealers' enormous profits. That's why HAYNER WHISKEY is the best for medicinal purposes. That's why it is preferred for other uses. That's why we have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

Direct from our distillery to YOU
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We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense, and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. Just think that offer over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Better let us send you a trial order. If you don't want four quarts yourself, get a friend to join you. We ship in a plain sealed case, no marks to show what's inside.

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NOT THE LIMIT.

Signor Zanetti, the magician, had been displaying his dexterity to an interested crowd of spectators in a Kentucky town. Stepping forward, he said:

"For my next trick I will require a small flask of whiskey. Will some gentleman in the audience accommodate me with the loan of a pint flask?"

No one stirred. The magician was plainly nonplussed. With an appealing gesture he said:

"I had received a different impression than this as to Kentucky customs. Perhaps you did not understand me? Will some gentleman kindly loan me a pint flask of whiskey?"

Again there was no response, and, briefly apologizing, the magician said he would be compelled to omit this from his repertory for that night. He was turning again to his table when a tall, lank man in the rear of the hall rose.

"Mistah," said he, "would a quart flask do as well?" producing a bottle of that capacity.

"Just as well, sir," replied Zanetti. And every gentleman in the house rose with that size flask extended.—H. I. Dobbins, in March Lippincott's.

GOT HIS SHARE.

Back in the seventies, when Dewey had command of a ship of the old Hartford type, he was lying in the harbor off Genoa. Visitors were allowed on board at all times except Sunday morning, at which time inspection took place. One Sunday a well-known American millionaire steamed out with a party of friends in his private yacht and succeeded in getting on deck, where he was met by Captain Dewey, who asked him to leave. Mr. Money remonstrated, and, finally, exasperated by the cool firmness of the officer, he burst out:

"No, sir, I won't leave. I am an American citizen, and have a perfect right on this vessel. I pay taxes in America; I am on my own property; part of this ship belongs to me!"

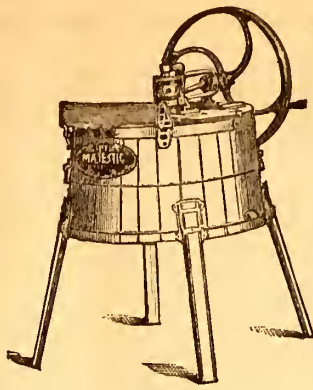
Calmly Dewey opened his pen-knife, stooped down, and split off a piece of the deck flooring. Handing it to the incensed American citizen he replied,—

"There's about what you own, and there's the ladder—now *git!*"

And he got.—March Lippincott's.

"I suppose," said the condoling neighbor, "that you will erect a handsome monument to your husband's memory?"

"To his memory!" echoes the tearful widow. "Why, poor John hadn't any. I was sorting over some of the clothes he left to-day and found the pockets full of letters I had given him to mail."



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The Majestic Rotary Washer

has too many good points for explanation in an advertisement. Your name on a postal card will bring our booklet, with full particulars of our six different machines and how to get them. One of them will certainly please you. All are made with electrically welded wire hoops sunk in grooves—our patent. Being the largest manufacturers of woodenware in the world, we can make better machines for the money than any one else. If you want a machine that washes, buy one of ours.

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

There is an old negro living in Carrollton who was taken ill several days ago and called in a physician of his race to prescribe for him. But the old man did not seem to be getting any better and finally a white physician was called. Soon after arriving, Dr. S— felt the negro's pulse for a moment and then examined his tongue. "Did your other doctor take your temperature?" he asked. "I don't know, sah," he answered feebly. "I hain't missed anything but my watch as yit, boss."

A Christian Scientist, a friend of Dr. Herbert W. Spencer, used to scoff at medicine. "You're convinced that you can do anything through faith," said Dr. Spencer. "Yes," he replied, "faith will remove mountains." A week later, with a swollen face and in great suffering from the toothache, he entered the doctor's office and asked for relief. "Have you tried faith?" said Dr. Spencer. "You know faith will remove mountains." "Oh, but this is a cavity, doctor, this is a cavity."

HAWKEYE INCUBATOR FACTS.

Among the many incubators on the market to-day the Hawkeye, manufactured by the Hawkeye Incubator Company at Newton, Ia., is certainly very popular. This machine counts its success from the beginning, and the reason is apparent. None but the best material is used in the construction; skilled workmen are employed in every department; one part of the machine is made as carefully as another; and no expense is spared to keep it at the high standard it has attained through its excellence and superiority. The hatching record of the Hawkeye stands out unparalleled by any other machine.

This company aims to be always fair and just toward its patrons. This is evident in their trial plan, in which they offer to send an incubator and allow the customer to test it thoroughly 30 days. If not satisfied at the end of that time, their money is refunded. However, it is a rare thing for a customer to ask this, simply because all their goods are first-class. This is an unequalled record.

The Hawkeye Incubator Company is doing a larger business this season than ever before, which attests the popularity of their machines. Any reader of the SOUTHERN PLANTER who has not received a copy of their handsome catalogue, should write for it—it is free.

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THE LOST "H's" BEWILDERED HIM.

A member of the Bar of Great Britain, with a pronounced Cockney accent, once appeared before Justice Lawrence, of the Criminal Court. In the course of his remarks the advocate, who was appearing for the prosecution in a case evolving the theft of a halter, constantly alluded to the article of equine equipment as an 'alter. Justice Lawrence, unable to stand it further, called before him the clerk of assize and asked, in perfectly serious tones, albeit with a certain twinkle of his eye:

"Is this the Crown court?"

"Why, yes, my lord," answered the bewildered officer.


"Thank you; I am right, after all. I thought, perhaps, I had found my way into an ecclesiastical tribunal."—Success.

"Who's the slowest man you ever knew?"

"A chap in New York. He fell out of a third-story window and did not reach the ground for an hour."

"How was that?"

"He caught in a tree at the second story and went in to visit some friends."



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Standing 16¼ and weighs 1,300 lbs. He held the world's record for a mile as a 3 year old and is the sire of "Corruscate" who holds the mile record for Canada 1.38½. All his get win and are racing up to 8, 9 and 11 years of age, and won \$30,000 in 1902.

Fee \$50 00 cash, approved half bred mares \$20 00

All possible care taken to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility assumed for any that may occur.

For further particulars apply to D. K. KERR, Manager Antrim Stock Farm, Warrenton, Va.

KELLY, 22283. Record, 2:27.

Sire of McChesney, 2:16¾, Etc.

Bay horse, by Electioneer 125, first dam Esther, dam of Expressive 3, 2:12½; Express, 2:21, etc.; by Express, second dam, Colisseum, by Colossus.

Kelly represents the highest type of a trotter, having grand size and the form and finish of a thoroughbred.

FEE, \$25 the season.

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Kelly will serve at my private stables, 1102 Hull St., Manchester, Va.

GREAT STAKES, 25521.

Record, 2:20.

Sire of Captain, 2:16¼; Foxhall, 2:19¾, etc. Bay horse, by Billy Thornhill, 2:24, dam Sweetstakes, by Sweep Stakes, 2:23. Fee, \$25.00 the season.

W. H. NELSON, 1428 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

BURLINGAME 26235. Record, 2:18¼.

Brown horse, by Guy Wilkes, 2:15¼, dam Sable, dam of Sable Wilkes, 2:18, etc., by The Moor, 370.

N. B.—Very fast and a great show horse.

FEE, \$25.00.

LISSAK, bay horse, by Burlingame, dam Helice, dam of Clarion, 2:15¾, by Norval, 2:14¾.

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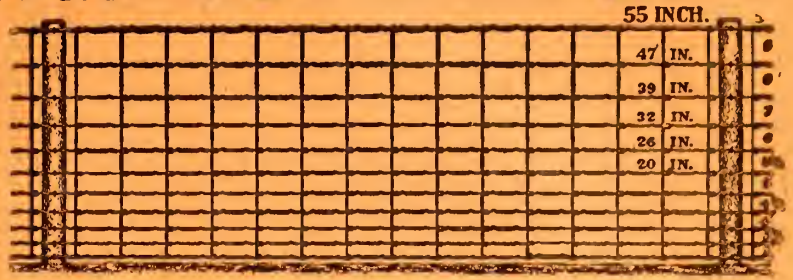
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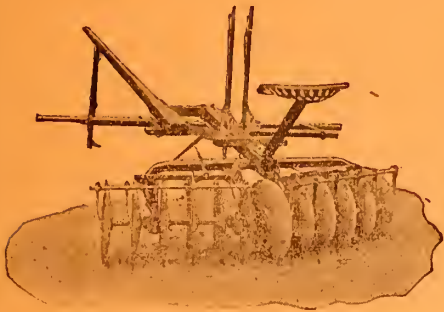
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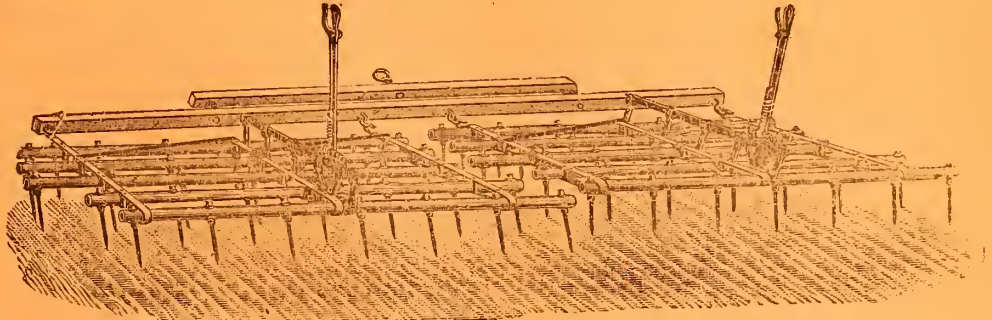
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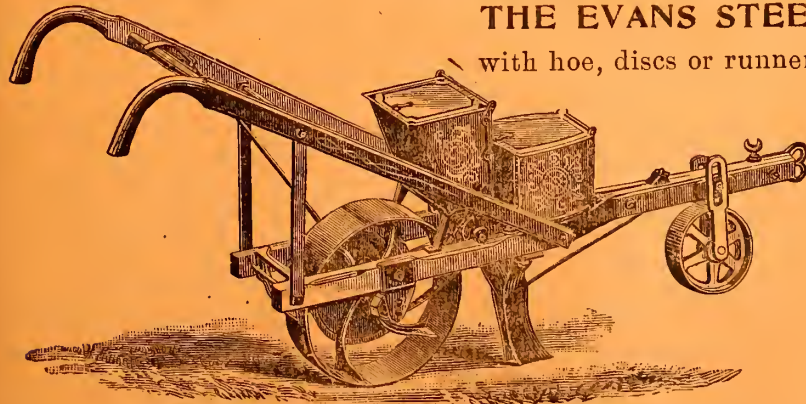
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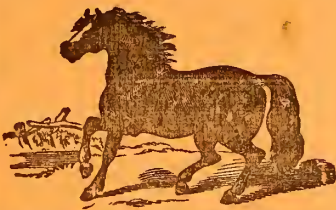
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