

Established 1840.

THE

Sixty-Ninth Year

Southern Planter

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

Practical and Progressive Agriculture, Horticulture,
Trucking, Live Stock and the Fireside.

OFFICE: 28 NORTH NINTH STREET, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER PUBLISHING COMPANY. - - - Proprietors.
J. F. JACKSON, Editor.

Vol. 69.

MAY, 1908.

No. 5.

CONTENTS.

FARM MANAGEMENT—

Editorial—Work for the Month.....	419
Cow Peas Still Spreading—A Word to the Cotton Men.....	423
Farm Demonstration Work—The Position in Regard to Commercial Fertilizers.....	424
Alfalfa Growing in Powhatan County, Va... ..	424
Mixing Commercial Fertilizers.....	425
Alfalfa Growing in Prince Edward County, Va.	427
Some Things Suggested by the April Issue.	427
Farm Demonstration Work.....	429
Farm Demonstration Methods.....	430
How to Treat New Settlers.....	430

TRUCKING, GARDEN AND ORCHARD—

Editorial—Work for the Month.....	431
Editorial—The Virginia State Horticultural Society	432
Valuable Pointers for Fruit Growers.....	432

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY—

Feeding Cotton-Seed Meal to Hogs.....	433
The Effect of Dairy Breeding.....	434
Percherons at Blacksburg.....	435
Special Orders Governing the State Cattle Quarantine	435

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY (Continued)—

Tobacco for Lamb Parasites.....	436
Green Forage for Hogs.....	436
Editorial—Dairy and Food Commissioner for the State of Virginia.....	437
Tobacco for the Sheep.....	437
Attention, Berkshire Breeders.....	437
Milnwood Dairy Farm.....	438
Virginia, After All, is Best.....	439

THE POULTRY YARD—

Poultry Notes.....	440
Poultry and Indian Runner Ducks.....	441
Co-Operative Selling.....	441
Selling Day-Old Chicks.....	442

THE HORSE—

Notes	443
The Southern Farm Horse.....	444
The Farm Horse for Virginia.....	444

MISCELLANEOUS—

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station..	445
Demonstration Farm Work in Virginia....	447
Cultivation as a Factor in Corn Production..	448
Enquirers' Column (Detail Index, p. 510)...	487
Advertisements	449

SUBSCRIPTION, 50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Merchandise from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales

30 to 50 Per Cent Saved on Staple Merchandise

OUR WONDERFUL 1908 OFFER

Wrecking prices are known as bargain prices. The most wonderful bargain offering ever advertised. Such an opportunity seldom occurs. The very best manufactured articles are being offered at less than original cost of production. We do not buy our

Chicago House Wrecking Co.

goods in the regular way, but take advantage of various sales to secure bargains. Our mammoth plant is the largest in the world devoted to the sale of general stocks. Over 35 acres literally covered with merchandise.

You Must Buy at These Astonishingly Low Prices. Don't Wait Until it is too Late. Send Us Your Order Today.

JACK-SCREWS, 95c. Our Jacks are brand new, best quality manufactured. Made with cast iron stand and wrought iron screw having deep cut thread.

- 10 Ton Jack Screw.....\$.95
- 12 " " ".....1.21
- 14 " " ".....1.41
- 20 " " ".....1.90
- 24 " " ".....2.52
- House Raising Jacks, each, 1.55
- Maple Rollers, each......20
- Single Tackle Blocks......23
- Double " "......30
- Triple " "......53
- All kinds House moving equipment

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Send Us Your Lumber Bill For Our Estimate

The Chicago House Wrecking Company offers the most wonderful opportunity ever heard of to furnish your lumber and building supplies of every kind at prices that will save you big money. Such an opportunity as this seldom occurs. We have lumber for your house, church, barn, meeting house, cribs, stores, factories and in fact buildings of every kind. We can furnish absolutely everything required in construction material. Have your carpenter or builder make up a complete list of everything that you may require, including Lumber, Sash, Doors, Nails, Roofing, Siding, Ceiling and every single article. Send it to us at once, tell us where you have seen this advertisement and we will make a proposition that will be a saving of from 30 to 60 per cent. This is not an idle statement. Thousands of satisfied customers have bought lumber from us in the past. We guarantee absolute satisfaction. We require your good will.

Special Furniture Catalog FREE.

We are constantly purchasing at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales complete stocks of high grade, brand new, up-to-date Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and Linoleum. We can save you from 30 to 60 per cent. Good Linoleum at 30c per sq. yd. Rugs from \$1.50 up. Bedroom Furniture, Office Fixtures, Store Fixtures, etc. We can furnish everything needed for the home or office. Send us list of your requirements or ask for our Special Furniture Catalog.

Conductor Pipe, 3 1-2c per ft.

Brand new galvanized. 2 in. per ft. 3 1-2c 3 in. per ft. 4c. Other sizes in proportion. Eave Trough, per ft. 3c and up. Elbows, Eave Trough Corners, Hangers, Hooks and everything in Down-spouting, Eave Troughs and Fittings. Brand new galvanized Ridge Roll, per ft. 4c and up. Roofer's Snips, 28c each. Roofing tools of all sorts.

PORTABLE FORGE, \$4.75.

Lever motion; with extra heavy pipe legs; stands 30 in. high, 8 in. wide. Larger forges like illustration from \$6.35 to \$14.50. We guarantee our forges equal or superior to anything on the market. Write for our full list. Blacksmiths' tools, per lb. 5c. Unhardened, per lb. 5c. Hot and Cold Chisels, 9c per lb.

1-INCH PIPE, Per Foot 3 1-2c.

Overhauled pipe, complete with screwed ends and threaded couplings: 1/2 inch, per foot.....3 1-2c 1 1/4 inch, per foot.....5 1/2c Overhauled well casing, with couplings complete, good as new: 1 3/4 inch.....6c 2 3/4 inch.....10c

FIELD FENCING, 20c per rod.

Galvanized graduated diamond mesh field fencing, 22 in. high, per rods.....20c 36 in., per rod.....35c Square mesh fencing at the same prices. Heavy 2-in. mesh, hexagon galvanized fencing, suitable for every purpose, made of No. 16 wire, 150 lineal feet 24 in. wide, per bale.....\$29.00 Galvanized poultry netting, 2-in. mesh, 150 lineal feet to the bale; 12 in. wide, per bale.....50c

HORSE SHOES, \$3.75 Per Keg

We offer 2,000 kegs of brand new, first-class, celebrated "Eagle" horse shoes at.....\$3.75 per keg when ordered in lots of 5 kegs at one time; in smaller quantities,.....\$4.00 We can furnish sizes from No. 6 to No. 7, either mixed or one kind to a keg.

Guaranteed Paint 85c Gal.

A paint that is a paint. Not the cheap kind. Made of best materials. Ground in pure linseed oil. Every gallon backed by our five year binding guarantee. You run no risk in using our "Ready Mixed Paints". 1 gal. cans, 98c gal. 5 gal. Bucket, 95c gal. Half gal. (2 1/2 gal.) 88c gal. Bbls. 50 bbl. 85c gal. Send for free color card and estimate.

Enameled Kitchen Sinks, \$1.00

New blue enameled, 16x24 with nickel-plated strainer.....\$1.75 Cast-iron flat rim white porcelain enameled kitchen sinks, size 18x30 with nickel-plated strainer.....\$1.75 Handsome high back, one-piece, white enameled cast-iron seamless kitchen sinks.....\$1.10

ENAMELED TUBS, \$6.00

Brand new steel tubs, with enamel baked on, 5 ft. long. Handsome white enamel, seamless cast-iron, roll rim bath-tubs.....\$15.25 Low-down water closet outfits.....\$10.00 Beautiful Marble Washstands.....9.00

Rubberized Galvo Roofing, 1 1/2c per sq. Easy to put on. Requires no previous experience. Can be put on over shingles without removing them. Weather-proof and fire-proof. We furnish with each order, sufficient cement to make the laps and large head nails. Prices per sq. of 10 sq. ft., 1 ply, \$1.15, 2 ply, \$1.40, 3 ply, \$1.75.

MANILA ROPE BARGAINS.

Good Manila Rope, slightly used, all sizes, 3/4 in., per 100 ft., \$2.35. New Manila Rope slightly shop worn, per lb., 10c Wrapping Twine, per lb., 5c. Galvanized G. Y. Wire 100ft., \$1.60. Wire Rope and Cable at waydown prices. Tackle Blocks, etc.

WIND MILL LIFT PUMPS

Double acting, 3-way pumps.....\$6.20 Hand-force pumps.....3.95 Siphon spout-lift pumps.....3.95 Kitchen force pumps.....3.25 Pitcher spout pumps.....1.65 Perfection spray pumps, best manufactured.....2.25 Pumps of all kinds.

GALV. STEEL TANKS, \$2.00

Weigh less and twice as practical as wooden tanks; best manufactured. 32 gal. tank, \$2; 47 gal., \$2.50; 73 gal., \$2.75; 6 bbl., \$5.50; large sizes in proportion. Feed Cookers \$9.20. Steel Wagon Tanks \$7.00. Galv. Troughs 60c.

TUBULAR LANTERNS, 45c.

Steel Shovel, strongly made, 30c; Steel single bit axes, 45c; Double bit axes, 40c. Large size set of hammers, 50c. Large size set of hammers, 45c; Day and night lanterns, 30c; Axe handles, 7c. Saw blades with frame, 10c. Saw blades, 20c. Combs, 10c. Hatchets, 10c.

100 Lbs. FENCING WIRE \$1.25

No. 14 Painted Wire shorts.....\$1.25 Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 galvanized shorts, \$1.80 Nos. 14 and 15.....\$1.90 Galvanized Wire continuous lengths, No. 9 per 100 lbs.....\$2.00 No. 10.....\$2.10 No. 11.....\$2.20 No. 12.....\$2.30 No. 14.....\$3.10 Telephone equipment, Fence wire all kinds.

DOORS, 60c and up.

10,000 doors and windows, which we will close out at a saving of 40%. At 60 cents we can furnish you an ordinary door, good enough for general purposes. We have a complete list of these doors and windows, which we will mail on application.

Wrought Iron Bolts, per lb. 4c

Bought at manufacturers sale, 10 car loads of high grade carriage and machine bolts, mixed all kinds together, excellent assortment, strictly first class, in lots of 100 lbs. per lb., 4c. Also carriage and machine bolts; wood screws.....10c per lb.

Steel Roofing Per 100 Sq. Ft. \$1.50

Most economical and durable roof covering known. Easy to put on. Requires no tools but a hatchet or a hammer. With ordinary care will last many years. Thousands of satisfied customers everywhere have proven its virtues. Suitable for covering buildings of any kind. A house for ceiling and siding. Fire-proof and water-proof. Cheaper and more lasting than shingles. Will not taint rain-water. Makes your building cooler in summer and warmer in winter. Absolutely perfect, brand new, straight from the factory. \$1.50 is our price for our No. 15 grade of Flat Semi-Hardened steel roofing and siding, each sheet 24 in. wide and 24 in. long. Our price on the corrugated, like illustration, sheets 22 in. wide and 24 in. long \$1.75. At 25 cents per square additional we will furnish sheets 6 and 8 feet long. Our price on Standing Seam or "V" Crimped Roofing is the same as on the corrugated. We have other grades of Steel and Iron Roofing. Don't Delay. Write TODAY for Full Particulars.

We Pay the Freight to all points East of Colorado except Oklahoma, Texas and Indian Territory. Quotations to other points on application. This freight prepaid proposition only refers to the steel roofing offered in this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We will send this roofing to anyone answering this advertisement C. O. D., with privilege of examination if you will send 25 per cent of the amount you order in cash; balance to be paid after material reaches your station. If not found as represented, refuse the shipment and we will cheerfully refund your deposit. All kinds of Roofing supplies, galvanized conductor pipe, eave trough, steel snips, fittings, etc. Send us your order today.

\$140 Buys America's Finest Built Gasoline Engine. Sold under Binding Guarantee.

The best firm Engine manufactured is offered you at a price within the reach of all. It is built for service and satisfaction. It is not a toy engine, but made along lines that will be appreciated as time goes by. It is rated conservatively by the manufacturers at 5 H.P. but it will easily develop 6 H.P. It has the most perfect construction possible. The cooling tank is placed on top of cylinder, less water being thus required in cold weather. No danger of freezing in winter time. The gasoline supply tank is cast in the base. No necessity for any piping. No danger of leakage. All castings are made of a special mixture of iron, giving great strength and no danger of breakage. The connecting rod and crank shaft are steel dropped forgings, made of finest of mild steel. Both the crank and wrist pin brasses are adjustable. Here you have an Engine, built on the most improved up-to-date design, along lines giving great strength, durability and simplicity of operation. No need to be a mechanic in order to understand working this Engine. Our complete instructions cover every possible contrivance. This Engine will pay for itself in a very short time. It can be used for any general farm purposes, as well as for regular machine shop uses. Be alive to modern ideas. A few cents per hour will cover all cost of operation. When the Engine is idle, no expense. Can be started and stopped instantly. Absolutely the Easiest Started Engine Manufactured. We furnish the outfit complete with magneto dynamo and set of four dry batteries. We furnish a set of batteries for starting Engine. When Engine is started, use the magneto. Engine complete with all necessary oil cups, lubricator and muffler, all ready to run. Send in your order today.

FREE CATALOG COUPON CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. 35th and Iron Streets, Chicago, Ill.

I am a reader of Southern Planter Send me your large 500-page catalog, absolutely free as advertised in this paper.

Our New 500-Page Catalog No. 166 FREE

THIS WONDERFUL BARGAIN BOOK is just out and ready to be sent to you at once. It is a book such as every shrewd buyer must have. 500 pages with thousands of items of the very best merchandise sold supplies bought by us at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. It will pay you to keep it handy. Its pages contain in full record of what we still have on hand from the wonderful St. Louis World's Fair. Merchandise, machinery and supplies, articles for everyone. You will find it useful in the home, in the field, in the workshop or in the office. Write us today. Cut out this "Ad" mark a cross on those items that most interest you and we will send you much valuable information. Also fill in Free Catalog coupon attached and our new catalog will be sent you absolutely free and prepaid. If you do not want to cut out the "Ad" send us your name and address correctly, tell us where you have seen this "Ad" also tell us just what items in our "Ad" interest you most. Address

Name.....
Post-Office Address.....
R. F. D. No..... Post Office Box No.....

Chicago House Wrecking Co. 35th and Chicago

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.

69th Year.

RICHMOND, VA., MAY, 1908.

No. 5.

Farm Management.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The month of April to this writing (20th instant) has been an ideal spring month with a temperature above the normal all through the Atlantic Coast States. The rainfall has been below the normal but yet sufficient to keep the land moist and in some sections has, to some extent, hindered the work of the preparation of the land for planting. Generally speaking, however, work in the fields has progressed fairly well and much land is now getting in nice condition for planting and some only waits for the advance of the settled warm weather to be planted. Farmers realize that too early planting of the corn crop is not usually attended with advantage, as often we have cold weather even in the early part of May which prevents that continued growth of the crop which is so essential to success. In the States south of Virginia much corn will be planted before April expires, but in this State it is found not to be a good practice to plant before May. Usually, about the 10th of May has been found to be as early as corn can be planted with advantage. If, however, the present warm weather should continue we shall expect to see more than an average amount of planting done before that time. The spring has been a most favorable one and vegetation has made unwonted progress. Grass crops are looking better than we ever knew them to look at this time of the year, and we hear of some crops, both of grass, clover and alfalfa, which are now almost ready for cutting and will certainly be cut before this issue reaches our readers if the weather becomes settled. We have reports of alfalfa standing near three feet high and very thick on the land, bidding fair to make a heavy yield the first cutting. This shows how desirable it is that the growing of this crop should be encouraged throughout the State. If conditions of soil are made favorable to its growth we can grow it here as well as it can be grown anywhere and we can cut from it three or four crops in the year. In this issue will be found reports from one or two subscribers as to the method they have adopted in preparing the land for the crop and the success they have achieved. We strongly urge farmers to give attention to the growing of this

crop and at least to get in a small acreage this year and to increase the same year by year. To have an acreage of this most valuable forage ready for cutting in April is of such inestimable value to the man keeping live stock of any kind that to secure it is worth a great effort. All that is necessary is to select a piece of well-drained naturally fertile land, to break this deeply, pulverize finely, clean it of weeds, give it some lime and make it rich with manure and phosphoric acid and to seed it early in the fall with inoculated seed, or better, to sow on the field some soil from a field already growing the crop and a stand can be had which will last for years if properly cared for.

The report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the winter wheat crop on the first of April is a most encouraging one. It shows that the crop throughout the country has passed through the winter in fine condition, and though we have not yet the report as to the acreage abandoned, yet it may fairly be presumed that this will be much smaller than the average. The average condition is 91.3 per cent. of the normal as against 89.9 on the first of April, 1907, and as against 86.2, the average of the ten years 1898-1907. With the acreage seeded and assuming favorable conditions up to harvest this would indicate a winter wheat crop this year of something near 475,000,000 bushels as against a little over 400,000,000 harvested last year. In Virginia the condition is 90 as against 92 a year ago. In North Carolina 91 as against 94 a year ago. In South Carolina 92 as against 90 a year ago. In Maryland 83 as against 94 a year ago. In Tennessee 95 as against 96 a year ago. In Kansas, which grows 19 per cent. of the winter wheat crop of the country, the condition is 95 as against 99 a year ago. We hear of no reports of damage from the green aphid and very little injury from the fly. In this State, although the condition is reported as below that of a year ago, we hear of some fine prospects. The lowered condition is mainly to be attributed to late sowing and this the fine weather we are now having will largely correct. Winter oats are generally reported to have

wintered well and the prospect is for a good crop. Spring oats are also looking better than usual, having been sowed earlier and the genial weather of March and April has encouraged their growth. If the weather does not get hot too soon the oat crop of the Southern States should be more than an average one. A top dressing of 75 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre applied to the wheat and oat crop where it is not making a satisfactory growth will greatly help it and will almost always be more than paid for in the increased yield. We have used this frequently and always with satisfaction.

In our last issue we wrote fully on the preparation of the land for the corn crop and of the fertilization of the land and to that issue we refer our readers for information on this subject. The work of this month will be the planting and cultivation of the crop. The high price for which corn is selling, even in the West, mainly the result of the large amount of defective corn made last year and of the largely reduced yield of the crop, ought to be an inducement to farmers to endeavor to make a large crop this year. It is rarely the case in the South that we fail to fully mature the crop, even though planting be continued much beyond the best time for putting in the crop. We have known a fully matured crop of Golden Dent corn to be made in this State when planted as late as the first week in July, and whilst we don't encourage such late planting, yet it is a satisfaction to know that if the early planted crop should fail to make a good stand this may always be supplemented with later plantings, even up to July, but such later plantings ought always to be made of a quick maturing variety like the Yellow Dent corns. The large white varieties should be planted not later than the 10th of June. From the 10th of May to the 10th of June has been found to be the best time for planting these varieties. Before planting see that the land is put into the finest condition possible. Better be a week later in planting than to plant in a shallow ploughed, cloddy piece of land. Corn plants and clods never get along well together. Be careful in the selection of the seed. Plant an acclimated variety from well selected ears grown on stalks of a good type. See that the seed is well assorted so as to be as nearly as possible of uniform size so that the planter may plant as nearly as possible a uniform number of grains in each yard of row and drop these grains regularly and thus avoid the necessity of replanting. Partial replanting of a crop rarely amounts to anything. The later planted grains make stalks which are not ready for the pollen at the time when the bulk of the crop is being pollenized and thus fail to make a satisfactory yield. If a crop makes a poor stand from any cause it is far better to work up the land again and replant the whole piece. After the corn is planted the work of cultivation should commence almost immediately and especially is this true if a rain falls on the land before the plants are out of the ground. As soon as the land is dry enough to work put a weeder or harrow on the crop and break the crust and make a soil mulch through which the young plants can readily come. Notwithstanding all we have said in the past there are yet thousands of farmers in the South who will

persist in using a plow to cultivate the corn crop. A plow has no place in a corn field after the crop is planted. If the land has been properly prepared before the seed is planted all that is necessary is shallow, level cultivation, and this can always be best given with a weeder or harrow for the first two or three workings and then by the use of a tooth walking or riding cultivator. Disc cultivators may be used if care is taken in setting and fixing the discs so that they will not cut deep or throw a strong furrow. Many farmers still insist that the first cultivation should be deep, even though willing to concede that later cultivation should be shallow. This is not either necessary or desirable. The result of hundreds of experiments has positively settled the question that shallow, level cultivation all the time always results in the best yield. Corn roots so rapidly run across the space between the rows that any deep cultivation is sure to do injury. Besides this, the work of cultivation can be done so much more quickly and so much more economically with a weeder, harrow or tooth cultivator that there is every inducement, apart from the injury to the crop, to adopt this system. The object of cultivation is not so much to kill weeds as to keep the soil covered with a fine dust mulch and so conserve moisture and permit of the access of the air and heat. Incidentally, the weeds are destroyed and this also is essential to success and by this system of shallow and frequent cultivation they are destroyed before they have had time to rob the corn plants of moisture and plant food. The use of a disc cultivator is sometimes essential when running vines or weeds are troublesome between the plants in the rows. The disc should then be set to throw a light furrow on to these weeds and thus smother them and avoid hoe work, which is too costly. How often a crop should be cultivated depends more upon the weather than upon the growth of the crop. If beating hard rains are frequent frequent cultivation must be given or the crop will suffer from the compacting of the surface soil. As soon as the surface becomes compact and crusted, moisture begins to be evaporated from the soil below and that which should go to the making of the crop is lost in the air. A corn crop requires an enormous quantity of water to perfect its growth, and hence it is essential to conserve all the moisture possible in the subsoil. Only as far as there is moisture sufficient in the soil to dissolve the plant food can the crop be fed. Plants take all their support in a liquid condition and fertilizer and plant food of any kind is only available to the crop when dissolved. Even if the season is a very wet one frequent cultivation is essential to success, so that the rainfall can be absorbed and not run off the land, carrying the soil with it. Whilst in an average season cultivation of the crop three or four times is usually sufficient to ensure a good average yield and is often all that can be given before the growth becomes too large, yet experiments have clearly demonstrated that twice this number of workings can be given with advantage, so that there is no risk of overdoing this work if it is not persisted in so long that plants are broken down by the team and implement when doing it. At the last cultivation of the crop sow cow peas, sapling clover or crimson clover on the land and cover with this

working. These crops will soon shade the land and keep down weeds, conserve moisture and make feed for the fall and winter months or a fallow to plough under for the benefit of the next crop. Some farmers contend that these crops have the effect of robbing the corn crop of some of the plant food necessary to its best doing, but experiments have clearly demonstrated that this is not true. These leguminous crops are feeders of the soil with nitrogen taken from the atmosphere, and this nitrogen is made available by the corn crop for its own well doing. In dealing with the planting of the crop we omitted to say that on good rich land it is a good practice to sow some pumpkin seed along with the corn, say dropping a pumpkin seed every six or eight feet in every third or fourth row. These will make a crop of pumpkins which will be found useful for the hogs and cattle in the fall and winter and will in no wise reduce the yield of the corn crop. The Virginia Mammoth is a good variety to plant.

In the cotton section the planting of the crop has already made considerable progress, and this work should now be completed as soon as possible. Efforts are being made in many sections to reduce the area to be planted in this crop this year as the demand for the staple has decreased and prices are falling. We should not be sorry to see the area planted reduced very considerably, for much of the crop is not grown profitably, even when the price is at or over 10 cents on account of the small yield made. We would like to see land better prepared for the crop by the growing of leguminous crops, like cow peas and crimson clover, and if the effort to reduce the area planted succeeds we hope that planters will see that the land not planted is not allowed to go out of cultivation, but that cow peas and crimson clover are put in so that the land may be improved and it will then be in condition to grow either cotton or corn profitably in the years to come. Late planted cotton should be helped by giving a dressing of 50 to 75 pounds of nitrate of soda spread on each side of the rows after the seed has germinated. It need not be worked in, the dews will dissolve it and the plants will make a much quicker growth and be ready to bring to a stand quite as soon as cotton planted a week or two earlier. The bringing of the crop to a stand should have attention as soon as the plants show the third leaf and are in a healthy, thrifty condition. The hoe should be then used to chop out the surplus plants, leaving two or three plants at the desired distance apart. These should then be thinned out with the hand to single plants as soon as possible so that the plant to be left to make the crop can have possession of the soil and fertilizer. The distance at which the plants should be left varies very much according to the fertility of the soil. Cotton planted in 3-foot rows and spaced to one plant every two feet, has almost invariably produced an excess of crop more than sufficient to pay for the greater expense of planting and cultivating in comparison with cotton spaced 4x1½ feet or 5x1½ feet or 6x1 foot. The subsequent cultivation of the crop should follow the lines laid down for the cultivation of the corn crop in this article.

Cultivate frequently and keep the soil level. Sow crimson clover at the last working.

The setting of the tobacco crop should have attention as soon as the plants are large enough. The genial spring weather we have had has made the plants grow freely and they should soon be large enough to set out. In our last issue we wrote fully on the preparation of the land for this crop and as to the fertilizer to be used, and to that article refer our readers. The demand for tobacco has been good all through the selling season and the market still keeps firm, with indications that good tobacco is still wanted. We believe that a larger crop than has been made for several years can be safely made this year, but let it be good tobacco. Don't try to grow the crop with a handful of 2-8-2 goods per acre. The experiments which we quoted in our last issue show conclusively that liberal fertilization with a properly mixed high grade fertilizer is the only way to grow tobacco profitably and to put the land into condition to grow other crops profitably after the tobacco. After the crop has started to grow cultivate frequently and keep the land level and work around the plants with the hoe to keep the soil loose and easily permeable by the roots and to conserve the moisture.

The peanut crop should be planted about from the middle to the end of the month. In our last issue we gave advice as to the preparation of the land and the fertilizer proper to be used to make the crop successfully. Mix the fertilizer well with the soil before planting the nuts. The seed may be planted in either rows or hills, but the most usual way is to plant in rows three feet apart and the plants 12 or 15 inches apart in the rows. Cultivation should be frequent to keep all weeds down and a loose soil mulch on the ground. Keep the land level. Experiments have shown that level cultivation gives the best crops.

The preparation of the land for, and the planting of, forage crops should have attention as soon as time can be spared from the necessary work required to be done on the corn, cotton and tobacco crops. The production of these forage crops has now become an essential part of the work of the Southern farmer if he is to make the greatest success. Whilst we are making great progress in the production of hay crops, yet we shall not for many years be in a position to keep even the cities supplied with the hay they require much less meet the requirements of the stock on the farms. Hay is and will for many years be a sale crop mainly in the South. For the feeding of the stock on the farm the forage crops, which we can so successfully grow, should be the main reliance. These crops are not as yet a readily marketable product, but on the farm they can more than supply the place of hay made from the grasses, seeing that most of them are better adapted for feeding stock profitably than hay. The production of the cow peas and soy beans is also advantageous in that whilst making the best of feed, both in hay and grain, they at the same time rapidly improve the land upon which they are produced. The production of these

crops has also this further advantage that they can be seeded in one or other of their forms nearly all the year round and they come to maturity from the earliest spring to the latest fall, thus always giving something to replenish the feed in the barn. The fall-sown crops, crimson clover and alfalfa, are now being cut all over the South and giving the first green feed to the stock and hay to replenish the depleted barns. Rape seeded in March will be ready for grazing in a few days, and now the seeding of cow peas, soy beans, corn for the silo, sorghum and Kaffir corn for hay and long feed and millet as a supplement to the summer hay crop, is in order. As soon as the land becomes warm cow peas and soy beans may be planted. The soy beans should be first planted as if wanted to make a grain crop—they take a long time to mature. If wanted to be cut for hay they may be planted any time from May to the end of June, or even into July. Cow peas planted in May will be ready to cut for hay in July and August and will make a ripe grain crop in the latter month. For grazing for hogs both of these crops planted in May will be ready to turn on to in July and successional crops can be planted each month up to the middle of August, either for hay or grazing. Formerly it was the practice always to sow cow peas broadcast and harrow in. In consequence, however, of the great increase in the area planted in this crop and the great advance in the price of seed (from 50 cents to \$3 per bushel) caused by a failure of the seed crop two years ago, we have for the last two years strongly advised planting in drills, using either the grain drill with all the spouts but two or three blocked up or a corn planter or other seed drill, so set as to drop the peas about 6 or 8 inches apart in rows 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet apart, in this way making half a bushel, or even less seed than this, plant an acre and doing it much better and resulting in a much more satisfactory crop, either for hay or seed.

At several of the Experiment Stations experiments have been made to compare the advantages of drilling cow peas over seeding broadcast. In an experiment made at the McNeil Branch of the Mississippi Station peas drilled at the rate of 80 pounds per acre yielded 3,520 pounds of hay, at the rate of 40 pounds 4,000 pounds of hay, at the rate of 20 pounds 3,200 pounds of hay, and peas in hills 18 inches apart, requiring 16 pounds of seed per acre, at the rate of 4,000 pounds of hay. At the Indiana Station the highest average yield of hay, 7,600 pounds per acre, was secured from the Clay pea followed by Iron, with a yield of 7,400 pounds per acre. At the Virginia Station Whippoorwill, Iron, New Era and Black peas have given the best results for hay, the average for two years being 2.50, 2.43, 2.40 and 2.23 tons per acre, respectively. We have reports from a number of subscribers who adopted our suggestion of drilling the peas instead of sowing broadcast and who secured excellent crops in this way at a great saving of seed. A number of these parties speak in high praise of the New Era pea as being an excellent yielder, both of grain and fodder. Others strongly commend the Clay and Whippoorwill for these purposes. For a grazing crop the Black or a mixture of two or three varieties is commended as being most productive. If the crop is to be grown for the seed it

should always be planted with the drill in rows 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet apart and always when so planted should be cultivated two or three times. The New Era has produced as high as 20 bushels of seed per acre. The other varieties have given yields varying from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

Soy beans should always be planted in rows with the drill to secure the best yield of either forage or beans. Make the rows 2 feet 6 inches or 3 feet apart and drop the beans every 6 or 8 inches. At the Virginia Station Japanese, Extra Early Black, Medium Green and Ito San Yellow were grown and ripened, respectively, September 1st, 1st, 15th and 30th, and yielded 14.16 bushels 16.66 bushels, 20.53 bushels and 22.50 bushels per acre, respectively. At other places the largest average yield has been made by the Medium Yellow, 22 bushels per acre. The later varieties, like the Large Yellow, usually make heavier yields of grain than the early ones, but in elevated locations these varieties do not mature well and should, therefore, only be grown for a hay crop. For this purpose all the varieties are well adapted and make a hay much easier to cure than cow peas and of high nutritive value. They are also excellent as a grazing crop, and whilst there is some difference of opinion between growers as to whether cow peas or soy beans are the best for improving the land, with, probably the weight of opinion in favor of the cow peas, yet they are both excellent for this purpose. If the soy bean is allowed to mature grain it will not improve the land so much as the cow pea, as it is a heavy seed producer and this grain has the highest protein content of any grain grown, the nitrogen, therefore, is more largely in the grain. These two crops have frequently been grown together for grazing and hay making purposes and make excellent feed in this way; but the longer period required to mature the soy bean over the cow pea does not allow of the best results being obtained from both. We prefer to use sorghum to mix with cow peas as a grazing or hay crop, and especially as a hay crop. This mixture makes a heavy yield of excellent feed and is easier to cure than cow peas grown alone. Plant at the rate of half a bushel of cow peas and half a bushel of sorghum seed per acre. Early Amber Sorghum (commonly called "cane") is the best variety to sow for this mixed crop. For the production of the best yields of cow peas, soy beans and the mixed pea and sorghum crop the land should be well prepared and if not in good fertility should have 250 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre applied broadcast before the seed is planted and this be well worked into the land.

The planting of sorghum, Kaffir corn, corn for the silo and millet can well be deferred until next month, unless there is likely to be a shortage of feed for stock in July or early August. If this be so then put in a crop of sorghum at once, sowing it broadcast or drilling at the rate of a bushel to the acre, so as to result in the production of stalks not too thick. This, if put on good land, will give a crop to feed off green when the pastures are failing. We will say more next month on the growing of the other forage crops. We observe that we have not mentioned Teocinte as amongst one of the valuable forage crops which can be grown in the South. This crop is

not adapted for the country north of the James River, though we have known a pretty good crop to be grown in one or two of the counties on the north bank of that river. South of the James, and the further south the better, Teocinte makes a heavy yield of fodder which is greedily eaten by stock. It should be planted like corn and will stool out, making often 10 or 12 stalks to the hill, which will start off again when cut and make a later crop. It will not mature the seed in this state.

COW PEAS STILL SPREADING—A WORD TO THE COTTON MEN.

Editor Southern Planter:

This morning's mail brought me a letter from Senhor Mario Estrada, Corrientes 741 Buenos Aires, Argentina, S. A., saying: "I read your book, 'Crop Growing and Crop Feeding,' with much interest and pleasure, and it gave me a keen desire to read your other books concerning crops. You will be exceedingly kind to let me know where I can get them, and what their titles are. I am in this country a pioneer of cow peas, and I have been preaching the doctrines on humus and soil-building crops which you so cleverly treat in your book. The cow pea is unknown in this country. I made an experiment this past summer (our winter is summer down there—W. F. M.) with a little bag of seed I got as a present from a Scotch gentleman, and I obtained a perfect success. I think the cow pea is going to bring great benefits to Argentine agriculture, and I intend distributing a good quantity of seed next spring to the farmers. Will you do me the service of telling me who are the largest growers of cow peas in the United States, and if it is not asking too much, will you have the kindness of writing to them to send samples and prices to the above address?"

And so the cow pea gains friends all over the world. A correspondent in Australia wrote me that the peas are being largely planted there, and another in New Zealand writes in like manner. In fact, they seem to be just getting acquainted with it in its home, for doubtless the cow pea is a native of India or China. I wrote to Mr. Estrada the title and publishers of my latest book and told him that I am at work on a book on Market Gardening in the South, and the cow pea is as important to the Southern market gardener as to the general farmer. What a wide range it has, and what good the pea can do in all countries for the farmers who realize its value! And to no people on earth is it of more value than to the cotton farmers of the United States. Farmers write to me almost daily asking for fertilizer formulas for cotton to go on land that was in cotton last year, in order to galvanize the old dead skeleton of a soil into some sort of life so that they can, at a great expense, get a little more cotton to sell to pay for the fertilizer, the mules, the labor, the meat and feed and everything else, and leave them no profit, when by growing cow peas and feeding them they could make manure and build up the land into real life through the added humus. And year after year the great majority of our cotton growers—not farmers—go on in the old hopeless way. Some time ago I visited the farm of a Maryland renter. He farms 250 acres and pays \$1,500 a year rent. I counted nineteen

horses and colts and "nary a mule." Of course, these were not all work animals, for he raises colts for sale, and sells them, too, for good prices.

His crops are wheat and corn and hay for home use. He is on a farm that will be his at the death of his mother, to whom he now pays rent. The farm has been in the family since the early settlement of the country, over two hundred years ago, and it makes better crops to-day than it ever did, because it is *farmed*, and not planted. He makes 70 to 75 bushels of corn per acre and 35 to 40 bushels of wheat; sows cow peas, crimson clover and red clover; feeds cattle and raises horses; has a fine house with running water through it, bath and all the conveniences of a city house, and lives like a country gentleman. His crops are not near so profitable as cotton would be with the same methods in farming, for there is little land in Central and Eastern North Carolina that would not make two bales of cotton per acre if farmed in the way that man farms a wheat and corn farm. His main money crop is wheat, but he does not consider everything else "supplies," but aims to make money out of everything he grows. He makes manure enough to broadcast his corn field every year, the manure being spread on a clover sod, and he is working towards 100 bushels of corn per acre, not by buying fertilizers to make it, but by the building up of the humus in the soil. He is a young man and has not bought an ounce of nitrogen in a fertilizer in all his life, but uses a mixture of 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 5 per cent. potash on his wheat, and the wheat is the only crop he buys fertilizer for, for he knows very well that the corn field is the place for the home-made manure and that fertilizers cannot be used with profit on the corn. This young man manages eight other fine farms belonging to the same estate, and makes his overseers farm in like manner. And he is not the only one in the same section farming in a similar way, and none of them are wasting money buying nitrogen or 8-2-2 fertilizers. One sees there fine farm homes, fine outbuildings, and all gleaming with paint and whitewash, and there are no patch-work fields, with bunches of bushes here and there and patches of broomsedge, but clean fields, fences for pasturing stock, but none to keep other people's stock out, for none run on the roads. The bottom fact behind all the rapidly-developing farms there is the growing of forage and feeding of stock and the making and using of manure and the red loamy soil there is naturally not better than thousands of similar acres of land in the South, the only difference being that the *farmers farm*. At a Farmers' Institute there, attended by hundreds, not a man asked for a fertilizer formula, while in my correspondence with the Southern farmers in the cotton country the main burden of their letters is "give me a formula for a fertilizer" for this, that and the other crop, seeming to imagine that for every crop planted one must needs have a special fertilizer. Now, I know that all this applies more to the farmers of the cotton belt than to the greater part of the farmers of Virginia, and I am glad that it is so. We have traditions of fine farming in Virginia, and have never entirely lost sight of what the old class of gentlemen farmers did. But there are sections, even in Virginia, where farmers plant rather

than farm, and depend on fertilizer for crops merely, instead of using fertilizer for improving their land through the promotion of the growth of the legume crops. But THE SOUTHERN PLANTER circulates among the cotton growers, and it is to them and the tobacco growers that I would write in this way. We all know that in Virginia there are sections where the kind of farming I have mentioned in Maryland is being done, and to these I bid god-speed and hope their race will increase in the Old Dominion.

W. F. MASSEY.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK—OUR POSITION IN REGARD TO COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Editor Southern Planter:

It has given me great pleasure to read, from time to time, the valuable suggestions made in THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, nearly all of which I can commend without reservation.

It did occur to me in the criticism on Mr. Sandy's work that possibly there was a little more severity than was necessary, but it all arose, I am sure, from a misapprehension of his position. Inasmuch as my name has been coupled with that of Mr. Sandy's, I think it but proper to explain the position we hold.

We are very careful not to specially commend any commercial fertilizer for all cases, because soils and plants differ so widely that it is difficult to make any general statement on this point that will not, at some time, be justly subject to criticism. As far as we go we try to impress the following line of fertilization for soils:

1. Keep more domestic animals and carefully husband the manure, believing that the excreta of animals is one of the most economic sources of plant food to be found and leaves the soil in the best mechanical condition.

On most farms, if all the straw and leaf mould and other products are carefully husbanded and put in a compost heap with acid phosphate, there will be enough to fertilize the tillable land on that farm, and this is the second most available source of fertilizer.

3. We recommend, as far as possible, the use of legumes for green manuring so as to transfer the nitrogen from the air to the soil in the most economic way and increase the supply of humus, which is the great deficiency in Southern soils.

If these three methods of fertility are employed, there will not be much discussion about the purchase of commercial fertilizers, excepting acid phosphate and potash. But these methods require time and care and where sour, worn lands must be made immediately available for crop purposes, we recommend the use of as much stable manure and compost as possible; but there is rarely enough at hand for the purpose and therefore it is necessary to resort to commercial fertilizers.

If in any given case a single fertilizer is named, it is never our intention to convey the idea that that is the only economic fertilizer, because we claim that it is the right and duty of every farmer to secure the given result in the most economic way possible. Our instructions are given to apply to a large scope of country, and in some places we recommend one kind and in another another. In many places in Texas we have recommended the use

of raw cotton seed, and we might be criticized for that if any one did not know all the facts. The conditions under which we recommended the use of uncrushed cotton seed were where the seed had been damaged so it was not saleable and could be bought at a very low price. We have purchased it as low as \$4 or \$5 per ton. Again we have recommended the use of acid phosphate in cases where the cost of transportation was an important factor. In other cases we have recommended crushed rock, especially where the lands were close to the phosphate beds. In all cases the farmer should pursue the line of greatest economy.

I have discussed this matter fully at different times with Mr. Sandy and I did not understand him to hold to the position that it is always the most economic to use dissolved bone, but in giving instructions it is necessary to make very definite statements, and consequently he outlined a plan that was eminently successful on his own farm, not intending to affirm that some other plan, so far as commercial fertilizer was concerned, might not be just as good, and possibly more economic, under certain conditions.

We are engaged in a certain work, and it is against our policy to spend any time in controversy or to take any position that, fairly understood, will occasion adverse discussion. If you will note all our printed instructions are along lines upon which men of science and experience are well agreed. It must not be understood that we object in the least to kindly criticism, and in cases where there is a misunderstanding or error it will give us the greatest pleasure to correct it and place ourselves right before the public.

S. A. KNAPP,

Washington, D. C.

Special Agent in Charge.

ALFALFA GROWING IN POWHATAN COUNTY, VA.

Editor Southern Planter:

I notice William F. Holmead's alfalfa experience in April PLANTER and Mr. Wing's answer to his question, and that induces me to say something of my own experience with it and to ask a question or so.

On September 2, 1905, I sowed three acres and got a good stand on all but four or five square rods. Three to four square rods of this was on a depressed spot where the water could not get away properly and balance on a little gall. In the spring of 1906 I scattered a little lime on these places (not as much as I would if I should have had more, but all I had) and worked it into the ground and sowed more seed on these spots. The stand on these spots is as good, or better, now than on land right beside them. I ploughed this ground in April, 1905, and again in June, subsoiling it at second ploughing, and on June 5, 1905, sowed to cow peas with a wheat drill at the rate of about one bushel per acre with 200 pounds acid phosphate per acre. Took peas off in September and sowed 200 pounds more acid phosphate, 16 per cent., and 200 pounds Basic slag per acre and disked and harrowed both ways thoroughly, and on September 12th sowed 25 pounds inoculated seed per acre, getting the bacteria from Dr. Ferguson, of V. P. I.

My little experience convinces me that alfalfa needs soil well limed and under drained, as Mr. Wing says.

With that done on good rich soil well prepared I believe there need be no failures in alfalfa in Maryland or Virginia. *But don't sow it on poor land.* If you do it will buck and the first thing you know you will be out of the saddle and the alfalfa gone, and it will stay away until you treat it fair. I have plants of alfalfa in the above three acres that were eighteen and a half inches high from where plant joins crown to the bud, on April 12th, actual measure, this spring's growth. About half the field is like that and the other half is not quite half as good, the difference being due to the difference of fertility in soil. Cultivation and preparation were exactly the same. This brings me to the question I want to ask: If I can sow lime on the poor parts after the first cutting this spring and disk in well with more seed and improve the stand; and if I can sow bone meal at same time advantageously; or if not this way, how can it be done? Be glad to have reply in May PLANTER.

I believe that land that will produce alfalfa like half of my lot does is worth all we have the nerve to ask for it—up to \$50 to \$75 per acre. If not, why?

Powhatan County, Va. W. A. RAUDABAUGH.

Yes. You can spread lime broadcast after cutting the alfalfa and cut it in with the disc, runnings the discs nearly straight, and after letting this stand a few days then spread bone meal and more seed and brush in. It would probably, however, be more effective to apply only the lime and seed after the first cutting and then after the second cutting apply the bone meal and a little more seed and cut in with the disc. The late Mr. Clark used to fertilize and reseed after each cutting and cut in with the disc, and he got excellent results.—Ed.

MIXING COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

(Continued from the April Issue.)

Editor Southern Planter:

Having in a former paper briefly considered the percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as found in low grade fertilizers, and roughly approximated a point, to go below which necessitates the use of filler, it now becomes of interest to ascend the scale to the other extremity and see just how rich a complete fertilizer we can buy, and eliminate the low grade material by requesting a combined percentage so high as to compel the use of only the best chemicals.

A glance through the brands registered in the fertilizer bulletin will show that the best the dealers offer us contains 7 per cent. of nitrogen, 7 per cent. of phosphoric acid and 7 per cent. of potash, and it at once becomes of interest to find out what must be used to produce this combination. Seven per cent. of nitrogen or 140 pounds to the ton, if derived from nitrate of soda yielding 16 per cent., would require 875 pounds; 7 per cent. phosphoric acid or 140 pounds per ton, derived from acid phosphate yielding 16 per cent., would require 875 pounds; 7 per cent. of potash derived from sulphate of potash yielding 52 per cent. would require again 140 pounds of potash, or 269 pounds, making a total of 2,019 pounds.

Here we find a combination so rich that it at once becomes apparent that nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and sulphate of potash, even when the highest grade of each

material is used, falls short in the percentage, as it requires nineteen extra pounds over and above a ton to produce the percentages and in order to get it we must substitute sulphate of ammonia, yielding 20 per cent. of nitrogen, for the nitrate of soda, in which case we would have 700 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 875 pounds of acid phosphate, 280 pounds of 50 per cent. muriate or sulphate of potash and 145 pounds of filler to make up the 2,000 pounds, or we may use basic slag in place of acid phosphate, in which case we would have 875 pounds of nitrate of soda, 778 pounds of basic slag, 280 pounds of muriate of potash and 67 pounds of filler, making again 2,000 pounds or one ton.

But this is a combination that makes a poor mixture, and is probably never used by the manufacturer, for the reason that sodium nitrate if mixed with basic slag would result in a loss of nitrogen, as the lime in the slag tends to set free the nitrogen in nitrate of soda.

What the manufacturer generally does is to state his percentage of nitrogen as ammonia, and as 7 per cent. of ammonia is approximately 5% per cent. of nitrogen, he needs only 115 pounds of nitrogen, which he can get from 719 pounds of nitrate of soda combined with 875 pounds of acid phosphate, 280 pounds of muriate of potash and 126 pounds of filler—2,000 pounds of mixed fertilizer. Indeed, this combination can be made as readily from 14 per cent. acid phosphate as from the 16 per cent., as the table below will clearly demonstrate:

719 pounds of nitrate of soda.
1,000 pounds of 14 per cent. acid phosphate.
280 pounds of muriate of potash.
1 pound of filler.

2,000

Here we have a nearly balanced table and at once arrive at the reason for our "three sevens," as by substituting ammonia for nitrogen in our guarantee we have a combination that almost exactly figures out without any filler whatever.

This is evidently a very good percentage to purchase for ordinary truck crops and, were sulphate of potash substituted for the muriate, would be equally good for tobacco or potatoes. Another lesson to be learnt here is that this 7-7-7 goods, as it calls for practically 2,000 pounds of chemicals to make it must be cheaper to buy, although higher in price, than the 6-7-7, the 6-7-6, the 6-6-7 or the 7-6-7, or in fact any combination of percentages containing 7 per cent. of ammonia, wherein the 6 per cent. of phosphoric acid is not compensated by 8 per cent. of potash, or vice versa.

The above combination, while an ideal one for truck crops where great availability is a desideratum, would not be as well adapted to slow-growing crops as a fertilizer wherein some of the constituents required decomposition to render them available.

As a basis of such a material let us consider bone tankage containing 9 per cent. of nitrogen and 15 per cent. of phosphoric acid:

1,000 pounds of bone tankage, yielding 9 per cent. of nitrogen and 15 per cent. phosphoric acid would give us 4½ per cent. nitrogen and 7½ per cent. phosphoric acid.

312 pounds of nitrate of soda, yielding 16 per cent., would give 2½ per cent. nitrogen.

280 pounds of muriate of potash, yielding 50 per cent., would give 7 per cent. potash.

1,592 pounds of material yielding 7½ per cent. phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. potash, 7 per cent. nitrogen.

Here we have only 1,592 pounds required to make a goods showing 7-7½-7, and it at once becomes apparent that where bone tankage is used as a base we must expect to use a much higher percentage (if we desire to eliminate filler) than is the case where nitrate of soda and acid phosphate form the sources from whence are derived nitrogen and phosphoric acid. As an illustration take the following combination:

1,200 pounds bone tankage, yielding 5.4 per cent. nitrogen and 9 per cent. phosphoric acid; 375 pounds of nitrate of soda, yielding 3 per cent. nitrogen; 425 pounds of muriate of potash, yielding 10 per cent. potash—2,000 pounds of 8.4 nitrogen, 9 phosphoric acid, 10 potash.

Raw bone meal and steamed bone would combine in the same way making, with nitrate of soda and the potash salts, an exceedingly rich combination, part of which is at once available and the balance slowly so.

1,000 pounds raw bone meal gives 4 per cent. nitrogen and 11 per cent. phosphoric acid, 625 pounds nitrate of soda gives 5 per cent. nitrogen, 375 pounds muriate of potash gives 9 per cent. potash—2,000 pounds of 9-11-9. And with the steamed bone as a base we get—1,000 pounds of steamed bone gives 1 per cent. nitrogen and 12½ per cent. of phosphoric acid, 625 pounds nitrate of soda gives 5 per cent. nitrogen, 375 pounds muriate potash gives 9 per cent. potash—2,000 pounds of 6-12½-9.

With these three tables I purpose to conclude the slaughter-house products, or substances which contain both nitrogen and phosphoric acid, leaving to the reader the task of farther investigation should he feel interested in the subject, and take up the two forms of Peruvian guano now on the market, the one analyzing 6 per cent. nitrogen, 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent. potash, and the other 3 per cent. nitrogen, 18 per cent. phosphoric acid and 3.5 per cent. potash. The first, coming from a country which has a very slight rainfall, would be preferable where a high nitrogen content was desirable, and by combining with nitrate of soda and the potash salts and acid phosphate give the following percentages: 1,000 pounds of guano contains 3 per cent. nitrogen, 4½ per cent. phosphoric acid, 2 per cent. potash, 500 pounds nitrate of soda contains 4 per cent. nitrogen, 375 pounds acid phosphate contains 3 per cent. phosphoric acid, 125 pounds muriate of potash contains 3 per cent. potash—2,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 7 per cent. nitrogen, 7½ per cent. phosphoric acid, 5 per cent. potash.

The second grade, which comes from a semi-rainless country, where some of the nitrogen has been washed out of the guano, will combine as follows, giving us a slightly different grade of percentages: 1,000 pounds guano contains 1½ per cent. nitrogen, 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, 1¾ per cent. potash, 750 pounds nitrate of soda contains 6 per cent. nitrogen, 250 pounds muriate of potash contains 6 per cent. potash—2,000 pounds of fertilizer con-

taining 7½ per cent. nitrogen, 9 per cent. phosphoric acid, 7¾ per cent. potash.

It will be observed that this last table contains no acid phosphate, as 9 per cent. of phosphoric acid will generally be considered a fairly high percentage of this ingredient in a complete fertilizer.

It also appears that these substances make a combination that, without the use of filler, will generally run a little higher than the brands of fertilizer found upon our markets, and as a natural consequence costs rather more per ton to buy, although the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in them may cost no more per pound than when derived from other sources.

The point I want to emphasize is that it does not pay to purchase low grade complete fertilizer, and I would say that, generally speaking, nothing of an analysis below 7-7-7 should be purchased where the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are costing the same price per pound in that combination as in one of lower grade.

The question as to the cheapest source from whence to derive our fertilizing constituents is too large a one to take up in the present paper. In fact it does not concern the farmer who buys ready-mixed goods. All the buyer wants is the price per ton and the percentages and he should try to secure the fertilizer of the highest analysis where the relative prices of the constituents are equal, as by so doing he not only saves freight, but gets greater results from the same labor in hauling and distribution. If farmers will use high grade goods and carefully figure the percentages, allowing 15 cents as the price per pound of nitrogen, 4½ cents per pound for phosphoric acid and 5 cents per pound for potash, the manufacturer will discover and use the cheapest source of the ingredients, for by so doing he can either clear a greater margin of profit for his work or undersell his competitor.

Mathews County, Va.

PERCIVAL HICKS.



Coquette's John Bull, 63980. Head of Milnwood Dairy Herd, Farmville, Vaa. See article elsewhere in this issue.

One of the most desirable soils for Muskmelons is a sandy loam which has not been tilled for a year or two, or a clover soil. Better still is a field where Compeas have been grown and turned under.

New Jersey.

C. A. UMOSELLE.



ALFALFA GROWING IN PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Above is a picture of an alfalfa field on my place, taken on April 11, 1908, when the alfalfa was about twenty inches high.

Operating a winter dairy for the State Female Normal School and not getting the price for milk which my city friends do, I have long felt the necessity of something to take the place of the high-price concentrates. Have been experimenting with alfalfa for five years with more failures than success. This field was heavily manured for tobacco in 1905—produced a crop of 1,500 pounds to the acre. It was followed by a crop of wheat in 1906, making about thirty bushels to the acre. As soon as the wheat was off I ploughed the land about eight inches deep, harrowed it down fine during the summer, put on 1,000 pounds of oyster shell lime to the acre. During September sowed it to alfalfa; it came up but never had a vigorous growth. In the spring of 1907 I cut it twice, the first time more to get rid of cress than anything else. It still did not suit me, so in July I ploughed it up, put on a ton of stone lime to acre, just before sowing put on 500 pounds of bone meal to the acre, and on the 15th day of August, 1907, sowed 30 pounds of seed to the acre and harrowed in. It came up nicely, and by October was a perfect stand—dark green, twelve inches high.

My cows got a taste of it and then no fence would keep them out until I moved them out of sight of it. But I was fully repaid, for the twenty-five cows produced me \$110 worth of milk while eating it for two weeks. It did not grow much in the fall after the cows were taken off, as they had eaten it down to the ground. This spring it began to grow as soon as it was warm enough, not a sickly looking plant in the field—no rust, but just a vigorous growth, very dark green.

On the 11th day of April I had the photograph taken;

on the 13th day of April I cut some of it for soiling. My cows, hogs and horses eat it greedily, and although I cut out the larger part of my grain ration my cows increased in milk production 20 per cent. To-day, one week after cutting, the second crop is three inches high on the part cut over.

I have no suggestions to offer as to my success, but was informed by a gentleman who had lived in Colorado that he had never seen any as good on the irrigated lands of Colorado. Will add, in closing, that the land is a gray land underlaid with red clay, with the red showing through in a good deal of it.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON.

Bizarre Dairy Farm, Farmville, Va.

SOME THINGS SUGGESTED BY THE APRIL ISSUE.

Seed Corn Patch.

Editor Southern Planter:

Mr. Christie's suggestions in regard to testing seed corn are more important this year than ever, for there is more damaged corn from Maryland northward than I ever noticed, and if farmers fail to test their seed there will be poor stands all over the Middle States. Then replanting is poor policy, for the replanted plants shoot their ears after the general pollen distribution, and generally fail to make corn of much value. In fact, I quit replanting years ago as a waste of time.

Alfalfa.

Alfalfa is so valuable that it will pay for extra preparation of the land, directed especially to the killing of weeds. Land for alfalfa needs to be rich and mellow, and also to be clean. I once sowed a piece of land with wheat and hairy vetch in the fall, cut a good hay crop in spring and at once broke the land and sowed peas. Cut these, too, for hay and then fined the land well by going over repeatedly with a cutaway harrow and sowed alfalfa.

The land sloped from a piece of hard red clay up to a higher and much lighter soil of a gray color. I assumed that the lighter soil would give me the best stand. But to my surprise the only stand I got was on the stiff red clay, while the higher and lighter soil made a complete failure. But what I want especially to note is the fact that the growing of two smothering crops previously and the repeated working of the ground had made it much cleaner. I believe that it would pay to break the land in spring for alfalfa and grow no crop on it all summer but keep it stirred with an Acme harrow that would keep turning over the soil shallowly and thus bring the seeds of grass and weeds where they will germinate and can be at once destroyed by going over again with the harrow and turning more up to germinate. In this way I believe that by time to seed the alfalfa, in late August, the land would be far cleaner and success far more certain. Such a summer fallow I believe would be well, though I have not tried it. Underdrainage might help the field mentioned, as Mr. Wing says, but if a man has land that does not need the underdrainage he had better use that.

Low Grade Fertilizers.

As Mr. Hicks says, it is necessary to use a filler to get a low grade fertilizer mixture. But why should the farmer, mixing his own fertilizer, use a filler for this purpose? Would it not be better to make a high grade without filler and use a smaller amount? Then a fertilizer containing only 2 per cent. of nitrogen, and that all from nitrate of soda, would have very little influence on the crop, used in the amount farmers are generally using it, as it would soon be dissipated and the crop left to its own resources through the greater part of the growing season. Three hundred pounds per acre of such a mixture would give but six pounds of nitrogen per acre, or just about what the natural rainfall brings to the soil annually. It would cost about \$1.20 per acre and would hardly increase the corn crop that much. If one is to put fertilizer on the corn crop at all, he would need some organic nitrogen to keep up the feeding of the plants after the nitrate is exhausted. This leads me to note what you say to Mr. Hurt. If Mr. Hurt has read what I have written, and what the editor has written, in regard to fertilizers on the corn crop he will find that we both have uniformly opposed the buying of fertilizers for corn, and especially such a low grade as 2-8-2. If a farmer always has a clover sod to turn for corn, on which he has applied the home-made manure, which he should have, and will have if he grows legume forage in abundance, broadcast, he will never need to spend money for nitrate of soda or any other form of nitrogen. The wheat growers of Eastern Maryland use a mixture of 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 5 per cent. potash on their wheat, and this is the only fertilizer used in the whole rotation. The man who buys fertilizer for his corn crop is usually paying a round price for all the increased crop he gets.

Corn in Virginia.

Mr. Hurt is all right in using a sod and manure for his corn and in ploughing deep, and I agree with him entirely as to the method of cultivation. His experience should be a complete answer to Nottoway, who doubts that Virginia soil will make sixty bushels of corn per

acre without fertilizers. I know land that will do it, and not on James River, either, for I have cultivated the land myself and know that there are plenty of acres in Albemarle that will make the sixty bushels per acre, and more, with a good rotation and clover. Then, as to what Nottoway says about acid phosphate being exhausted by one crop: In experiments made at the Indiana Station three plots that had acid phosphate and floats added three years before and nothing since, were planted in corn. The plot where floats had been applied three years before, and nothing applied since, the corn crop was 33 bushels per acre. On the plot where no fertilizer had been applied the crop was 18 bushels per acre and on the plot where floats had been applied three years before, and nothing since, the crop was 38 bushels per acre. This shows that phosphoric acid will not wash out of the soil, but that what is left will be there for future crops. In such a case it might pay to use acid phosphate on the corn, as the Indiana experiments showed that in four years the application of acid phosphate made a profit of \$13.50 per acre. But the Indiana Bulletin further says: "As a matter of fact, it is very doubtful if it would pay to feed nitrogen in the form of commercial fertilizers to grain crops, particularly corn. A 75-bushel crop of corn and stalks removes about 140 pounds of nitrogen from the soil. As this is worth in the form of commercial fertilizer at present prices about 20 cents per pound, it will be seen that there is about \$28-worth of nitrogen in a 75-bushel crop of corn, and as it is impossible to recover all the nitrogen supplied in the form of fertilizer, it would take considerably more than this amount to produce 75 bushels of corn. As a matter of fact, it can be seen that it will be necessary to resort to the use of legumes or some cheaper source of nitrogen if corn production is to be profitably maintained on our soils." The same results have been had in Ohio and in almost every other Station where the test has been made, and it has been abundantly proven that it never pays to buy a complete fertilizer, or one containing a due percentage of nitrogen for the corn crop. And I would go further and say that when the farmer uses a short rotation and uses legumes for nitrogen he need never buy an ounce of nitrogen for any of the ordinary crops of a grain farm. There is no doubt that the efficiency of the home-made manures will be greatly increased by adding 50 pounds of the 10-5 mixture to each ton of manure, and this would pay well in the start in the improvement of the land, while later on the application of the phosphate and potash to the wheat would be all sufficient.

"I would say to "Nottoway" that the land in his section did not become suddenly poor, and it is not going to get suddenly rich by the mere piling on of costly bone meal. Any lasting improvement in the soil must come through the gradual accumulation of the humus of which careless culture in the past has deprived it. A demonstration to be of value must be something more than a demonstration that a lot of costly fertilizer will produce crops. It must be a demonstration to the poorest farmer that by proper treatment of the soil and a good crop rotation he can make the land pay its way to improvement. Mr. Sandy has not made his farm productive all at once,

but by persevering year after year in the production of crops that feed the land and feed the cattle and make manure, and that is the only rational way to improve the soil. The legumes, aided by liberal applications of acid phosphate and potash, will do the rest, and do it more cheaply and permanently than the extravagant purchase of fertilizer for the sale crops.

Farm Horses.

I would say to "N." that I have never advised race horses for the farm, but I know that an infusion of thoroughbred blood is a great help and gives better wind than the big Percherons have. I like a good blocky horse, but I do not want an animal on the farm with a foot as big as a dish pan. Over twenty years ago I took charge of the improvement of the large farm at the Miller School of Albemarle. There were in the stable a number of big, clumsy horses. I had an auction sale and went down in the Southwest counties and bought mules, for when I work negroes I generally think mules are essential. Among the mules I bought was one said to have come from a Percheron mare. He was a very heavily built animal and made a splendid wheel mule for a wagon team. But if ever a mule was possessed of the devil that was the mule. Stout as he was he could buck like a broncho, and it was the delight of the hands to get a green hand ride that mule home from the field at noon, for the moment he reached the water trough there was no longer a place on his back for that darky to stay. For high kicking the Parisian demimonde could not show his equal.

W. F. MASSEY.

FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Editor Southern Planter:

Will you permit a new comer to participate in the discussion on Mr. Sandy's Demonstration work? I am particularly interested, because I am the only Demonstrator who reported a loss by reason of following Mr. Sandy's instructions.

As to my crop will say that I picked out one acre of typical soil for this section, not as good as the average, I think, but suitable to experiment on. I wanted to compare his methods with some ideas of my own, so planted a field of three acres, of which the one-acre Demonstration plot was a part. It was all planted and tended alike, except that the one acre was ploughed eight inches deep and fertilized with \$14.50 worth of lime and fertilizer, while the balance of the field was not ploughed quite so deep and received \$1.75 worth of 16 per cent. acid phosphate per acre. The land was ploughed twice, harrowed twice, limed with 700 pounds of Lee's Agricultural Lime (could not get ordinary lime), double disked, 425 pounds raw bone meal applied with wheat drill, dragged with plank drag, worked and planted with planter with sixty pounds acid phosphate per acre in drill. It was then harrowed as corn was coming up and thoroughly worked four times with riding spring toothed cultivator and twice later with 5-tooth cultivator with cotton sweeps on same shallow. Just before the second cultivation 170 pounds of dissolved animal bone and 70 pounds muriate potash mixed together was broadcasted on the one acre and on two

small spots of the balance of the field. (This last application) did not make a particle of showing.) August 13th twelve pounds of crimson clover was sown on the whole field and cultivated in. This made a stand in spots only. The whole field was cut and shocked twelve hills square. The corn on the one acre measured and part of stover weighed, balance estimated, also six shocks on each side of dividing line in same row where land was similar was measured to compare results. These six shocks of each lot showed a difference of about one-half bushel shelled corn per acre in favor of the heavy fertilized corn.

I think we can often learn more from our failures than successes and would attribute my poor success to the following causes:

1. The land should have been ploughed several months earlier than it was (March 28th).
2. It was ploughed too deep. This farm has been scratched in spots only for years with a one-horse plow, and to go down eight inches bringing up so much raw clay in the spring was a mistake. Although the preparation and cultivation was as good as Editor Jackson or Mr. Sandy could wish, yet this acre dried out worse than any other corn I had.
3. The season here was exceedingly dry during July and August, Mr. Sandy saying on one of his visits that it seemed to rain more everywhere else than here. No amount of fertilizer will grow a crop without sufficient moisture, and this land in present condition dries out too quickly.

Now, I do not wish to criticize Mr. Sandy's methods, but I am just like hundreds and thousands of others in Virginia who cannot afford to spend so much money per acre and wait for results. Just look at the comparison! One side of the line an expense for fertilizer of \$12.75 per acre greater and 65 cents extra for putting it on, total difference \$13.40 per acre; crop practically the same. If the one acre paid expenses, which it just about did, the balance made a fair profit, even in a bad year.

Another field was fertilized with about 125 pounds per acre of 10-2 goods and part with Thomas slag, applied with corn drill. The 10-2 fertilizer gave decidedly better results than the Thomas slag. This field had less than half the expense as to preparation and only four cultivations, while corn was as good as the other.

Now, I am going to criticize the editor, too. He always advises disking and much harrowing before planting corn. My own experience and observation has been that too much working of such land as is found in much of Middle Virginia, where there is no sod, is a mistake. I think one or two harrowings with a plank dragging to facilitate working is enough. Corn and potatoes are two crops that require loose soil to start growth in, and so much working packs poor soil too hard.

Your Nottoway correspondent says acid phosphate is not a good fertilizer for corn, and the editor says few experiments show profits from fertilizing corn, but acid phosphate comes nearest being profitable

I have before me Bulletin No. 141, by Dr. C. E. Thorne, Director of the Experiment Station of Ohio. Dr. Thorne has been conducting some of the most careful and most instructive experiments ever conducted in the United

States and on poor, worn land, too. The Wooster farm was an old run-down rented farm for years. On Plot No. 2 acid phosphate and nothing else was used for years. It was corn one year, 80 pounds acid phosphate per acre, followed by oats, 80 pounds acid phosphate per acre, followed by wheat, 160 pounds acid phosphate per acre, clover and timothy sowed in wheat and cut for hay two years, no fertilizer; then repeat same rotation. At time this bulletin was issued there had been two crops of corn, oats and wheat and seven of hay harvested, so that the average result is very instructive. It shows that this small application of the much-abused acid phosphate gave an annual increase over adjoining unfertilized plots of 6.59 bushels corn per acre, 114 pounds stover, 7.46 bushels oats, 204 pounds straw, 6.96 bushels wheat, 692 pounds straw, 375 pounds hay first year and 115 pounds second year, or a total increase of 2,618 pounds for each rotation from a total application of 320 pounds of acid phosphate.

Dr. Thorne, giving farm crops a very low estimate, shows that this series of plots gave a net profit of \$9 per acre for each rotation, even showing a profit of 300 per cent. on the corn. I have figured his results with farm prices here and find that with acid phosphate, at even the highest price asked by agents, that Dr. Thorne's gains would show a profit of nearly \$4.50 per acre on corn, about the same on oats, \$5.50 on the wheat and about \$5 on the hay, or \$19.50 per acre for each rotation, this being net profit for an expense of not over \$2.75, present prices, or over 200 per cent. profit. It is instructive to note that no other plot in this whole series showed so much net profit as this one, the two others coming nearest, being Nos. 6 and 8, No. 6 being supplemented by nitrate of soda on corn, oats and wheat also a little dried blood on wheat; No. 8 had the same amount of acid phosphate supplemented with muriate of potash on corn, oats and wheat and no nitrogen. So far as the corn crop was concerned the nitrogen was used at a loss.

I did some experimenting last year and shall continue this year to test the value of acid phosphate on various crops and shall have more to say on this subject at some future time if this does not go into the waste basket. No one appreciates Mr. Sandy's efforts to benefit the farmers more than I do, but I think he and Dr. Knapp ought to have a separate class for us poor fellows who have lean land and lean pocket-books both.

Charlotte County, Va.

F. M. RAND.

FARM DEMONSTRATION METHODS.

Editor Southern Planter:

I beg to call the attention of your correspondent, "Not-toway," to the fact that his comparison between crimson clover hay and pea-millet hay is out of place. (I consider the latter best, however.) If he will kindly compare Mr. Sandy's method with mine he will see that the contention was between no hay at all and a lot of working to keep down weeds and conserve moisture as against a crop of pea-millet hay to feed the stock while the meadow was growing, to smother out weeds while the farmer was busy with other work, and to keep the sun from burning out the humus and nitrogen in the soil during the most heated period.

Now, if any one can give a reasonable excuse for working land in a place like Virginia for a whole summer, or even a part of it, without getting any returns for a whole season, after having spent \$15, or even \$3 or \$5, for fertilizer, I would like to hear it.

I have in times past done that very thing myself upon the advice of agricultural writers who advocated such methods, but have promised, or decided, that it shall never happen again unless absolutely unavoidable.

After as much as even \$4 per acre has been spent for fertilizer I would rather let some one raise cow-pea hay on my land, rent free, than to let it lie unprotected through the hottest part of the summer.

If it was feared that the seed-bed was not in proper condition after a crop of pea-millet hay a harrow and roller would be the proper remedy.

The question of acid phosphate and peas has been completely answered by Professor Massey, so I need not go into details on that subject.

Chesterfield County, Va.

K. A. BERGMANN.

HOW TO TREAT NEW SETTLERS.

Editor Southern Planter:

While the South is making efforts to induce immigrants to locate in its territory it should at the same time give them the natural advantages that are possible to be utilized in the South and not hamper them with unnecessary obstacles, the main one being the unreasonable prices at which real estate is quoted in many cases. The real estate agents are the ones to blame in such cases. Many of them quote and receive unheard of prices to and from those ignorant of real estate prices in the South, and harm is done whether the prices are accepted or refused. They either get all the money the immigrant has or else discourage him as to locating in the South.

Good lands from one to ten miles distant from railroads can be purchased all over Virginia and North Carolina for from three to fifteen or twenty dollars per acre including buildings. Of course this does not include village and town lots, but what are known as country lands.

I know of several cases where the real estate agents have received from twenty-five to seventy-five dollars per acre for unimproved plantations. There is one instance where a man was induced to pay ninety dollars per acre for a plantation which if put up and sold to the highest bidder would not bring more than twenty. Such practices are not just and should not be encouraged.

I was glad to see Mr. Hick's article in the April Planter as to home mixing of fertilizers,—farmers have been thinking on and discussing this proposition for the last year or two, and demonstrations on paper such as Mr. Hick's are timely and will be duly considered.

May and June are the months to prepare land to be planted in cow-peas followed by oats this fall, and corn, cotton, or other crops next spring.

H. C. COLEMAN.

Warren County, N. C.

Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The warm weather of March and April has caused the fruit trees to bloom early especially in Middle and Eastern Virginia and the frosts we had about the 15th to 21st of April have, we hear, done much injury to the fruit in this section. We have had a number of fruit growers in, who say that cherries, plums and pears are almost all killed. Peaches also have suffered. Apples have been somewhat injured but there is yet promise of sufficient standing to make a crop if they don't drop later. In Northern Virginia and the Northern part of the Valley, much damage has been done and peaches are likely to be almost a failure. In Piedmont, Virginia, up to the 21st of April, the promise was fine for a heavy crop of all kinds of fruit but since that date they have had frosts and we expect to hear of injury to this prospect, especially to peaches, plums and pears. The apples may not have suffered much as the trees were not fully in blossom. We shall be able to speak more definitely on this next month.

When the work advised to be done in our two last issues has been carried out, the soil is now in good condition for the planting of the full crops of all vegetables and this work should have immediate attention. Where the rows were laid off and the fertilizer applied as we advised, these rows should be freshened up by running a cultivator through them and the seed be sown and plants raised in cold frames should be set out. English peas, onions, spinach, carrots, beets and Irish potatoes should be first planted then follow with snap beans, lima beans, pole beans, squashes, cucumbers, cantaloupes, melons, tomatoes, peppers and egg plants and towards the end of the month sweet potatoes may be set out. Before planting the pole beans, lima and butter beans, have the poles set firmly and deeply in the ground, so that they may be able to withstand a good blow of wind when covered with the vines.

Onions sets and onion plants raised in cold frames should be set out, and onion seed be sown. Set the plants and sets about four inches apart in the rows and when the bulbs begin to form, the soil should be drawn away from them so that the onions may mature on the top of the soil. Sow onion seed pretty thickly and then when the plants are about as thick as a quill, thin out to stand three or four inches apart. The thinned out plants may be set out in another bed. Irish potatoes planted now will make good tubers for early fall use but they will not keep over the winter. July is early enough to plant for winter-keeping tubers.

The cabbage crop should be kept growing by frequent cultivation and a top dressing of nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 or 150 lbs. to the acre sown down such side of the rows will push them forward with heading and much increase the yield of the crops. In our last issue we published a report of an experiment made with this fertilizer on this crop showing remarkable results.

Have boxes and crates ready for shipping strawberries and arrangements concluded with Commission Merchants for handling the crops and with the express and railroad companies for forwarding. See to the labor required for picking being available at short notice.

Tomato plants should be hardened off and be ready for setting out by the 10th of the month. A well drained loamy soil is best for this crop and it should be well prepared and in fine order before setting out begins. Nothing is better than plenty of good rotted farm-yard manure for growing this crop, but as this is rarely to be had in sufficient quantity except for a small patch it may be supplemented by a fertilizer made by mixing 800 lbs. of acid phosphate, 300 lbs. of muriate of potash and 700 lbs. of cotton seed meal, using 500 or 600 lbs. to acre at planting and then later, this should be supplemented by two top dressings of nitrate of soda applied at intervals of ten days at the rate of 150 to 200 lbs. to the acre. This should be spread around the plants but not touch them.

Cucumbers, melons and cantaloupes should be planted as soon as the ground is warm. Prepare the land well and then mark off in rows and plow out these rows deeply throwing the soil out both ways. For cucumbers, the hills should be made 4 feet apart each way, for cantaloupes, 5 or 6 feet and for melons, 8 feet. At the places where the seed is to be planted drop a forkful or two of manure and on this spread a handful of high grade fertilizer and mix with the manure and soil, and cover with three or four inches of good soil and make firm. Plant in this 6 or 8 seeds and then when these have germinated and got into rough leaf, thin out to two good plants and keep well cultivated until the vines begin to run. Dust with tobacco dust or with a little air slacked lime in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed to keep off the bugs and beetles. If these are very plentiful the only safe and sure way to save the plants is to cover them with plant bed muslin, stretched over little frames or over small boxes with the bottom knocked out. After the vines have got well started, the soil should be plowed to the hills from both sides so as to put the plants on a bed and thus provide them with plenty of soil to spread their roots in and yet keep them well drained. Cultivate frequently but don't disturb the vines to do this work. When the vines have run so as to be in the way of cultivation it is time to quit.

Sweet potato plants should be pushed on and hardened off so as to be ready to set out by the end of the month or in the first week in June. A light sandy loam is best for this crop. It should be fertile but not overrich, or they will run too much to vine. A good fertilizer may be made for this crop by mixing 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda or 300 lbs. of cotton seed meal, or better by using half of each of these quantities; 100 lbs. of acid phosphate and 100 lbs. of muriate of potash. Apply this quantity to one acre. It should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before setting out the slips.

THE VIRGINIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are glad to be able to state that the Legislature at the recent Session made an appropriation of \$1,000 per year out of the funds of the State Department of Agriculture in aid of the work of this Society. Whilst the Executive Committee of the Society has not yet had the opportunity of meeting and settling the method of utilizing this fund for the best interests of the State in Horticultural matters yet it is well understood that the main idea in view when the appropriation was asked for was that if granted it should be used in advertising our fruit and horticultural products, and the States possibilities for the production of these, throughout the world. We congratulate the Society upon having secured this much help in doing a much-needed work. It ought to have been much larger.

VALUABLE POINTERS FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

Editor Southern Planter:

A few words urging the necessity of raising better fruit, may, I hope seem of sufficient importance for space in your valuable paper. This is the time for taking steps to insure the production of good sound fruit, by spraying as soon as the bloom falls from the apple trees, with Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide, and some form of Arsenic with it to kill the Codling Moth worms and caterpillars. Formula for mixing the various sprays were published in your March issue. This spray should be applied within ten days of the fall of the bloom to obtain most effective results. Omitting this application will result in a considerable percentage of wormy apples, the packing of which with other imperfect fruit have given us an undesirable reputation with the buyers. By reference to the valuable and instructive paper by Dr. J. B. Emerson, contributed to the Annual Report of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, and just arriving from the printer now; (which Report everyone interested in the Fruit Industry can obtain free by becoming a member of the Society) it will be seen that Virginia ranks first among all the States in number of apple trees, and fourth in number of bushels raised. Twenty-first in number of peach trees, and seventh in quantity of bushels raised. Tenth in all orchard fruits, but only seventeenth in value for all fruit raised. In another place he says "The better class of buyers are willing to pay high prices for first-class fruit, but it must be all first-class, and must be presented to them in an attractive manner." The fact that Virginia ranks fourth among the States for number of bushels of apples raised, and seventh in quantity of peaches, tenth in quantity of all orchard fruits, but only seventeenth in value received for same, conclusively shows the loss occasioned by packing and offering for sale imperfect fruits. There is no reason whatever if we are tenth in rank for quantity produced, that we should not also be at least tenth in value of the crop. I maintain that our fruit is as well flavored, and as fine and attractive in appearance as can be produced any where, if proper care is taken to help the trees to produce it; and imperfect fruit thrown out, and not put into the market packages. Our Society, organized for the express purpose of fostering and encouraging the horticultural interests of the State, has labored faithfully for upwards of twelve years on these lines, it has been an up-

hill job, handicapped by lack of sufficient money, we have not been able to accomplish as much as we wished, but we have advertised our fruit by exhibiting it wherever practicable, and the result has been most satisfactory. I have received letters, and also been told by buyers and authorities in other States, that we have exhibited magnificent fruit. The highest awards have been gained at exhibitions, and there is no reason in the world why we cannot get the highest prices, if this fine grade only is packed, and the inferior specimens rejected. It can be readily understood that a man who has not cared for his trees by preventing the ravages caused by insects and fungous diseases, will have a large proportion of imperfect and inferior fruit, and under these circumstances is tempted to pack up a quantity of what should never be there. This can be avoided by not producing this imperfect stuff, and can only be done by taking the trouble to feed and treat the orchard.

There are many other papers of the greatest value to Horticulturists in our Annual Report, and the Society stands ready to do all in its power to help its members and the fruit industry generally. Every horticulturist should be a member.

The Virginia Growers and Packers Association formed among our members for the purpose of securing a reputation for good packing, etc., has now been organized, and great interest is being shown in this step, which is along the lines that have secured the fine reputation and high prices now obtained by fruit from the Pacific Coast.

WALTER WHATELY,

Secretary-Treasurer, Virginia State Horticultural Society, Crozet, Va.



Mels Helen, 193786, Registered Jersey. Gave 15 quarts of more than 5 per cent. milk at 2 years old. See article on Milnwood Dairy Farm.

Experiments at the New Hampshire Station indicate that there is very little, if any, gain derived from pinching Cantaloupe vines.

We commence spraying our Cantaloupe vines with Bordeaux about June 25th and continue every eight days until fruit is nearly grown. L. B. PIERCE, Ohio.

Live Stock and Dairy.

FEEDING COTTON SEED MEAL TO HOGS.

Editor Southern Planter:

It has been clearly demonstrated that corn alone is an unsatisfactory food for hogs. For instance, in certain well authenticated tests it was shown that young pigs receiving corn alone only made 8.2 pounds of gain per bushel of corn consumed, and that it required 6.8 pounds of corn meal to make one pound of gain. Where some protein or muscle and nerve-building food was fed in association with the corn meal like wheat, middlings, skim milk, linseed meal or meat meal, the pounds of grain produced from a bushel of corn was doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled in some instances. Naturally, the cost of producing a pound of gain was materially reduced by combining a muscle-building food with a heat and fat producing food like corn. In fact, the cost of a pound of gain varied in the experiments cited from 3.15 to 13.44 cents. In other words, 100 pounds of pork cost, in one instance, \$3.15; in the other instance, \$13.44, or a difference of \$10.29 per 100 pounds.

Since corn constitutes the exclusive ration for hogs on many of our farms, it is not surprising that pork raising, and especially where pen feeding is practiced, should not be looked upon with favor. Moreover, it is important that young pigs should be fed a ration that contains a considerable amount of ash matter, or bone-building material. Corn is very deficient in this respect, and hence the necessity of finding some suitable companion food to feed along with it. In sections of the country where wheat and flax are grown, this is not a difficult thing to do, but in those localities where cotton is the staple crop, by-products of wheat and flax are so costly as to practically preclude their use. Corn is also higher in price in proportion owing to the small area devoted to it and the low yields obtained, and therefore constitutes a costly ration to commence with. Some cheap protein amendment which is locally grown, therefore, is a desideratum to all farmers who handle hogs. For a great part of the year grazing crops can of course be utilized, and will constitute the cheapest and most effective means of maintaining and developing a high-class type of bacon hog at a minimum of cost. But for several months of the year these grazing crops may not be available, or if they are, are of such character as to require the feeding of considerable amounts of grain in order to insure rapid and uniform growth which, of course, is associated with the greatest economy of production.

There is produced in the cotton States a concentrate of unsurpassed excellence in cotton seed meal, but for many years it has been regarded as impossible to feed this material to hogs with any degree of safety or satisfaction and the experiments conducted have tended to confirm this belief. In recent years, however, a series of trials seems to reveal the fact that cotton seed meal may be fed in limited quantities to hogs with a comparative degree of safety, and when it is combined in a ration with corn larger, and hence less costly gains will be secured. Just how and when to feed cotton seed meal to the best advantage and the length of time which it may be safely

fed are points to be determined by future investigations, but the data accumulated will be of some service to those engaged in swine husbandry, and is therefore presented for the information of all who are interested in this subject.

It now seems evident that cotton seed or cotton seed meal can not be fed in a fresh condition to hogs with any degree of safety. However, it appears that in the first experiments undertaken an excessive amount of meal was fed, all things considered. Few of us realize what a wonderfully concentrated product cotton seed meal is. For instance, it contains more than four times as much digestible protein and almost four times as much digestible fat as corn. It is very much lower in carbohydrates, and is therefore a strictly muscle-building food. These figures show its concentration to be so great that a hog would have to consume four pounds of corn in order to obtain as much protein and fat as is ordinarily obtained in a pound of cotton seed meal. As already stated, recent investigations indicate that the addition of a small amount of cotton seed meal has a very desirable effect on the rate of gain and does not seem to injure the health of the hogs, provided the meal is not fed for too long periods of time. In the course of time we may come to realize more fully the very highly concentrated nature of cotton seed meal and utilize it with that judicious discretion which seems necessary in order to utilize it profitably in pork production.

In the first experiments undertaken in Texas cotton seed meal was fed at the rate of one pound to two and a half pounds of corn. The first hog died on the forty-ninth day, and the whole lot succumbed a few days later. In Oklahoma hogs weighing 79 pounds were successfully maintained for 47 days on a ration in which the animals consumed one pound of cotton seed meal per day. The meal was fed in conjunction with Kafr corn, and during the greater part of the time the hogs were on a wheat pasture. These experiments demonstrated that by alternating the feeding of cotton seed meal with cooling foods, such as any of the cereals sown for pasture would provide, cotton seed meal could be fed with safety for a considerable length of time, and would have a beneficial effect on both the rate and economy of gains obtained.

Experiments undertaken in Arkansas indicate that hogs weighing about fifty pounds may be fed on cotton seed meal at the rate of about 1-4 of a pound per day; hogs weighing between 50 and 75 pounds at the rate of 1-3 of a pound per day; hogs weighing between 75 and 100 pounds at the rate of 2-5 of a pound per day; and hogs weighing between 100 and 150 pounds at the rate of 1-2 pound per day. In these experiments the hogs were fed as much as .8 of a pound of cotton seed meal per head per day for periods of 156 to 186 days. This is probably a higher rate of feeding than can ordinarily be practiced for such a length of time with safety.

In recent years great claims have been made as to the utility of cotton seed meal in fattening hogs when it is allowed to ferment before feeding. This practice is

quite common among Texas hog breeders. The method pursued is about as follows: The meal is first thoroughly fermented. It is then fed as a thin slop and in some instances, it is claimed as much as half of the ration has consisted of cotton seed meal. The meal is in nearly all instances fed in conjunction with corn meal which is mixed with it and fermented at the same time. It has not been shown, however, that a ration of cotton seed meal anything like as heavy as suggested has been fed for long periods of time, or for finishing animals for market, and we do not think it advisable in the present status of our knowledge for any one to attempt to so feed it. Experiments conducted at the Texas station, however, seem to indicate quite clearly that a ration of corn and cotton seed meal can be fed under certain conditions with safety to hogs for periods of time varying in length from 40 to 60 days, and the feeding may be done with safety even in the hottest weather when the hogs are confined to bare lots and deprived of what would ordinarily be considered proper exercise, the most desirable sanitary conditions and the privilege of grazing on green crops which have been shown conclusively to be a most desirable and important companion food when cotton seed meal constitutes a portion of the ration regardless of season.

To those wishing to feed cotton seed meal to hogs, therefore, it would seem that for animals which are being fattened not more than 1-5 of the ration should consist of cotton seed meal, and that it is probably not advisable to feed at this rate for more than fifty days in the present status of our knowledge, though it is possible to feed some cotton seed meal for much longer periods with comparative safety. After the fiftieth day, however, it will be advisable to reduce the amount to one-eighth of the daily ration. It is very important that corn, which constitutes the best companion food to feed with cotton seed, meal, should be mixed with the meal in a dry condition, and that the whole mass should be thoroughly soured by allowing it to ferment for at least 24 to 36 hours in summer, and for 48 to 72 hours in winter, depending largely on the temperature; and that it is certainly advisable to provide grazing crops for hogs being fed on cotton seed meal. Any green food which can be provided will be acceptable, though of course the legumes and the cereals will be the easiest to grow and the most desirable.

Where cotton seed meal is fed the animals should be watched very closely and the amount reduced when any evidences of ill health are observed. This is a very important matter. Small quantities of fermented cotton seed meal have been fed in connection with corn to breeding animals by some farmers for considerable periods of time without any apparent injurious results. It is questionable, however, whether this is a safe practice to pursue with valuable animals as there is certainly an element of danger present when the feeding has been carried beyond a certain point. We would advise breeders, therefore, to go slowly and exercise great care in feeding cotton seed meal to their animals until thoroughly satisfied that it can be done with impunity.

It is noteworthy that the small amounts of meal which it is regarded safe to feed for from 40 to 60 days have had an appreciable effect on the character of the carcass pro-

duced. The combination of one pound of cotton seed meal with five of corn furnishes the nutrients desirable for fattening hogs in about the right proportion. It should also be borne in mind that feeders who exercise care and discretion and watch their animals closely may be able to feed larger amounts of cotton seed meal than have been suggested and for longer periods of time. Since the proportions which can be fed most successfully are best adapted for fattening animals it would seem that cotton seed meal is destined to become of considerable economic importance to hog growers in the south, and no doubt ways and means will be devised in the near future by which its utility in the feeding and nutrition of swine may be greatly extended.

To combine corn and cotton seed meal in about the right proportions for young and growing stock, it would be necessary to feed one pound of cotton seed meal to two of corn. This in the light of investigation made up to the present time is entirely too concentrated a ration to be fed with safety. For young animals, therefore, it is quite likely that other protein amendments will have to be fed at least in part, but for fattening animals the combination of corn and cotton seed meal proposed can be used advantageously, and it is believed that where proper care is exercised in handling the animals that they can be finished on this ration, since from 60 to 100 days affords ample time in which to prepare animals for market.

Since packers are troubled much with what are termed soft or oily carcasses and an excessive covering of fat on the body where corn is the exclusive ration, it is interesting to observe that slaughter tests indicate that the carcass of hogs fed on meal in the ratio suggested above contain less fat and a greater proportion of lean meat than those fed on corn alone. The carcasses of hogs receiving cotton seed meal are as a rule firm and of excellent quality. This is a matter worth emphasizing since it renders possible the finishing of hogs in the south which much more nearly approach the bacon type, and insures the farmer receiving a better price for his animals since first-class bacon is now more or less of a luxury and in great demand.

While as much has not been accomplished in determining the exact value of cotton seed meal in a ration for hogs as is desirable, satisfactory progress is being made along this line, and much information of substantial importance has been brought to light. The feeding of fermented cotton seed meal in moderate amounts and for comparatively short periods of time seems to have been demonstrated as a safe plan to follow, and the results obtained from its use are such as to justify and encourage further experimentation, not only on the part of practical farmers, but on the part of the investigator as well in order that the full potential value of cotton seed meal as an adjunct in feeding hogs may be ascertained.

ANDREW M. SOULE.

Georgia State College of Agriculture.

THE EFFECT OF DAIRY BREEDING.

Cornell University has the following record to show the effect of breeding to a pure bred sire. They commenced with a cow that would produce 225 lbs. of butter a year; that was her limit. She was bred to a pure bred

dairy sire. The daughter of this combination produced 275 lbs. of butter a year. In the fourth generation, all the product of pure bred sires, there were two cows that made 450 lbs. of butter a year. If they could be collected, there are a host of such examples scattered over the country, all proving the great value of a prepotent dairy sire in imparting dairy capacity to his descendants, particularly on the female side.

PERCHERONS AT BLACKSBURG.

Fine Stock in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Editor Southern Planter:

For economic reasons, and also for the purpose of carrying out the plans of an experiment in horse breeding and feeding, to cover several years, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute this spring made sale of all the geldings and mules on the college farm, and secured good heavy Per-



cheron mares, with which to do the farm work. Among these are some very excellent specimens of the Percheron breed of drafters. None of them is less than half Percheron, several three-fourths and seven-eighths, and one pair of mares is registered.

In visiting different parts of the State, it was the particular pleasure of the writer to make a trip through the Shenandoah Valley at a most delightful time of the year, namely, the latter part of March and the first half of April. A splendid opportunity was afforded for inspecting the quality of live stock in the Valley. I was more than pleased with the advance being made in the improvement not only of horses, but cattle, sheep and hogs, many of the improved breeds of which are represented at least by sires and grades of three or four crosses.

Alexander & Co., Crimora, Virginia, are breeding a fine lot of Percherons. This firm have a splendid lot of mares both imported and home-bred, also, four magnificent imported stallions.

Mr. John F. Lewis, Lynnwood, Virginia, has a fine stud of Percherons, many imported, including several very excellent stallions, and numerous splendid colts. His exhibits at the Virginia State Fair last fall were very fine and will be remembered by all lovers of a good draft horse.

At the home of M. M. Jarman, Elkton, a splendid herd of twenty head of Red Polled cattle was seen and carefully inspected. A fine young bull, just about two years

old, by name Carroll 15,431, by Ayres 15,668, traces to the well-known Polly family, his dam being Polly 3d 23,289 by Monsieur 6,458. The best heifer of the herd is a show



animal, without question. She is Ruby Rose 22,040, and represents in her make-up the Flower Lass and Fashion families. We take pleasure in handing you herewith snap shots of these two animals, as they are quite representative of the breed. Mr. Jarman also has a number of good Percheron mares, a pair of which we secured for the V. P. I. farms.

Mr. C. J. Barger, Crimora, has some fine Percherons and a splendid herd of Hereford cattle, also some fine feeders, both steers and spayed heifers. These animals had been brought to a very high finish with silage and the small addition of half a gallon of corn meal at a feed, with hay as they desired it. Mr. Barger is certainly making a success with Hereford cattle, as well as with Percheron horses. I am delighted to call attention to the flattering prospect he has with an alfalfa crop of several acres, sown last August; also to a stand of alfalfa three years old, which is cut five times each season, giving, Mr. Barger says, larger returns than any other crop that he knows. There are quite a number of similar illustrations over the State which show quite conclusively that alfalfa may be grown successfully in Virginia.

WALTER J. QUICK,

Dean and Professor of Animal Husbandry,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

SPECIAL ORDERS GOVERNING THE STATE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Office of State Veterinarian.

The following counties in Virginia are below the quarantine line, (or under quarantine restrictions) from the fifteenth day of March, 1908, until the fifteenth day of December, 1908.

Quarantined Counties in Virginia.

Chesterfield, York, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, Brunswick, Greenville, Sussex, Surry, Southampton, Isle of Wight, and Nansemond.

No cattle from the above named counties must be moved to the non-quarantined territory of this State, except by rail or boat, and then according to quarantine regulations as prescribed by the U. S. Department of Agricul-

ture, at Washington, D. C., for so moving quarantined cattle for immediate slaughter.

Since the counties of Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Brunswick and Chesterfield, have a well organized local inspecting force at work in the said counties under control of the Supervisors, and supervision of the State Veterinarian, if the said Local Inspectors are constantly employed this season, then by special request of the cattle owners of the said counties on whose farms were found no ticks last year, the State Veterinarian will, if the said method is approved by the Federal Department, permit cattle from the said non-quarantined farms to be moved upon inspection, if all cattle on the said farms are free from ticks and the inspection is made jointly by the State and Federal Inspectors and by each department approved.

Under no conditions must any State Inspector permit cattle to be moved from any farm which was quarantined last year, or from any one of the counties which is now under quarantine, until he has first received special permission from the State Veterinarian to do so, and until the owner of the said cattle has been by the State Local Inspector furnished a written permission to move the said cattle, which permit must be signed by a Federal Inspector also before the cattle must be so moved.

No transportation company doing business in this State must receive cattle from the quarantined territory above mentioned, unless the said cattle are accompanied by a written certificate permitting the cattle to be so moved, which certificate must be signed by both, State and Federal Inspectors.

Individual premises now under quarantine in Counties above the line are subject to all quarantine restrictions mentioned in this order.

All Local Inspectors are expected to quarantine any premises on which are found cattle infested with cattle ticks. In every case the owner must be furnished with a written quarantine order, and a copy of the same must at once be sent to the State Veterinarian.

A quarantine notice must be kept posted on the gate of every farm so quarantined.

By order of State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH,

State Veterinarian.

Burkeville, Va.

TOBACCO FOR LAMB PARASITES.

During the past several years many farmers of Ohio, who make the raising and feeding of lambs of the mutton breeds a part of their farm operations, have suffered heavy losses from the inroads of the stomach worm, *Strongylus contortus*. Numerous remedies have been tried and many experiments made to combat this pest. Four years ago Dr. H. P. Miller, of Delaware county conceived the idea that tobacco might prove effective. It had demonstrated its merit in destroying garden parasites and had won a place in formulas for ridding colts of worms; this led Dr. Miller to think it might prove just as potent in killing internal parasites in lambs. He tested the remedy, and after what seemed to him convincing evidence of its worth, published his idea. Many of the best sheepmen of Ohio began trying

the remedy, and now all who have given it a fair trial are pleased with the result and are ready to recommend it.

All are agreed that the easiest and best method of giving this treatment is to mix the tobacco with salt, using at least twice as much tobacco as salt, the relative proportions depending on the kind of tobacco used. This mixture is then placed where the lambs have constant, or at least daily, access to it. At first they are a little wary, due to the smell of the tobacco, but if no salt is given them other than that mixed with tobacco, soon they will become so salt-hungry as to readily eat both tobacco and salt.

The grade of tobacco used is the lowest, as this possesses as high poisonous qualities as the better grades. Dr. Miller uses what is commonly known as "trash," or the lower refuse leaves. These he cuts into small pieces. John M. Jamison, of Ross county finds that tobacco stalks, cut into lengths of half an inch to an inch and a half, serve his purpose well; he sprinkles salt over these and finds his flock of 104 native feeding lambs will eat three or four quarts of tobacco in 24 hours. The writer uses "tobacco dust," purchased at a nearby cigar factory. This dust retails at two cents per pound in small quantities; stalks sell for 75 cents per 100 pounds.

As was stated above, the tobacco is mixed with salt, or better, salt is sprinkled over the tobacco, and no salt is fed in any other way. An old kettle makes a good receptacle in which to feed this. If one desires to give the lambs constant access to the tobacco it should be so placed that it will be sheltered from the rain.

This remedy is cheap, easily given, and so far has proved effective. The writer began using it the first week in September in a flock of lambs from which three had already died of the disease, and no lambs have died since. He has kept tobacco in his sheep barn where his breeding ewes can have ready approach to it all winter, and thus hopes to be able to turn his flock out on grass this spring clean of parasites. By keeping tobacco before all sheep the year round it is believed that this particular pest can be completely exterminated from the flock and the farm of the one using it.

JNO. E. WILLIAMS.

Delaware County, O. (Country Gentleman.)

GREEN FORAGE FOR HOGS.

An especially timely bulletin has just been issued from the Missouri Experiment Station by Dean H. J. Waters giving the results of some experiments to determine the value of different forage crops for hogs.

Thirty-six pigs weighing about 50 lbs. each were fed in lots on different forage crops in connection with corn until they were ready for market, accurate account being kept of the cost of gains made.

In cheapness of gains the feeds used ranked as follows; Corn and skim milk, cheapest; corn and alfalfa, second; corn and red clover, third; corn and bluegrass, fourth; corn and rape, fifth; corn and ship stuff, sixth.

A saving of about 75 cents a hundred in the cost gain was effected by using green clover instead of fresh bluegrass. A saving of \$1.00 a hundred was effected by using alfalfa instead of bluegrass.

When it is realized that alfalfa comes on early and

when properly clipped stays green all summer and until the very hard freezes of early winter, its importance as a hog pasture is apparent. Clover yields more forage per acre than bluegrass, and as shown by these experiments has a much higher feeding value. It is of the utmost importance therefore to provide this sort of pasture for hogs rather than to require them to run on a bluegrass pasture, or even worse than bluegrass, a timothy pasture, or even far worse than this, to confine them in a dry lot in the summer-time.

This bulletin recommends a succession of crops for profitable hog pasture. The bulletin is for free distribution, and may be had by addressing the Experiment Station at Columbia.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The General Assembly of this State at the sitting recently held, enacted a law, under which the Governor is required to appoint a Dairy and Food Commissioner for the State, whose office shall be a part of the Department of Agriculture of the State and who jointly with the Commissioner of Agriculture and with the approval of the State Board of Agriculture shall appoint a Deputy Dairy and Food Commissioner and other necessary assistants. The commissioner shall hold his office for four years and subsequent appointments shall be made by the Governor and the General Assembly. The Commissioner is given full authority to inspect and have analysed all dairy and food products for man or beast offered for sale in the State and power to seize and condemn same if not up to standard of purity and quality. In addition to these duties he is specifically required "to foster and encourage the dairy industry of the State and for that purpose to investigate the general conditions of the creameries, cheese factories, condensed milk factories, skimming stations, milk stations and farm dairies in the State with full power to enter upon any premises for such investigation with the object in view of improving the quality and creating and maintaining uniformity of the dairy products of the State." He has authority given to warn and notify any person selling unclean or unwholesome milk or other dairy products, not to sell same after such unclean or unwholesome condition has been determined by the Commissioner and any person failing to obey such notice and warning and continuing to sell shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 or imprisonment in the county jail, not to exceed 90 days. He may require persons to make the necessary alterations in premises to correct unsanitary conditions and failure to obey such requirement subjects the owner of the premises to a fine or imprisonment. All manufacturers or sellers of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, for feeding live stock, are required to affix to every package, a plainly printed statement certifying the weight of the package with the name or trade mark, the name of the manufacturer or shipper, and a guarantee stating the minimum percentage it contains of crude protein and fat and the maximum percentage of crude fibre. There are other stringent provisions affecting the sale of these concentrated feeding stuffs, such as requiring each package to be tagged

with the Commissioners tag, etc., and forbidding the sale of same without Commissioners license. The act is now in force and the Governor has appointed W. D. Saunders, the Professor of Dairying, at the Agricultural College, Blacksburg, the commissioner to execute the law. This appointment is a most excellent one and we expect to see great progress made in dairying in this State under his direction. Every Dairyman and Stock-keeper should have a copy of the Act.

TOBACCO FOR THE SHEEP.

Editor Southern Planter:

Let's try this year to have the best and happiest lambs ever seen in Dorsetdom. It is time. The demand for Dorset stock far exceeds the supply. Dorsets are now acknowledged to be the most profitable sheep grown in America, especially for the Eastern and Middle States. Now let's begin to keep them absolutely healthy and happy. It is easy to do.

The only enemy of the Dorset lamb is the worm, the internal parasite. We must keep him out. It does not pay well to "cure" sick lambs. Keep them always in health.

By soiling, that is, keeping the lambs in the barn and feeding them green crops and oats, lambs may be grown with great ease and safety. Last year's crop of lambs on Woodland Farm was so treated and this Spring the yearlings are wonderfully good, their skins pink as cherries.

The new thing is tobacco for ewes and lambs. It won't hurt for the old ram to have his chew also. Every ewe and lamb and ram on Woodland Farm has all the tobacco it wants every day. Cheap, damaged tobacco is bought and fed sprinkled well with salt. The lambs learn soon to love it. Experience of Dr. Miller last year showed that this would keep lambs healthy, more, it will clean out the worms that may already be in them.

Tobacco will even eradicate the nodular disease! That is much like a miracle, is it not? I beg you to begin this tobacco feeding at once to every ewe and lamb.

Of cigar manufacturers you can get tobacco stems cheaply. Chop them up and sprinkle with salt. Or get damaged whole crop tobacco. We paid 4 cents a pound for ours. It is often bought from factories for half that or less. Begin now, and keep it up steadily. It will pay a thousand fold.

JOSEPH E. WING.

ATTENTION BERKSHIRE BREEDERS.

Dr. D. M. Trice, of Charlottesville, and a few other Berkshire breeders have discussed the propriety of forming a Berkshire breeders Association for this State. The object of the Society would be to further the interests of breeders by co-operating together for the holding of sales at the Fairs and elsewhere and to watch over all matters affecting the Berkshire hog industry. It is not at all contemplated to interfere with existing registration Associations or to undertake work of this nature. All Berkshire breeders feeling interested in the furtherance of this movement will confer a favor by putting themselves in communication with Dr. Trice.



MISS BLANDY.

DECCALORA'S MAIDEN.

MILLIE SIGNAL.

MILNWOOD DAIRY FARM.

Within just about a fifteen minutes drive from the hustling little town of Farmville, Va., is situated The Milnwood Dairy Farm, of which Major A. R. Venable, Jr., is proprietor. The farm contains some six or seven hundred acres and lays well for the purpose for which it is being used, viz.; dairying. The usual forage crops, cow-peas, corn, alfalfa and the grasses, all have their places in the crop rotation and furnish an abundance of feed, silage and roughage for something like fifty head of Dairy cattle and working stock.

The cow barn is on the order of those found on an up-to-date dairy farm. It is clean and spacious and in rear of the stalls, is a drain which carries all liquid manure to an outside shed where is housed the manure-spreader ever ready for a trip to the fields after the daily cleaning of the stable.

The Silo is handy as is also the milk room and dairy. The cows are milked in sanitary pails which, when full, are emptied into air-tight cans and taken to the Separator room which is a model of cleanliness. As the separators are run by power, quick work is made of the milk from which the cream is wanted and the rest is bottled and hermetically sealed. Until recently, this farm shipped cream extensively, but it has now gone into the retail milk trade, running its wagons several times daily to Farmville, a most excellent market. This method of handling milk has had the effect of causing the demand to exceed the supply.

The milking herd at present, numbers 30 pure-bred, registered Jerseys and is under the personal management of Mr. Woodson Venable, a son of the owner, and a most expert dairyman. Major Venable is a veteran Jersey breeder, having bred and owned this breed for 30 years. The animals in the herd attest his ability to select and breed stock of merit, judged by performance at the pail and churn and ability to reproduce. There are in this herd, descendants of just such animals which were developed by the Major years ago and it would take a long price, indeed, to tempt their owner to part with them.

The herd is headed by Coquette's John Bull 62,980, a son of Canada's John Bull 5th and out of Coquette of Glen Rouge 2nd 64,931 and was imported in dam. He is a most impressive sire and his calves are about as uniformly beautiful and marked as one would wish to see.

Assisting this bull, is the promising Flying Fox bull, Flying Fox's Cash 72,280, sired by the great Marett's Flying Fox 64,761, formerly owned by Congressman Carter Glass; his dam is Exile's Credly 2nd 131,274. It will be seen that his breeding is A-1 and Major Venable is expecting great things of him.

Among the cows are Deccalora's Maiden 214,451 the grand old daughter of Gentle Ladd and Deccalora, who is still a most persistent milker, giving as much as 40 lbs. of 5 per cent. milk. She is thought to be in calf to the chief herd bull and if all goes well and she produces a heifer calf, she will make her owner one of the happiest of men.

Clara's Pet 193,155, by Tenor 59,277 and out of John Brier's Pet 84,842, is another grand cow who not only performs well herself but transmits the same ability to her offspring. She can give from 3 to 4 gallons of 5 to 6 per



FLYING FOX'S CASH, 72280.

cent. milk, while her daughter, Eloise H. 214,628 by Coquette's John Bull, at 2 years old milks about 20 lbs. testing 5.8.

Millie Signal 150,390, by Muezzin 2d Signal 31,075 and out of Birdie Settles 108,513 has always been a remarkable cow and is still so as evidenced by the fact that although 13 years old, she gave 52 lbs of over 5 per cent. milk with her last calf.

Mel's Helen 193,786, sired by Coquette's John Bull and

out of Mel's Charm 108,023, is a magnificent cow. At 2 years old, she gave 14 quarts of over 5 per cent. milk daily.

Miss Blandy 214,629, (now rather thin) by the same bull and out of Lady Mapp, will not be 2 years old until June 5th but she is probably the most distinguished member of the herd. A recent test of her milk showed the marvellous amount of 8.2 of butter fat. The younger Venable, who made the test recognizes this as abnormally high and will test her regularly hereafter. One additional test has been made (April 15th) and showed only 5.2. This, however, was not under the most favorable conditions. But she will be tested under all conditions and if she can come anywhere near her record high test, it is apparent that her value is incalculable.

There are plenty of other cows and promising heifers in the herd which lack of space prevents mentioning individually, but the foregoing are sufficient to emphasize the fact that all the good Jersey cattle are not owned in other States. With such breeding to be had right here at home it is the veriest folly to go out of the State and pay higher prices for unacclimated stock not a whit better in any particular. "What ought I to charge for heifers like those?" asked the Major, pointing to a bunch of Coquette's get. "One hundred dollars at least," said we. "But I price them at less than half that figure," says he.

We congratulate Major Venable and son on the all around excellence of their cattle and are delighted to know that they are handling them on a profitable basis.

The photos shown were taken just after the milking hour and, of course, do not do credit to the splendid udders of a number of them.

SHEPHERD.

VIRGINIA, AFTER ALL, 'IS BEST.

Editor Southern Planter:

Since my last communication to the Planter I have been gaining a "right smart lot" of experience. I have carefully looked into the Agricultural conditions prevailing in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

I spent something over 90 days, and several hundred dollars on my tour of investigation. My object was to find, if possible, a better location for a home, for a farm home, than was offered in Eastern Virginia. After "swinging around the circle, as above indicated, I decided to locate near Washington.

After putting in 30 years of very active work—muscular work a portion of the time, and mental work all the time—I found that I really needed a change of occupation and of climate also. The result is the purchase of a small farm here in Fairfax county, near the Capital City, with the view of engaging in the work of poultry raising on a moderate scale.

The elevation here is such as to insure the purest of air; and the "lay" of the land is such as to insure the finest water that ever gushed forth from the eternal hills. The little brook that ripples and eddies, twists and turns on its way through our pasture, heads not more than a mile away, and in that mile fully 500 springs contribute to its flow or volume of water.

The prevailing rock, so far as appears on the surface

is a species of flint. There is a belt of limestone in Loudon county, adjoining Fairfax county on the West. The surface of the county is quite rolling in places, and gently undulating in other sections. The streams are all rapid, and one may drive through a half dozen or more small streams in going as many miles.

Up to within a very recent date, the county was well timbered; but during the past few years the mills have been slaughtering the forests at a great rate. The timber has been sold and cut from many of the large old estates. This does not add to the appearance nor the wealth of the county, nor to its' desirability as a place for a home.

Still we have to tolerate the lumberman as a sort of necessary evil, and trust to Old Mother Nature to rehabilitate the hills and valleys with forests unless they be needed for agricultural purposes. Many of these old estates have been subdivided and settled upon by thrifty farmers, who are developing the section and demonstrating what can be done on small areas of land.

Our little home of about 20 acres, formerly belonged to a prominent Virginia family, and helped to make up an estate of 2,400 acres. There are at present about 20 families upon that old estate; and there are several hundred acres of it as yet undivided.

Extremes meet here. One mile away is an estate of several thousand acres—between 5,000 and 10,000 acres, still in the hands of the original owners and in a pretty fair state of preservation. Just across the public road is another landed proprietor—a Swiss gentleman, who owns and cultivates less than 10 acres. When we say "cultivates" we mean just what we say. He is a florist and trucker combined. He makes a good living, and is even getting ahead, and expects next year to ride in his own carriage—his only vehicle now being his market wagon with which he makes weekly and semi-weekly trips to the Capitol City.

The greatest lack and greatest need of Fairfax county at present is better roads. When in the State of Georgia I had ample opportunity to see the good effects of making the convicts of the State earn their board and clothing by working on the roads.

In a few years the State of Georgia will have the best roads of any State in the Union. If Fairfax county, which lies close under the eaves of the Capitol City could but utilize the District of Columbia jail birds in improving the roads of the county, this alone would actually enhance the value of every acre of real estate to double its present selling price.

A. JEFFERS.

Fairfax County, Va.

The Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station is attempting to develop a rust resistant Cantaloupe from the regular Netted Gem variety. For developing this quality in the Cantaloupes, the experimenters have grown resistant plants on the same plat for several consecutive years in order to develop the trait in as adverse condition as possible and the results are said to be really wonderful. The rust resistant vines were green and almost free from rust, and produced melons of first quality when the adjacent vines were dead and dried up.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY NOTES.

Will it pay to hatch chicks this month? What breed would you advise me to select as I am thinking of getting some pure breed and sell all my mongrel stock? These questions are asked by many readers of the Planter and I will give my experience for their benefit. Mr. Sherman gives some very good advice in April Planter in regard to early chicks. I have hatched them in every month in the year and believe that for egg production with the egg breeds this month and the first half of June will give us the best and most profitable layers. Last year all of my February hatched pullets moulted very late in November and continued during December. Leghorn chicks that have good range and feed will lay at five months old. This will bring May hatched pullets to laying in November and February hatched in August. The May hatch will continue to lay all winter if properly housed and fed but the earlier hatch will moult and no amount of care and feed will get eggs from them when moulting this late in the season. I intend to keep my incubators at work until June 20th any way. The early hatched will pay much better if one wants them for broilers and I think I will try a few hatches next winter for this purpose and sell every chick as soon as large enough. I will begin about December 20th. This will get them out by January 10th and put them into market the last week in March. This will get the best market. I shall hatch Leghorns for this purpose because they will grow to weigh twenty-four ounces and be plump and fully feathered in ten weeks and I have never been able to make any of the large breeds do this. I believe too that Leghorns will lay more hatchable eggs in November and December than any other breed. Much is said in farm and poultry papers about the larger breeds. Many people prefer them to the smaller breeds. It looks like folly to me for any-one to say that any particular breed is best for everybody. Those who want only a limited number of fowls, a few eggs and a roast occasionally find the larger breeds very satisfactory and for Capons and soft roasters we must have them, and the person who is in the business for eggs in a commercial sense will eventually turn to the small breeds or go out of the business. I have bred many of the large breeds during the various eras of their popularity and still have a liking for them (when well roasted) and annually get that longing to try one of the much advertised breeds any way. Many people figure about this way. "If I raise 100 Orpington or Plymouth Rock or Brahma pullets they will lay well until June then I will sell them at 14 cents per pound and my 100 hens will weigh 800 pounds. This will bring me \$112.00 and if I raise 100 Leghorn pullets and sell them in June they will weigh only 500 pounds and bring but \$70.00. This gives the large ones the preference by \$50.00. This looks favorable to the big fellow on paper. Let me tell you how it works out. I have hatched and raised and weighed the feed and kept accurate account of cost of growing to laying age the three best large breeds, viz., Light Brahmas, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes and the two varieties

of Leghorns, viz., S. C. B. and S. C. W. Average age when pullets of the large breeds commenced to lay 7 months. Average age of Leghorn pullets, 5 months. Net actual cost per pullet at 7 months, (no account taken of cost of eggs for hatching or incubating) of large breeds 63 cents each. Net actual cost per pullet at 5 months (no account taken of cost of eggs and incubating) of small breeds 41 cents. These pullets were all hatched in April. September 1st I selected 10 of the best pullets of each of the 4 breeds. I took 5 brown leghorn and 5 white to make the leghorn test. They were yarded in large roomy yards. No males allowed in either pen. The winter was a very severe one in N. E. Indiana. The ground was covered with snow and ice 86 days between December 1st and April 1st. They were all allowed the same kind of feed and given all they would eat.

Total number of eggs laid by each pen, September 1st to June 1st or 273 days as follows: Light Brahmas 840, feed cost \$12.56, eggs value \$11.20; Barred Rocks, 1,027, feed cost \$12.56, eggs value \$13.69; White Wyandottes, 1,115, feed cost \$12.10, eggs value \$14.87; Leghorns, 1,638, feed cost, \$11.20, eggs value \$21.84. The eggs were all sold in the market at from 10 cents to 20 cents per doz. Average 16 cents. The hens were all weighed June 1st and market price allowed for them which was 9 cents per pound.

Ten Light Brahmas weighed 84 1-2 pounds, \$7.60; 10 Barred Rocks weighed 76 3-4 pounds, \$6.91; 10 White Wyandottes weighed 74 1-4 pounds, \$6.68; 10 Leghorns weighed 47 3-4 pounds, \$4.30. Actual net cost for feed for 14 months. Light Brahmas, \$14.58; value of eggs and hens, \$18.80; gain, \$4.82. Barred Rocks, \$13.19; value of eggs and hens, \$20.60; gain, \$7.14. White Wyandottes, \$12.73; value of eggs and hens, \$21.55; gain, \$8.82. Leghorns, \$11.61; value of eggs and hens, \$26.14; gain, \$14.53.

This record of actual cost and receipts shows that the profit in keeping fowls is not in the net gain in weight but in actual egg production. The smaller breeds will not only begin to lay from 2 to 3 months earlier but will lay more eggs during the same time. The large breeds lose time every time they get broody and much of the food they eat is stored in the carcass as flesh and fat. I give this actual feeding test in answer to the many letters of inquiry I am receiving relative to the actual utility of the various breeds. The readers of the Planter want facts, not advertising bosh. I realize that there is much difference in various ways in fowls of the same breed but the fact remains that very nearly all the large commercial poultry plants breed leghorns. Men claim great things but any flock of 100 hens that make an average of 175 eggs per year each are good ones. The laying contest now in progress under the management of The Inland Poultry Journal will show that the very best selection and care will do little if any better than this. The pen of 3 Wyandottes laid 82 eggs in 91 days and the 3 Buckeyes laid 51. This is less than 10 eggs per hen per month for the Wyandottes and only 5 2-3 eggs per hen per month for the Buckeyes.

When it comes to the actual count, many of the 200 egg hens would be found in the 150 class. Our little four-year-old daughter recently made a remark to a man who tells 200 egg stories, and I want to record it for the consideration of others. He was telling something that sounded rather "high." She listened very attentively until he had finished his narrative then she said "Mr. ——— don't you know that it pays to tell the truth." Talk about this being an age of commercialism. Every thing must pay. I hope every boy and girl that reads these notes will learn the lesson that little Ruth taught that man. "It pays to tell the truth."

Our flock of hens have made an increase of 12 per cent. in egg yield over the first quarter of last year. I believe I could make them reach an average of 175 eggs each for the year if I could keep them till November 1st, but I will be compelled to sell the most of them in June and July to make room for the young stock. With 4 incubators hatching all the time till June 15th, we will be so crowded that standing room will be at a premium.

I get many inquiries about running incubators. How to manage them, etc. Good friends I cannot tell you. Hatching chicks is almost wholly a matter of good eggs, uniform heat and fresh air. Some incubators are at fault, manufacturers are to blame for very many failures. They say in their catalogues that their machines are self-regulating, self-ventilating, automatic hatchers. This is not true. Every incubator must have the right kind of attention at the right time. The lamp must be cleaned every day, the eggs must be turned twice every day, the lamp flame must be adjusted occasionally, the temperature must be kept at 102 to 104 during the hatch if you want to succeed. If it runs from 90 to 110 you had better quit right now. I can turn the eggs and trim the lamps in our 4 machines in 15 minutes in the morning and fill and trim the lamps, cool and turn the eggs in 30 minutes in the evening. I look at the thermometers and adjust the lamp flame for the night at 9 P. M., and pay no more attention to them till 5 A. M. We look at them 3 or 4 times during the day. We do not "hatch every egg." Neither does the hen. If we get 75 good strong chicks from every 100 eggs we are satisfied. If we get but 50, we fill up again and go on. We have at this time 730 good eggs in the 4 machines out of a total of 830 at the start. If we get 650 good chicks we will beat any lot of hens. Try it. Set 60 hens and count your chicks. Think of feeding and caring for 60 setting hens. I don't want the job.

CAL HUSSELMAN.

POULTRY AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

Editor Southern Planter:

After three years experience in attempting to make the poultry on my farm pay, with what personal attention I could give, considering the many other duties of a stock farmer in Northern Virginia, I have demonstrated, to my own satisfaction, that no department of the farm pays so well, provided one has access to a good market. Naturally, being a novice, I made costly mistakes. I have lost in one season 100 birds by cholera and in the same season lost 100 little chicks by gapes and other troubles, all of which might have been prevented by preventative treat-

ment. Still my poultry have paid, and paid me well. I attempt, so far as I can, the methods of the best authorities and use incubators and brooders and also the hen to raise my chicks. I find the incubator and brooder the most satisfactory. My most costly mistake has been due to my want of acquaintance with proper parties from whom to get the eggs of the best laying strain of whatever breed I might select, and I cannot too strongly urge all beginners to get the best of eggs to start with and to investigate thoroughly their source of supply and to always give preference to eggs from fowls on free range. My selection of breeds has been the S. C. White Leghorn. One hundred of these fowls averaged me 35 eggs in January, 50 eggs in February and 75 eggs in March. In addition to hens I have tried the Indian Runner ducks and of these I cannot speak too highly. I bought eleven last summer, lost two by accident, which left me nine (besides I have two drakes). They commenced to lay the middle of October and by November were giving me from seven to nine eggs a day. They did not quit until the middle of February, laying nearly all the time. Having laid so late in winter they did not start again until the 22nd of March. At present writing (April 14th) they lay from seven to nine eggs a day. They are as different from other breeds of ducks as the Leghorn hen is from the Plymouth Rock and are called the "Leghorns" of the duck world. They are extremely active and great rangers and in open weather only return home about sunset. Mine now get one quart of corn a day, given at night, and one-half quart of oyster shell, which they eat ravenously, and I am sure they are too fat and will give less corn and more bran and meal. Like the Leghorn, they mature quickly and their flesh is superior to the Pekin for the table. I would be loth to part with my White Leghorns, but if my Runners pay me better I think the Leghorns will, to say the least, be reduced in numbers. The problem of egg supply for the table the year round is easily solved with a few good Leghorns and a few of these ducks. In conclusion, I wish to make acknowledgment of the value to me of Mr. Husselman's articles in *The Planter*.

Fauquier County, Va.

W. W. HENRY, JR.

CO-OPERATIVE SELLING.

Editor Southern Planter:

In your April issue I outlined a plan for obtaining money from our poultry by forming a club of shippers who should agree to use a label bearing the club's name on all shipments of birds of first class quality.

Of course, each shipper would have his own name on his shipment and would receive his own returns. The advantages would increase with years, as the club withdrew its tags from the use of careless or dishonest shippers, and as the best buyers learned to recognize the name of the Southern Table-Poultry Club as standing for really good and well-fed stock.

I cannot see what possible objection any one can have to joining in such a movement, as no one will be asked to obligate himself to ship with the club if he thinks he can do better otherwise, or is dissatisfied with his first returns.

One object of the club would be to make the best com-

mission houses anxious to secure its trade. I do not think it wise for the organization to try to deal directly with the buyers, for that would necessitate the expense of a place of business and at least one man on wages or salary to look after it. This would simply be a reproduction of the Grange commission houses, which are loaded with the obligation of selling any poor stuff which the owner cannot dispose of.

I wish to say to those of your readers who have so promptly applied for membership, that I have not replied to them individually, as none of them are quite ready to begin shipment of live fowls, and I am anxious to secure the largest possible number of names before offering the business of the club to the firm with which I think it safest to deal. If we can show them a reasonable prospect of sufficient business I hope to secure from the selling house all the necessary printing and the keeping of an account of the amount of business done for members of the club.

I have been surprised and gratified at the number of birds some of your readers propose to ship. One man proposes to buy chickens and crate feed them if the scheme results in better prices. This should be a good business in many localities. Much stock comes to market in wretched condition.

Now what we want is a long list of names of persons who will have only a few coops to sell, but who will put them in good condition and will ship them to the firm which sells for the Southern Table-Poultry Club, and who will put the tag of the club on each shipment, thus becoming a member and sharer of whatever benefit may accrue from our cooperation.

I am anxious to avoid a membership fee, and to render what service I can without cost to the shippers. I pledge my word to your readers that I have not a dollar of interest, either direct or indirect, in any selling house in Washington. If this plan is as successful as I hope, it will stimulate the interest in good market poultry, and some members of the club will want some of my large strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, than which there is no fowl more popular in this market. This shall be my reward.

The Development of the Flock.

I promised to inform your readers from time to time of our progress in developing a small flock of Plymouth Rocks to the limit of profit, or to the limit of the labor available within the family.

Well, we have had the largest demand for eggs for hatching that we have ever had, and sold practically the entire product from January 15th to April 1st, for incubation, somewhat over 1,200 eggs, in large and small orders.

On March 28th we set our first hens, a pair of pullets which will be a year old late in May. One was put in the coops to-day with 15 strong chicks—every egg hatched. The other was given 13, one was tested out infertile, one dead germ, and 11 chicks taken off, though one is a weakling. After setting five of our pullets we decided to buy sitters and keep ours laying, so with the inevitable accidents in the way of broken eggs and hens which desert the nest before the appointed time, we will not have so

good a showing hereafter. However, where a large number are set at one time it is possible to reduce loss by testing out infertile eggs and dead germs, thus preventing the breaking of spoiled eggs in the nest and enabling us to double up the eggs if one hen proves a trouble-maker.

We now have fourteen sitters regularly at work and have given eggs to twelve purchased sitters to-night (April 20th) and expect to have the carpenters provide space for another half dozen this week. We have had two colony houses built on runners. One house is about 8 feet square and the other 7x10. Also three wire front roosting coops for from two to three dozen weaned chicks each. We are keeping a record of the number of eggs used in sitting and expect to know how many chicks we take off. We expect to hatch through May, June, July and perhaps August if we do not exceed our accommodations. I cannot get good coops built for nothing. A good carpenter, getting \$2.50 per day, can make five individual coops for sitters or mother hens. These have movable covers and bottoms fitting up inside the coop so drip water cannot soak in. As these coops are from scrap lumber left from house building the material costs nothing.

The same man can make two continuous coops with three compartments in each, and a lath frame four feet long and with three runs, each 16 to 18 inches wide, for each coop in a day, thus providing separate nests and runs for six hens, good for at least four years, and longer if put under cover in winter, for \$2.50 in labor.

W. A. SHERMAN.

Vienna, Fairfax County, Va.

SELLING DAY-OLD CHICKS.

W. R. Sperry, Cortland, N. Y.

After another year's experience in connection with the sale of day-old chicks, we are more firmly convinced than ever that this comparatively new branch of the poultry industry has come to stay.

After summing up the past season's operations, we have come to several conclusions, one of which is, that it is to the interest of the vender to offer the public something which they want, rather than to undertake the task of persuading them to purchase something which they do not want.

Purchasers should not expect to get more than they pay for as regards quality when they buy day-old chicks. If they want chicks which are hatched from stock of superior quality they must expect to pay more for them than they would for chicks from common stock, just the same as they would if they were buying first-class stock or eggs for hatching.

In England, where the sale of baby chicks has become an important branch of the poultry industry, the value of a chick is usually figured as two and one-half times that of the egg from which it was hatched. Taking this as a standard of value in the United States at the prevailing price at which young chicks have sold in the past and it would make a young chick look like the tenth part of a dollar, and, in some instances, even less.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

The Horse.

NOTES.

"Broad Rock."

W. J. Carter.

The programme of early closing purses of the Virginia-Carolina Circuit of fairs and race meetings has been issued and is attracting the attention of horsemen in general. The circuit begins at Galax, Va., during the week of September 2-5, to be followed in regular succession by Radford, Tazewell, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond, after which comes Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. Following right along after Charlotte will be the meetings at Columbia and Spartansburg, S. C. and Augusta, Ga. This, as will be seen, forms quite an attractive fall campaign of eleven weeks, with convenient shipments while the conditions are very liberal. These early closing purses are for 2:27 trotters, three-year-old and under trotters, and for pacers eligible to the 2:20 and 2:27 classes. With the exception of Galax and Tazewell, where the purses are \$400 each, these events are of the uniform value of \$500. The open classes to be announced later will range about the same all along the circuit. Samuel Walton, owner of the Walton Stock Farm of Falls Mills, Va., who has wide experience as an owner, breeder and campaigner of harness horses, is president of the circuit, with Conrad Gilson, of Roanoke, secretary. The meetings at Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C. and Columbia, S. C., are under the auspices of the State Fair Associations of those States, which adds to the importance of the Circuit and renders it all the more attractive.

Patrick Henry, the handsom hackney stallion, owned by A. Pollard & Sons, at Dunraven Farm, R. F. D. 5, Richmond, Va., is a wonderfully attractive horse in appearance, especially in harness, and a bold, free going high actor, with a disposition and temper that render him one of the easiest horses to handle. Patrick Henry, was sired by Squire Rickel, a son of the famous Cadet; dam Marjory, a gold medal winner, by Roseberry. This chestnut son of Squire Rickel is a typical specimen of his tribe, and right here it may be said that the hackney is somewhat of an anomaly, combining as he does the desirable qualities of the trotter and thoroughbred, while he can usually be depended upon for better manners and more uniform docility perhaps than either. It is simple justice to say that he does not conflict with either type when considered aright, but rather the link which connects them, or rather forms a continuation of usefulness. He is one of the oldest types of horses in existence, which accounts for his ability to reproduce himself with more certainty than most other breeds. The get of Patrick Henry, though yet quite young, are showing up in good shape, which applies to those from trotting bred and general purpose mares especially, and the chestnut stallion stands at a very moderate fee, which places his services easily within reach of intending breeders.

Nellie Racine, the four-year-old chestnut filly, by Racine, out of Bona Vera, won last week at Oakland, Cal.,

doing six furlongs in 1:14 1-5, and finishing ahead of a field of nine others. This filly and quite a good many other winners are credited to Racine, the California-bred son of Bishop and Fairy Rose, that now heads the stud of W. W. Osborne, at Gordonsville, Va., Racine was himself a race-horse of real class, and at his new home in Virginia he is attracting attention. The baby stallion has fine size and is not lacking in substance, so that Mr. Osborne will try him as a sire of hunters, jumpers and steeple-chasers, with the belief that he will get cross-country performers of some note.

J. Walter Lovatt, president of the Fair Association, at Bethlehem, Penn., owns a very handsome and promising two-year-old trotter in the bay filly Virginia L., by Royal Swell, dam Kate McCracken, 2:11 3-4, by Red Cedar, son of Red Wilkes. Virginia L. was bred by Mr. Lovatt, who has her in the stable of Samuel Earing, near Richmond, Earing raced McCracken for several years and thought a lot of her, which may partially account for his partiality to Virginia L., in a measure at least. Earing now has Kate McCracken and is breeding her. Last year her foal, Dreamer, 2:14 3-4, had to be taken, which came near resulting in the death of the old mare, but the daughter of Red Cedar is rounding to after a seige of ill health and will be bred again.

A. Randolph Howard, Fredericksburg, Va., who now owns Royal Swell, the elegant son of Bow Bells, 2:19 1-4, and Rachel, 2:08 1-4, that sired Virginia L., looks upon the latter as one of the finest specimens of a two-year-old trotter to be seen in all the South.

W. R. McComb, formerly of this city, but now residing at his fine farm, near Staunton, where he breeds through-bred and trotting horses, reports the arrival on the 9th instant of a very handsome bay colt, by Aloha, dam Virgie, by King Bolt. As this youngster is a full brother to Robert Bradley, more or less interest is attached to his future. This colt was bred by Mr. Bradley, at whose dispersal sale last July Virgie, then with foal by Aloha, was purchased by Mr. McComb. Virgie was a good race mare herself and carrying the Bradley colors she won many races on the half-mile tracks of other days in New Jersey. Sired by King Bolt, dam Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, and she of the famous Nina, by Boston, Virgie is bred in lines that would be expected to produce winners. This season she will probably be sent to the court of Racine, the son of Bishop and Fairy Rose, at Springfield Farm, Gordonsville, Va.

The Oak Ridge Hunt Club, of Lynchburg, Va., whose semi-weekly meets furnish exhilarating sports to residents of the "Hill City," has selected a new home and will build a handsome club-house, with kennels and stables on the grounds, at an early date.

Captain R. Conroy Vance, the wealthy Englishman who owns the handsome landed estate known as Mannsfield

Hall, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, has added to his already extensive breeding operations by the recent purchase from Mr. Charles E. Clapp, Rosemont Farm, Berryville, Virginia, of three handsome and well-bred imported hackney brood mares and one grandly-bred horse colt, with which latter he expects to head his stud.

The mares are Canny Maid, E. H. S. B. 6460, chestnut mare, by Canny Man, E. H. S. B. 2881 (son of the great Matchless of Londesbora E. H. S. B. 1517), dam Mayflower, E. H. S. B. 765, by Lord Derby II, E. H. S. B. 417, who is best known to fame as being the sire of Mr. Cassatt's immortal stallion Cadet. Canny Maid has won six ribbons at the National Horse Show, two of which are Reserve Championships.

Lady Danegelt, E. H. S. B. 8036, chestnut mare, by Danegelt, E. H. S. B. 174, dam Quality, E. H. S. B. 4902, by Fireaway, E. H. S. B. 249 Her winnings are two ribbons at the National Horse Show and two at Chicago, including a Reserve Championship at each place

Gadabout, chestnut mare, by Imported Cadet, A. H. S. B. 107, dam by Highflyer, combines size with quality, speed and action and is a typical brood mare, for which purpose she has always been used.

Captain Vance is an ardent believer in the popular hackney-trotter cross, from which have resulted many of our most prominent show horses, among whom our readers are probably most familiar with Dr. Reid, who figured so prominently throughout our Virginia shows, and with that purpose in view will mate some three or four of his best hackney mares to Royal Swell, 34,892, the elegant and exquisitely handsome son of Bow Bells 2:19 1-4 and Rachel 2:08 1-4, who is now in the stud at Fredericksburg.

THE SOUTHERN FARM HORSE.

Editor Southern Planter:

Your favor of March 31st came duly to hand. I think that you are right to encourage the breeding of heavier horses for the farm than the average Southern farmer is doing. We are crossing half-bred mares on Percheron stallions and getting the best class of farm horses that I have seen anywhere with not more than one-half Percheron nor less than one-fourth thoroughbred. They weigh from 1,250 to 1,400 pounds and stand mowers, binders and hot weather work as well as on muddy roads, better than any of the pure-bred large breeds that I have seen. They have less "give up" than the others. I advise lots of men every year here to breed to pure-bred Percheron stallions and to get more size into their farm teams where they apply for service to our stallions. At the same time there is constant need also for good driving and riding horses, for express and fire engine horses and some thoroughbred blood of the right sort is needed in them. I thought Mr. Rommel's article most instructive, and think that there is room on the farms for both kinds leaving with the farmer to judge of which he needs the most and for which he has the best market. I was in the stock yard stable in Richmond about three weeks ago with a neighbor to buy some heavy mares for him. There were none there; mules in abundance and several hundred 300 to 1,000 pound horses of a most inferior type, regular scrubs—of the type that you see in cattle in the tick coun-

ties. Messrs. Smyth Brothers said that there was very little demand for 1,400 to 1,600-pound horses; that they had been keeping them; that they were slow on the market and that they had stopped shippers from sending them. It seems to me that the small farmer should raise his own general utility horse and some draft horses.

Albemarle County, Va.

A. B. HANCOCK.

THE FARM HORSE FOR VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

Noticing an article on this subject in the April number of the Southern Planter, which article has been copied in another paper also—"The Tidewater Democrat"—I wish to relate some results of actual experience in horse breeding, an industry which has occupied my attention for a good many years. I have seen the Percheron, the Clydesdale, the Trotter, the Compound Scrub, the Coach horse, and the Thoroughbred, all tried, for what is called a "general purpose horse," and I have bred many kinds myself. None of these varieties succeed for such a purpose, except by strict selection of individuality, and with competent breakers and trainers."

My preference is decidedly for the Thoroughbred of all of them, but then, if a work horse is needed for farm use, a specimen of good size and power must be selected, and the horse must be handled and managed for this specific object from his birth. Usually, a Thoroughbred is regarded as only useful as a race horse. If he is wanted for a farm horse, his education must be exactly opposite to that of a race horse. Gentle, kind disposition and sensible behavior, under all the ordinary circumstances of life must be cultivated, instead of the fiery excitability and nervous tension for competition with other horses, which is wanted in the racer.

The cause of the Thoroughbred's superiority is the fact that it is the result of years of breeding for the greatest endurance and stamina, and this fact makes it a necessary factor in the creation of nearly all the breeds of horses for quick service in the world. My best farm horses for binders, mowers, drills and harrows, have always been those with a strong infusion of Thoroughbred blood, but they were selected for individual conformation and disposition, and were very steady and not excitable animals, with good bone and muscle. The fact is, that much of the prejudice existing against the use of Thoroughbreds for the farm, is that not one farmer in fifty has ever handled one, and few have ever seen them in farm use, and the few which have been seen in Virginia, are much more of the race horse than the farm horse type. But when we come to the consideration of the real difficulty in training good farm horses in Virginia, we will find it much more in the ignorance and incompetence of the trainer than in the variety itself. Numbers of the best horse breeders in my vicinity, have announced their determination to abandon horse breeding of any kind, because they cannot have colts broken and trained for any purpose. I believe the horse breeders of Virginia would find much more profit in their enterprise if they could have co-operative breaking and training stables established in the close vicinity of farms where the colts are raised.

Essex County, Va.

P. S. HUNTER.

Miscellaneous.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

What the Station is Trying to do to Help The Farmers.

Experiments With Field Crops.

Editor Southern Planter:

The Division of Agronomy is working for the improvement of the most important field crops of Virginia—aside from tobacco—corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. It is making a statistical study of the acclimatization of seed corn brought in from other States as compared with the same varieties grown in Virginia. It is basing all its work upon the proposition that the quickest and surest way of improving Virginia corn and other crops is not to introduce the improved varieties of the West or North which when grown in Virginia will vary widely for many years, but to start with the best local types of corn that have been grown in Virginia long enough to have become perfectly acclimatized.

To this end, the corn fields of all parts of the State are being searched for the most valuable types. These are being grown at the Tobacco Experiment Stations in Pittsylvania, Appomattox, Louisa and Carolina counties, and at the College at Blacksburg, over 35 acres are devoted to this purpose in 1908. At present, the breeding is entirely for high yields, and especially for improved strains of the common varieties which are best adapted for culture in Virginia. It is conducted entirely by selection. Each year the most desirable plants in the plats are selected for seed, being protected from crossing with other varieties or inferior plants. By 1910, it is expected that limited quantities of the selected corn will be ready for distribution to the farmers of the State. At present, the work is entirely with corn; later it will be extended to include wheat, oats and potatoes.

Other lines of work under way in this Division are: breeding to increase the sugar content of sweet corn, and hence improve its value for canning; the agricultural value of the cultivated grasses most commonly grown in Virginia; the effect of seeding cereals at different dates; testing different rates of seeding winter vetch and oats sown together for forage.

Experiments in Animal Husbandry.

Two experiments have recently been concluded and the results will soon be published. The object of the first was to determine the relative value of hard corn, vs., soft corn for feeding to hogs, and of blood meal vs. skimmed milk as a source of protein, when fed in connection with the above forms of corn. The object of the second experiment was to determine the most economical use of silage in feeding steers. An experiment is now under way to determine the cheapest and most satisfactory grain ration for calves, the materials being (a) shelled corn, bran and cotton seed meal; (b) shelled oats, hominy feed and blood meal; (c) Blatchford's Calf meal.

The extensive sheep industry of the State is receiving special attention from this Division. One experiment in

progress aims to ascertain the advantages of the most rapid development of lambs, whether for market or for breeding, and to determine the best means of securing this rapid growth. Both pure bred and scrub lambs are used. An effort is also being made to produce fall lambs economically. Various experiments are used to put the ewes, which have not produced lambs this year, under conditions of breeding as nearly like those in the field as possible. A third line of work is a comprehensive investigation of the condition of the sheep industry of the State. Particular attention is being directed to ascertaining the reasons for the very heavy loss of lambs during the winter of 1907-08—amounting to 50 per cent. on many farms—and the preventatives therefor. Representatives of the Station have made personal visits to all parts of the most important sheep-raising districts, and are prepared to report accurate statistics on the per cent. of lambs lost, how the flock was handled, fed and sheltered, when the lambing season occurred, the kind of rams used, and other data, all of which will be useful for a report on the sheep industry of Virginia and a guide to the future investigations in sheep husbandry at the College.

An experiment of interest to Dairymen seeks to determine the number of bacteria in milk when it is handled in different ways, particularly as regards the care of animals, the method of milking, the care of utensils, straining, etc., and to determine the length of time samples can be held, under commercial conditions, without souring.

The other experiments under way include one to ascertain the most profitable use of corn for hog feeding. The Division is trying to work out the most satisfactory succession of green crops suitable for hog feeding, throughout the year, with the conviction that Virginia farmers cannot afford to fatten hogs chiefly on corn, as Western farmers do, but must utilize to the fullest extent our unexcelled advantages for the culture of green crops. A similar line of work is being conducted for the dairymen, certain milch-cows being put upon a succession of soiling crops alone, others upon alfalfa pasture alone, and still others upon blue grass pasture alone—all having the same grain ration.

In co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, two experiments are in progress. One relates to the most practical method of pasturing land, and of treating pasture sod. This investigation involves the use of eight pasture areas of five acres each. The other is a study of the principles of heredity in farm animals, particularly the application of Mendel's law in stock breeding.

Experiments in Bacteriology and Mycology.

One of the most important developments of modern agricultural science is the study of the bacteria of the soil and their relation to crop products. It is now known that the soil is not mere dirt—inert, lifeless,—but is the scene of constant activity, by countless bacteria, ferments and other low forms of life. Some of these are beneficial, some are harmful, some are neutral. To classify these, and to

discover practical means of utilizing them in the production of crops, is the problem of the soil bacteriologist.

One of the most important experiments going forward here relates to the means by which the soil—not the plant—is able to secure or “fix” nitrogen and so make it available for plant growth. Certain soil bacteria perform this useful function. The work in hand seeks to ascertain the amount of nitrogen fixed—or secured—by different soils, aside from the influence of leguminous plants; and the effect of tillage, aeration, temperature, fertilizing, etc., on the amount of nitrogen gathered. There are also certain soil bacteria that perform exactly the opposite function—they are “Nitrogen wasters,” rather than “Nitrogen gatherers.” These are being studied in the same way.

Most Virginia farmers are familiar with the methods of inoculating soils with the bacteria that live upon the roots of certain leguminous plants, especially alfalfa, the clovers, cow-pea, and soy bean, thereby securing a better crop and enriching the soil with nitrogen drawn from the air by these bacteria. Experiments are under way for improving the methods of preparing “cultures” with which to inoculate soils.

There is now ready for publication the results of experiments with selected yeasts in making cider. The cider maker can inoculate his apple juice with one of these yeasts and always secure cider of a certain definite flavor; regardless of the kind of apples used. This will obviate any uncertainty as to the quality of the cider.

Experiments in Entomology.

The major work at present is a study of the life history of the codling moth in all parts of the State. This is by far the most injurious pest in Virginia fruit-growing. At present spraying for it is more or less ineffective because there is no definite data about its life history in each of the well-marked geographical districts of the State. Field observations on the life history of the pest are being made in each district, and this work is supplemented by orchard spraying, to determine the best time and method of applying the spray. About 2,000 apple trees are used in this experiment.

Other experiments in progress include a test of home-made “soluble oil” sprays for use against the San Jose Scale, and work to determine how late wheat can be sown in each of the several agricultural districts of Virginia, so as to escape the Hessian Fly, and still make sufficient fall growth to pass the winter uninjured.

Experiments in Horticulture.

Perhaps the most general and the most serious loss in Virginia fruit growing is due to the spring frosts, which cut off the blossoms. Methods of retarding the blossoming period so as to escape injury are rarely successful or practicable. Permanent improvement can only be had by breeding a race of varieties blossoming so late that there is little danger of frost injury. This the Horticultural Department is attempting to do in the case of apples. The latest blossoming varieties that we now have—as Mother, Spy, Jeniton and Melon—have been crossed and many thousands of seedlings raised. The seedlings are grafted upon dwarf stocks and are brought into bloom in three or four years from the seed. The seedlings blossoming latest are then selected for further breeding and the other

discarded. It will take at least ten years to achieve any conclusive results but the work promises to be of great practical value ultimately.

A second project relates to the development of fruit buds. Dwarf fruit trees are grown in pots in the greenhouse where the conditions of soil, moisture and temperature can be controlled absolutely. The aim is to determine the influence of the chemical composition and the moisture content of the soil upon fruit bud formation. The chemical composition of the soil and the amount of moisture in each pot will be known, and their influence upon the vigor and fruitfulness of the trees noted. From the results of these studies it may be possible to deduce principles for the rational fertilizing and pruning of orchards.

A third experiment, complementary to the preceding, relates to the effect of various fertilizer treatments upon the yield and quality of market apples. Nearly one thousand trees are used in this experiment. Among other important lines of work in progress are an investigation of the commercial value of dwarf apples, over five hundred trees being under observation; a statistical study of the laws of inheritance in the crossing of garden vegetables; the effect of temperature upon the blossoming of fruits; and a very complete record of the cultural value of over eight hundred varieties of orchard fruits grown at the Station and in different sections of the State. We hope to publish an illustrated hand book of varieties of fruits for planting in Virginia within two years.

Experiments in Chesimtry.

The fertility of the soil is a subject of such fundamental importance to Virginia agriculture that the chemical division is devoting most of its time to this problem. At present the four most typical soils of the State are being studied—a sandy soil, from Norfolk; a shale “Pippin” soil, from Albemarle; a red clay soil, from Appomattox; a lime-stone soil, from the Southwest. In addition to laboratory tests, various crops are grown upon each of the soils in pots placed in the greenhouse, where all conditions can be controlled. The results of these tests will be supplemented by field experiments on each type of soil. Especial attention is being directed to the phosphoric acid content of these soils and the best form of supplying this plant food in commercial fertilizers. The comparative agricultural value of raw phosphate rock and acid phosphate is being studied.

The chemical department is also making a special study of the chemical composition and feeding value of all the many kinds of native and introduced grasses and forage plants, of Virginia, that are raised for pasturage or cut for hay.

Experiments in Veterinary Science.

The main line of work in progress is a study of the use of anti-toxins for the immunity and cure of pyaemic arthritis and cerebro-spinal meningitis, two extremely serious diseases of young animals. The investigation has developed a satisfactory treatment for these diseases.

Tobacco Experiments.

This work is in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The original intent of the experiments was to demonstrate the profit in a heavy fertil-

izing of tobacco, and this point has been proven; but the scope of the work has been broadened to include a study of the rotation of crops grown in connection with tobacco, chiefly corn, wheat, cow-peas, grass and clover. This work is infinitely more important and valuable than mere fertilizer experiments, for it strikes at the foundation of good farming in the tobacco districts,—a judicious rotation of crops. In addition to cultural experiments, work has been begun on the breeding, by selection, of improved strains of tobacco, especially adapted for culture in Virginia.

The tobacco experiments are supported jointly by the State of Virginia, which appropriates five thousand dollars a year for this purpose, and the United States Department of Agriculture, which contributes an equal or greater amount. It is the initial move in the right direction—financial support by the State of projects for the support of which the Federal funds of the Experiment Station cannot well be used, but exceedingly important to the upbuilding of Virginia agriculture. At present there are four tobacco experiment stations, one at Chatham, in the "Bright" tobacco district; one at Appomattox, in the "Dark" tobacco district; and one each at Louisa and Bowling Green, in the "Sun-cured" district.

Experiments with Trucking Crops.

The Virginia Truck Experiment Station was established at Norfolk, in 1907. It is supported by an appropriation of \$5,000.00 yearly from the State Board of Agriculture and \$5,000.00 yearly from the State Legislature. It is not connected with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, except that the President of the V. P. I., and the President of the Board of Control of the V. P. I., are members of its Board of Control. However, the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station seeks to co-operate with the Truck Experiment Station in every way possible, and is undertaking certain lines of research work with it, jointly. The Truck Experiment Station has over forty acres of land for experimental purposes. The necessary offices and laboratory facilities are being provided.

The main lines of work to be undertaken are a study of the fertilizer requirements of various truck crops, the rotation of truck crops, so as to secure maximum returns and maintain fertility, methods of combating injurious insects and diseases, and breeding improved strains of truck crops, especially adapted for culture in the trucking area of Virginia. The bulletins will be published by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The Southern Produce Association, a large body of the influential truckers of the Norfolk district, purchased and gave the land to the Station, and are actively interested in its welfare. Professor T. C. Johnson is in charge.

Practical Use of Experiment Station.

A glance at the above outline of experiments in progress shows that the Station is seeking first of all to be of service to its constituency—the farmers of Virginia. It is necessary and desirable that the Station shall undertake a certain amount of technical research in agriculture, but even these investigations are ultimately of practical value to the farmers; while the main body of research now going forward is upon problems of immediate interest to Virginia Agriculture. We welcome suggestions from Virginia farmers concerning our work.

The results of Station work are published in bulletins, which are sent free to anybody in Virginia who requests them. Many back bulletins are available; a list of these is sent upon application. The Experiment Station also welcomes correspondence about farm problems, and is especially pleased to receive visitors at Blacksburg. Address correspondence to

Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station,
Blacksburg, Va. S. W. FLETCHER,
Director.

DEMONSTRATION FARM WORK IN VIRGINIA.

An Appreciation of Mr. Sandy's Efforts.

Editor Southern Planter:

I have been very much interested in the work of the Educational Association to improve the methods of cultivation through the efforts of Mr. Sandy, and I regret to see the criticism on Mr. Sandy's work in the March number by Mr. Bergman, particularly in his comments upon the use of bone as recommended by Mr. Sandy. It is well-known that some fertilizer is necessary to enable the farmer to produce a paying crop on the ordinary lands of Virginia, and surely, bone meal is the best application that can be made, and the inference that Mr. Sandy was recommending any particular manufacturer's product is unworthy of consideration.

Mr. Sandy is doing a good work. He does not pose as a scientist, or as an orator, but he is a man of good plain practical hard sense, and has gone on a poor farm, and by his plan of intensive cultivation, has produced wonderful crops. Not because he has discovered any great principle of farming, but because he has had the nerve to put into practice Mr. T. B. Terry's great saying that "Cultivation is Fertilization," by practicing intensive farming.

The great benefit of Mr. Sandy's work, is in his personal contact with those he undertakes to instruct,—going to a farmer's home, he shows him his plan of work and by explaining to him how he has succeeded he induces him to make the experiment. And while many fail to be very much benefitted because they do not follow his instructions carefully and fully, yet a great number are helped and become better and more prosperous farmers. Those farmers who read Agricultural Journals which are full of valuable and instructive articles as the Southern Planter, are not as apt to attempt to follow these instructions as they will be when they receive the teaching in the Normal and personal method, which Mr. Sandy gives them in his instructions. It is well-known that all great principles of life are more apt to be received and acted upon as the result of a personal interview than from reading even possibly better instructions.

I trust that Mr. Sandy will be encouraged by such improvement in the experiments he is enabled to have made that the whole of the State may be improved by an army of instructors just like Mr. Sandy and so induce and compel our careless cultivators to adopt a more sensible and intensive practice in their farm methods, which will enable them to largely increase their production at less expense, by cultivating a small area thoroughly.

A. R. VENABLE, JR.

Prince Edward County, Va.

CULTIVATION AS A FACTOR IN CORN PRODUCTION.

Editor Southern Planter:

I am a sojourner here from the old Blue Grass section of Kentucky. Being domiciled for the time being in the home of one of your subscribers I have had the pleasure of reading the April issue of your interesting paper and among the various communications, note especially one from Mr. Hunt, of Bedford county, headed, "How to grow corn." To one used to seeing corn grow year in and year out in the rich bottom lands of the Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio river valleys and in the virgin soil of central Kentucky, under favorable weather conditions, his article would be of little interest, in as much as the returns he mentions as a result of his methods, are very common there without any thing more than ordinary distance of four feet checks, and good tillage. Mr. Farmer there, then would say, "you don't have to instruct me how to raise corn."

But soil conditions in the "Old Dominion" are evidently quite different, and therefore intensive methods of cultivation are requisite. Especially is this the case where the land has become impoverished from long continued tillage without regard to rotation of crops and timely cultivation.

There is much exhausted soil in Kentucky, also, (all the result of carelessness and ignorance) that needs renovation at the hands of up-to-date, energetic men.

Now to the point: Mr. Hurt has given his methods and experience covering a period of 40 years, and given results.

In contrast to this, I wish to give my experience for just one crop, and that, too, last season—on just such land as aforementioned—It had been cultivated some four or five years previously in other crops and got some liberal applications of farm-yard manure in that time, which the crops, grown thereon, were supposed to take up in an available form. It was one half-acre by actual measure. I determined to prepare the ground, plant and do all cultivation myself.

The ground was broken deeply, thoroughly harrowed and dragged, time and again; rows laid off with a marker, exactly 3 1-2 feet apart and the corn planted 2 1-2 feet apart in the rows. Began cultivation at once, first and second, one week apart, with a five tooth cultivator. Ever after that I used a 12 tooth, Planet, Jr. cultivator, and never allowed the teeth to go more than three inches deep. These cultivations were given about every 8 days thrice in a row and especially as soon after every rain as the ground could be safely turned. I didn't let it get waist-high and then "turn it over to Providence," but kept up the tillage until the shoots began to show. Then I tackled what weeds I couldn't reach with the cultivator and chopped them out with a sharp hoe, so that, at the end of the season, I could safely offer a reward of a nickle for every weed or sprig of grass found in that half-acre corn-field—weeds are as bad as bank robbers. One week after planting the corn I planted for every hill of corn, a hill of whip-poor-will cow-peas. Corn thinned to two stalks. It is claimed this method of growing cow-peas with corn, serves to maintain the fertility of the soil sufficiently to keep up continuous planting of corn from year to year, and I believe it, yet I would prefer to change now and then. At cutting time I had 12 large shocks and shucked

out 10 bbls. of corn. Now I do not believe in so much heavy application of manure as I do in intensive shallow cultivation, frequently given and a consequent conservation of moisture, for without this in the necessary amount, when mostly needed, the plant food in the fertilizer applied can not be assimilated to a full or perfect development of the plant and maturity of its fruit. If I had 40 more years in which to grow corn I would never allow a double shovel to be used in a field after the young corn attained a height of one foot or 15 inches, for after that time I do not think a more villainous tool was ever employed, for the simple reason it tears up, at a critical time, a multitude of young, tender, fibrous roots, naturally performing the function assigned them, of gathering up the plant food necessary to a vigorous, healthy growth. The later half of my cultivations were two inches deep by adjusting leavers.

Mr. Hurt is correct about his practical methods with barn-yard manure, because it contains all the necessary fertilizing elements as well as supplying litter for humus, so essential in any soil. Commercial fertilizer of standard grade is all right if a sufficiency of humus can be had by natural or artificial means. It is not always that barn-yard manure can be obtained in sufficient quantities, hence a resort to the commercial; but any man would be green indeed, who could expect that a continuous use of it from year to year without a supply of humus would result otherwise than in failure. Leguminous crops turned under green, rapidly supply humus. Turning under stubble, crab grass, and all sorts of litter or vegetable matter helps to that end.

Good grades of commercial fertilizer cannot impoverish land nor its owner, but the continual use of it without humus would simply reduce the land or earth to such a hard, unfriable condition, as to make it incapable of giving up the plant food, that is cut off, as it were, for the want of a natural agency in the form of abundant humus. I think Mr. Hurt is a little too hasty in his comments on commercial fertilizers, and it's barely possible he himself has "ignored" a well-known truth regarding the use, value and necessity of humus along with commercial fertilizers. If all other farmers took a like view, the commercial fertilizer manufacturers would get "hurt" and would soon be a thing of the past. I cannot conceive how any intelligent farmer can "ignore" barn-yard manure in its application to his land for profit.

A common mistake, and a very great one, is to throw the manure in heaps outside exposed to heavy, washing rains—leaching more than 50 per cent. of its valuable properties away, and another mistake is when they do shelter it, they allow it to burn and "fire" as it is called, thus allowing the ammonia to escape in the rising steam. To avoid all this it should be hauled and evenly spread as soon as made. When weather conditions are such that this can not be done then the remedy is to fork over at intervals and moisten with water to prevent heating. A man is reckless or indifferent to his interests who fails to thus treat his stable manure accumulations.

D. M. WOODSON.

THE Southern Planter

PUBLISHED BY
THE SOUTHERN PLANTER PUBLISHING CO.,
 RICHMOND, VA.
 ISSUED ON 1ST OF EACH MONTH.

J. F. JACKSON,
 Editor.

B. MORGAN SHEPHERD,
 Business Manager.

B. W. RHOADS,
 Western Representative, 844 Tribune
 Building, Chicago, Ill.

MANCHESTER OFFICE:
 W. J. Carter, 1102 Hull Street.

ADVERTISING RATES
 Will be furnished on application.

The SOUTHERN PLANTER is mailed to subscribers in the United States, Mexico and island possessions at 50 cents per annum; all foreign countries, \$1; the city of Richmond and Canada, 75 cents.

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.

SUBSCRIBERS failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention.

Address THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, RICHMOND, VA.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RICHMOND, VA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

**PUBLISHERS' NOTES.
 TO ADVERTISERS.**

Please bear in mind that we must have all copy or instructions for advertisements by the 25th of each month without fail. Every month we are compelled to omit advertising in large volumes for the simple reason that copy does not reach us in time.

A NEAT BINDER.

If you will send 30 cents to our business office, we will send you a neat binder made of substantial Bristol Board, in which you can preserve an entire volume of the Southern Planter. Many of our readers find these a useful device, as they always save their copies for reference.

A VALUABLE VETERINARY BOOK.

A little book which our readers have seen mentioned frequently in advertisements and in live stock discussions, called the "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," holds much that is of interest to farmers and stockmen, whether owners of few or many animals. It is valuable because it gives methods of treating along lines of the commonest troubles that all classes of live stock are heir to. The book is carefully indexed, and was designed primarily to show the relation of the celebrated Benoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant to domestic husbandry economy. Zenoleum has come to be a very popular thing among owners of live stock in every State in the Union, in Canada and other foreign countries. Its standing among high authorities appears from the fact that forty-two Agricultural Colleges unhesitatingly give it their recommendation.

The Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their causes and symptoms, etc., that could hardly be had in such a compact and reliable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages, splendidly printed in large readable type, and well bound in a serviceable cover.

This book can be had free by any reader of this paper by writing to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 93 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., for it.

We believe readers who send for it will have cause to be gratified that we have called this matter to their attention. Take our advice and send for it right away.

Henderson Co., N. C., Nov. 22, '07.

I am very pleased with the Southern Planter and do not want to miss a single copy.
 E. J. HOLDEN..

**Wood's Grass
 and Clover Seeds.**

Best Qualities Obtainable and of Tested Germination.

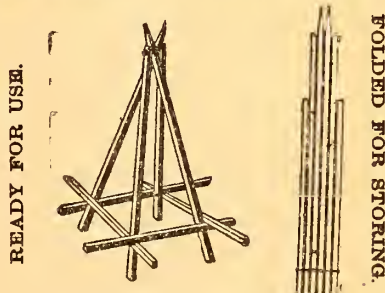
We carry one of the largest and best stocks in this country. Specialties that we offer to advantage, are

**Alfalfa, Japan Clover,
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
 Paspalum Dilatatum,
 Johnson Grass,
 Bermuda Grass, etc.**

Our Catalogue gives fuller descriptions and information about Grasses, Clovers and Farm Seeds than any other seed catalogue published. Mailed free on request. Write for it, and prices of any seeds required.

**T. W. Wood & Sons,
 SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.**

Bell Hay Curing Rack



(Patented October 15, 1906.)
 Solves the problem of curing pea vines, alfalfa or other hay almost regardless of weather conditions, as the racks give interior ventilation and keep hay from touching ground, thereby causing it to cure out nicely when other methods fail. One handling completes the work and the hay is safe. For prices and circular giving full particulars, address

H. E. BELL, Burkeville, Va.
 Agents Wanted in Every County.

Dr. G. C. BOWE

Physician, Surgeon and Office Consultant.

No. 401 East Franklin Street, Richmond, Va.

Hours: 9-12 A. M., 1-4 P. M. Evenings and Sundays by appointment.

THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER

is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Clean - Light - Durable
 Guaranteed Waterproof
 and Sold Everywhere
 at \$3.00

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING
 A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
 TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO CAN.

BANK OF RICHMOND,
 Main and Ninth Streets.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS EARNED,

\$1,200,000.

Special attention paid to out-of-town accounts. Correspondence invited.

Three per cent. Interest allowed in Savings Department.

Compounded Semi-Annually.

This Cut
Represents

MASTERS

**TOBACCO,
CABBAGE,
TOMATO AND
SWEET POTATO
TRANSPLANTER.**

Has been thoroughly tested in the field during the past three seasons and every suggested improvement has been adopted, so that we now offer the dealers and growers the grandest little tool ever devised for setting all kinds of plants. Does better work than can be done by hand and more than twice as fast. Will set plants cheaper than the horse planter, acre by acre. Will do perfect work where the horse planter will not work at all—amongst rocks and stumps and on side-hill land, and far more satisfactory in every way.

Read the following testimonials:

I helped set out 25 acres of tomatoes for Hudson & Co., with one of your Planters and we secured a fine stand of plants. A good test was made in the middle of one field, where we set a big patch the old way, and to-day they are not half as good as those set with your Planter.

SHIRLEY G. COX.

Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y., June 14, 1906.

Please reserve me Talbot county for my agency, as a great number of farmers have told me they want a Setter the coming spring. The first day I went out I sold 14 Planters and I find this is just the tool every farmer and grower should have.

CHARLES G. PEARCE.

Easton, Md., February 17, 1906.

I have used the Masters Plant Setter for two years and am well pleased with it. We could not take \$50 for mine and do without it. Can recommend them for use in the dryest kind of land, etc.

G. T. ADAMS.

Pilot Mountain, N. C., October 3, 1906.

I bought one of your Planters last spring and set out 40,000 tobacco plants and find that it fills the bill exactly. Would not take many times its cost if I could not get another, etc.

D. J. DENNY, J. P.

Pinnacle, N. C., October 7, 1906.

The Planter I bought of you this spring acted like a charm, and is just the thing that every man should have who plants anything in the ground. I would not be without it for its weight in gold. I have used it setting out tobacco, tomato, cabbage and sweet potato plants with perfect success, etc.

A. W. SMITH.

South Hill, Va., June 20, 1906.

The Planter I bought of your agent, Charles G. Pearce, last spring, has given me perfect satisfaction. My son can set out twice as many plants with it in a day as he could with anything else he ever used, and the beauty of it all is that they all take root and grow.

GEORGE BUCKLEY.

Easton, Md., February 7, 1906.

For full particulars, wholesale and retail prices, address

MASTERS PLANTER COMPANY,

178 So. Water St., CHICAGO, ILL.



GOOD ROADS AND FARM VALUES.

The direct connection between good roads and the value of farm lands is shown in a striking manner in bulletin No. 38 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This bulletin gives the result of an investigation by the Office of Public Roads of that Department relating to public road mileage, revenues, improved roads, and expenditures in the United States in the year 1904, and the information contained therein is of great importance in connection with the movement on behalf of the systematic improvement of the public highways.

The returns from various States show that in nearly every case the States having the highest percentage of improved roads have the largest population per mile of road, thus showing that better roads are a powerful factor in encouraging the settlement of unused lands, especially in sparsely populated section of the country. Good roads are also an important influence in retaining in the farming districts the desirable elements who might otherwise drift into the towns and cities. As the price of farm lands depends on their productivity, accessibility to markets, and population engaged, or desiring to engage, in agricultural pursuits, it follows that road improvement, by attracting additional settlers, and giving them better facilities for reaching their markets, directly tends to increase the value of all farm lands within the radius of the roads improved.

A comparison of the percentage of improved roads of the various States shows that the average percentage of the improved roads in all States where farm land is worth less than \$20.00 per acre is only 1.9 per cent., whereas in the States where the acreage value is more than \$20.00, improved roads constitute an average of 9 per cent. of the total mileage.

While there may be minor causes of variations in the value of farm lands it is an undoubted fact that as a general rule the higher values of certain States are largely due to their superior roads. Records on file in the Office of Public Roads show that farm lands have been known to advance in value from 50 to 500 per cent. on account of the improvement of the roads connecting them with market towns.

When the facts secured by the Department of Agriculture become known to the farmers of the country, and they realize that the establishment of a complete system of properly constructed public roads will have the direct effect of greatly increasing the value of their farms, they will be the foremost advocates of a broad, comprehensive policy of public road improvement by the Nation, States, Counties and Townships.

**SHIP ME YOUR
OLD METALS**

HIDES

RUBBER

SCRAP IRON

Car Lots a Specialty

50,000

Hides Wanted

Write for Prices.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
No Commissions.

**CHECKS SENT SAME
DAY FREIGHT BILLS
ARE MARKED PAID.**

Clarence Cosby,

Established 1890.

RICHMOND, VA.

**LARGEST DEALER IN
Scrap Iron, Metals, Hides,
Etc., in the South.**

REFERENCES:

National Bank of Virginia,
Bank of Richmond,
Bradstreet and Dun.

200 Styles
of
Vehicles
65 Styles
of
Harness

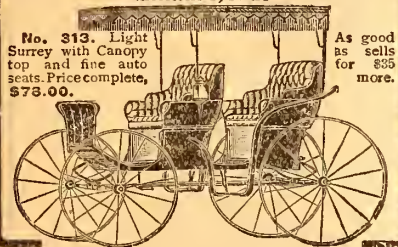


Sold Direct
from our
Factory
to
User

No. 669½. Fancy Car Plush Trimmed Buggy with auto seat, fancy padded wing dash, bike gear and rubber tire. Price complete, \$75.00. As good as sells for \$25 more.

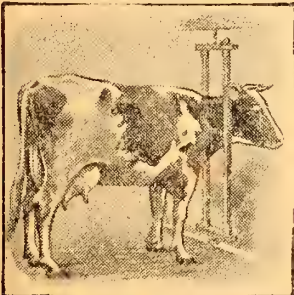
Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer, Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years. We are **The Largest Manufacturers in the World** selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Send for new free catalog. **Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. Elkhart, Ind.**



No. 313. Light Surrey with Canopy top and fine auto seats. Price complete, \$75.00. As good as sells for \$25 more.

Robertson's CHAIN HANGING Stanchion



Is used and endorsed by thousands; will allow the animal perfect freedom to lie with its head in or out of the manger. Sold subject to a 30 days free trial in your own stable. Write for booklet.

O. H. ROBERTSON, No. 18 Camp Street, Forestville, Conn.

CRUMB'S WARRINER-CHAIN-STANCHION HANGING

Hon. Carter Glass, Montview Farms, Lynchburg, Va., writes: "I desire to state that the 60 Stanchions bought of you have given us perfect satisfaction in every particular." The purchaser takes no risk, as the Stanchions are shipped subject to 30 days trial. Send for booklet. **W. B. CRUMB, South Street, Forestville, Conn.**

CUTAWAY TOOLS FOR LARGE HAY CROPS. Three of Clark's Intense Cultivators produced this year on 14½ acres, 102 tons of well dried alfalfa, timothy and redtop hay. If you want to know how, enclose a 2-cent stamp to **GEORGE M. CLARK, Higganum, Conn.**

WITH THE ADVERTISERS.

Parke, Davis & Co., the well-known chemists, have a half page advertisement in this issue, to which we invite attention.

Automobiles especially adapted for farmer's use are offered this month by the Black Mfg. Co.

Farmers and Dairymen will doubtless be interested in the advertisement of Harold Sommers in which he offers fly killer.

The Ann Arbor Machine Co. is advertising its well-known line of Hay Presses this month.

Amatite Roofing is attractively advertised on another page by the Barrett Mfg. Co.

Phosphate Rock or Floats is advertised in this issue by Alexander & Co. Look up their ad.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the well-known commission house, Potter & Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Johnson & Field Mfg. Co. have an announcement in another column to which attention is invited.

Some finely-bred Berkshires are offered by the Moore's Brook Sanitarium Co. See its ad.

The South Side Mfg. Co. is offering all kinds of fruit and truck baskets this month.

The Lynnwood Stock Farm has a prominent announcement on another page. Percherons, Saddle horses, Shorthorns and Berkshires are included in the offering.

Victoria Roofing is prominently advertised this month by the Victoria Metal Co., Richmond, Va.

Cotton seed Hulls are offered by the South Atlantic Land Co. Attention is invited to the advertisement.

Myer & Son are offering at bargain prices their entire herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle.

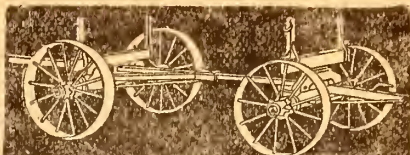
R. R. Smith is advertising a public sale of some splendid stock. Look up his ad.

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABIES.

Though an aristocrat from head to foot, 5-year-old Bernice came to kindergarten with her small hands chapped terribly, an evidence of lack of grooming that astonished Miss Violet. "Bernice," she suggested, "ask your mamma to put some cold cream on your hands, so they won't hurt and be rough." But the hands grew no better. After several days Miss Violet asked:

"Did you tell your mamma about the cold cream, Bernice?"

The child looked up, solemn-eyed. "My hands can't be chapped. Mamma says it's only mortal mind, and I must get over it." Then Miss Violet remembered that "mamma" was a Christian Scientist.—Lippincott's.



WHAT DO YOU SAY?
Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an **Electric Handy Wagon**. Low wheels, wide tires, easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 146, Quincy, Ill.**

CARRIAGES, SURRIES.
BUGGIES, CARTS, HARNESS, WAGONS.

We are headquarters for high grade goods only. Our spring stock is now ready for inspection. Write us your wants. **RICHMOND BUGGY AND WAGON COMPANY, 1433 Main Street, Richmond, Va.**

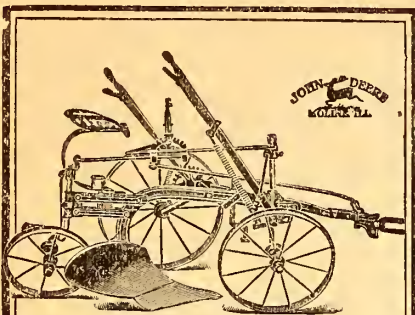
Wheels, Freight Paid \$8 75 for 4 Buggy Wheels, steel tires on. With Rubber Tires, \$15.20, 1 inch, wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Rubber Tire Top Buggies, \$41; Harness, \$5. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. **W. V. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.**

The FARQUHAR Rake SEPARATOR
Threshes and cleans all kinds of grain, wheat, oats, etc., perfectly. Built for steam or horse power. Light running and simple. Made in three sizes. Write for new 1904 catalog of engines, boilers, saw-mills and threshing machinery. See our exhibit at St. Louis in the Palace of Agriculture. **A. B. FARQUHAR & CO., Ltd., York, Pa.**

MYERS LOCK STITCH SEWING AWL

is the most practical little device ever invented, for mending harness, shoes, canvas, carpets, etc. Sews like sewing machine. Every family needs one. Sample ready to use \$1 postpaid. Book E. **C. A. Myers Co., 6537 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago**

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.



Light Running Stag

Stag plows look like thoroughbreds stripped for a race—strong and trim. They have that smooth, light running quality you cannot describe, but which you *feel*. When you want a strictly high-grade plow at a medium price, get a frameless



STAG, SULKY OR GANG

For 70 years the "leaping deer" trade mark has been the sign of all that is best in plows. There is hardly a man so old or a boy so young that he has not used John Deere makes.

Booklet Beautiful and Quaint

describes plows, ancient and modern. Illustrated by photos of actual plowing scenes from all over the world.

Ask for booklet 40 Mention this paper.

DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Ill., U. S. A.

WHAT WON HIM OVER.

The Story of a Rooftrouble That Decided Sam Brown.

"Hello, Jones! What you doing up ther on top of your old barn? I thought you were ready for spring sowin'."

"Oh, I'm doing my semi-annual roof-patching. I tell you what, Brown—shingles ain't what they're cracked up to be any more. I declare, you can't get a shingle nowadays for love or money that lasts any time, and I'm getting mighty tired doing this kind of thing when I ought to be out in the field making my living."

"That's just about the frame o' mind I was in last month when our tin roof sprung a leak and spoiled the new paper I had just finished putting on our spare bed-room. I got mad, I can tell you. I hitched right up and drove down to the Centre and bust into Bill Barlow's when the store was full of women, and yelled at the top o' my voice, 'Bill tel me sunthin' that's better than a durned old tin roof such as they make nowadays—and do it mighty quick!'"

"I s'pose they all thought I was crazy, but I didn't care. I was hoppin' mad."

"Bill, he surveyed me kind o' calm-like, and says he:

"'What's the matter with you, Sam? You ain't burned out are you—nor a cyclone struck you?"

"So I up and told him my whole blamed trouble, and he says, 'So you've come to my way o' thinkin' at last! Don't you remember I told you two years ago you'd be sorry you didn't take my advice and put on that new kind o' roofing instead of tin? I told you all about that roofing then—made of asphalt that comes from down off South America, Trinidad, they call it—a big lake full of that stuff they put on the streets up to town to make 'em hard and smooth and lastin'."

"Well, Bill says, says he: 'Them people, the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, there in Philadelphia, put that same stuff in a roofing that they call Genasco Ready roofing, and it lasts to beat the band. Why, Jim Perkins says he knows a man that's had it on his house for ten years and it's never leaked—don't even get soft or run or crack or anything. It just hangs on like "grim death." He put it on himself. It's easy enough. They send all the nails and stickum and stuff to put it on with.'

"'Well, Bill,' says I, 'I'm ready to take your word for it, and I want you to order me enough to-day for my house—and barn, too. If it's good for one, it's good for t'other, ain't it?"

"'Good for any buildin' you got, says he,—even your chicken-coop.'

"So now, Jones, I've got everything on the farm covered with Genasco Ready Roofing, and the January thaw

Don't Wait 'till They Sing

You make yourself unnecessary expense for repairs every time you use a poor wagon grease or allow an axle to go dry.

An occasional application of

MICA Axle Grease

removes two thirds of the trouble and cost of keeping a wagon. Try "Mica" next time you go for a load—you'll see the difference and the horse will feel it.

Mica Axle Grease is almost as good as roller bearings. Ask the dealer for it.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



WAIST HIGH



FOR THIS

NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents' dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handsome free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.**

Please mention The Southern Planter.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY EARNED

Order direct. We make Engines from 2 to 15 H. P. Stationary and Portable. Send for Catalog.

BAUROTH BROS.,
61 Fisher St., Springfield, Ohio.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

Ten horse traction, \$250; 10 horse portable, \$150; 12 horse portable, \$200; 6 horse boiler and engine, \$90; 1 horse gasoline engine, \$40; 3 horse, \$60; 6 horse, \$125; 10 horse, \$175. Boilers and Engines from 1 to 100 horse carried in stock for immediate shipment.

Casey Boiler Works, Springfield, Ohio.

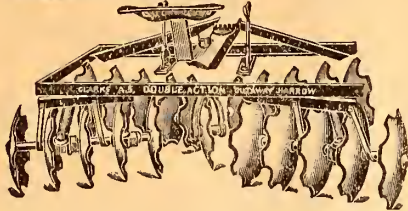




FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong chicken-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.

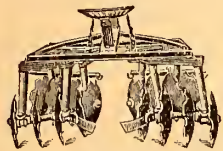
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 62 Winchester, Indiana.

DISC HARROWS AND DISC PLOWS.
Clark's Double-Action Cutaway Harrow—the greatest labor saver. Incomparable work.



Does in one trip what ordinary disc harrows cannot do in three and four trips.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.



Clark's Double Action Combined Cultivator and Harrow. Can be used to cultivate rowed crops, as a listing harrow, also when closed together is a harrow cutting 4 1/2 feet wide.

These are the tools of to-day.
CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 45 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
ASHTON STARKE, Southern Sales Agent, Richmond, Va.

BARGAINS IN 2nd Hand Machinery.

THE WATT PLOW COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

- 1—25 H. P. Geiser Engine and Boiler on skids. In first-class order.
 - 1—15 H. P. (8x10 cylinder) Pitts Engine and Boiler. Mounted on steel wheels.
 - 1—25 H. P. Geiser Engine. Mounted on 30 H. P. Boiler on skids. Almost new.
 - 1—12 H. P. Kelly Engine and Boiler on wheels. In first-class order.
 - 1—15 H. P. Frick Engine and Boiler on wheels.
 - 1—No. 1 Lane Saw Mill with Richmond Iron Works Feed, 40-inch Inserted Tooth Saw and all necessary belts. In first-class order.
 - 1—No. 3 Farquhar Cable Feed Saw Mill with three Head Blocks and 50-inch Inserted Tooth Saw. As good as new.
 - 1—No. 1 Lane Mill with 50-inch Inserted Tooth Saw. As good as new.
 - 1—6 H. P. Peerless Engine and Boiler on wheels.
 - 1—7-inch 4-Sided Molder.
 - 1—4-inch 4-Sided Molder.
- ALSO—
- 1—48-inch Inserted Tooth Simonds Saw.
 - 1—54-inch Inserted Tooth Simonds Saw.

We invite your correspondence and will gladly give any information desired.

THE WATT PLOW CO., 1426 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

GINSENG Plants and Seeds for Fall and Spring delivery 1908 and 1907. Popular prices. For further information address C. F. CARTER, Seway MILE FORD, VA.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers

didn't phase me. I'm done with this patchin' business now.

"Take my advice and get this roofing, too. Come over and look at mine. If you don't get a chance soon, write to these people and they'll send you samples and their Good Roof Guide Book. So long!"

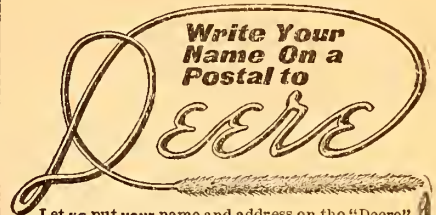
SOUTHERN HUMORISTS.

MARY WASHINGTON.

David Hunter Strother, more generally known under his pseudonym of "Porte Crayon," was born at Martinsburg, Va. (now West Virginia), September 26, 1816. He was the fortunate possessor of two talents, which went harmoniously hand in hand—I mean a talent for drawing and one for humorous writing. The author who can illustrate his own works has a peculiar advantage, for, of course, no other artist could so fully enter into his thoughts nor so thoroughly grasp his conceptions. Thackeray enjoyed this advantage, and so did Hogarth and a few others, and "Porte Crayon" also possessed the duality of gifts that enabled him to illustrate his own writings admirably. He studied drawing first in Philadelphia and afterwards in New York under Samuel B. Morse, the renowned inventor (or shall I say discoverer?) of telegraphy, for Morse started life as an artist and only turned to his other and greater career after meeting with non-recognition and disappointment in the career of art, a fact which proved of inestimable benefit to the whole world.

After finishing his studies under Morse "Porte Crayon" went travelling in the Western States, and in 1840, he went to Europe, where he remained five years. On his return in 1845, he studied in New York the art of drawing on wood for engravers and illustrated several books. From 1852 to 1861 he contributed to Harper's Magazine a charmingly humorous series of illustrated articles, chiefly on Virginia and the South, some of which have since appeared in book form under the title of "Black Water and Virginia Illustrated." The reader scarcely knows which to admire most, the spirited and charming illustrations or the sprightly and humorous sketches accompanying them. I remember being especially impressed in my childhood by one of Strother's illustrated sketches in Harper's Magazine. It described a packet boat trip on the James River and Kanawha Canal, which, being a familiar experience to me, gave the sketch great interest in my eyes, especially as it contained a picture of old Aunt Hannah, the stewardess, and various other functionaries on the packet boat.

On the outbreak of the Civil War Strother volunteered in the United States service, and was appointed captain and assistant adjutant general,



Let us put your name and address on the "Deere" mailing list—as a Progressive Farmer—and send you our new practical FREE BOOKS.

You know what the name "Deere" on a farm implement means—in highest quality of workmanship, materials, and latest improvements.

And you know that you, like every experienced man, ought to keep posted on what the really best improvements are in money-saving, time-saving, up-to-date farm machinery. "Deere" makes are standard of the world and it will pay you to keep posted about them. Write us now so we can send you our book about our

Lightest Draft—Two-Cylinder

NEW DEERE HAY LOADER

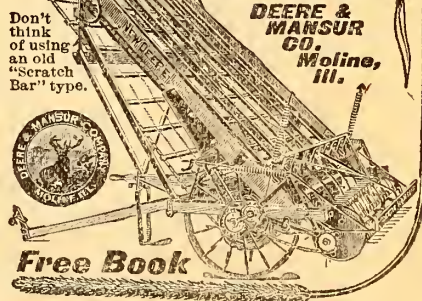
Greatest time saver in haying time that you could own—most durable in construction and materials—has the latest and most practical exclusive principles applied to loading hay. Thoroughly tested out and proven entirely satisfactory by the best farmers and hay growers.

The only loader that successfully handles the lightest swath or heaviest windrow.

Handles Hay Gently Rakes Cleanly Gathers No Trash

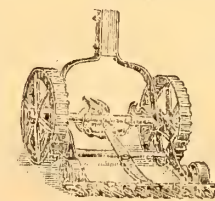
Don't think of buying an old type "Scratch Bar" hay loader. They are much heavier draft and jam and crush and injure good hay.

The Deere handles alfalfa or ripe clover forseed, perfectly. Write and read all about how to make hay most profitably in our New Deere Hay Loader Book No. 11.



Free Book

THE CLIPPER.



Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill.

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives.

If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

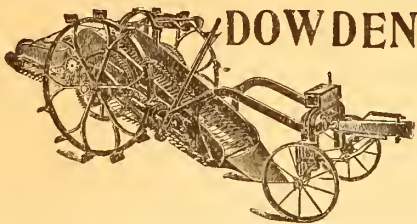
FIX YOUR ROOF

5c Per Square.—We will guarantee to put any old leaky, worn-out, rusty, tin, iron, steel, paper, felt or shingle roof in perfect condition, and keep it in perfect condition for 5c per square per year.

Roof-Fix The Perfect Roof Preserver, makes old, worn-out roofs new. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Our free roofing book tells all about it. Write for it today. The Anderson Manufacturing Co., Dept. 61, Elyria, Ohio.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

Dig Your Potatoes With a



The greatest labor saving machine on the market. Gets all the potatoes in any soil—deep or shallow, hilly or level, light or heavy vines. Potatoes come clean and sound. The machine that works right, lasts and needs no repairs.

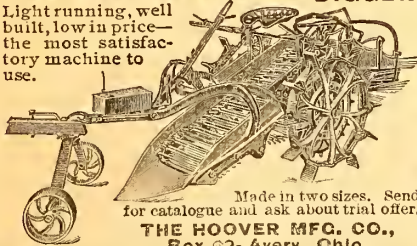
Write for catalogue for detailed information.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., General Agents for Maryland, East and West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Dowden Mfg. Co., Box 870, Prairie City, Iowa, U. S. A.

The HOOVER POTATO DICER

Light running, well built, low in price—the most satisfactory machine to use.



Made in two sizes. Send for catalogue and ask about trial offer.

THE HOOVER MFG. CO., Box 69, Avery, Ohio.

Best Rural Mail Box Made



The Hessler Mail Box is absolutely weather-proof. Made of steel, 18 in. long, 6 in. diameter. Cover self-closing and self-latching. Signal attached. Brass lock and key. Send for circular. **H. P. HESSLER CO.,** 510 N. Sullivan St., Syracuse, N. Y.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade 1908 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful proposition on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory. Tires, Coaster-Brakes, single wheels, parts, repairs and sundries at half usual prices. Do Not Wait; write today for our special offer. **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. R223 CHICAGO**

SAVE MONEY

on **Berry Boxes and Baskets** Fruit and Vegetable Packages and Growers' Supplies of all kinds. Write for free money-saving catalog and price list. **New Albany Box & Basket Co., New Albany, Ind.** Largest Factory of its Kind in the Country.

PLANTER Implements save you money. S. I. Allen & Co., Box 1107 X, Philadelphia.

rising to the rank of colonel in the Third West Virginia Cavalry. In 1864 he resigned and in 1865 he was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services. After the war he returned to his home at Berkeley Springs, where for several years he continued to supply sketches to magazines. In 1879 he was appointed Consul General to Mexico and held that position till 1885. He died at Charleston, W. Va., March 8, 1888.

"Bill Arp," whose real name was Charles H. Smith, was a native of Georgia, in which State he practiced law in his earlier days, being one of the firm of Underwood & Smith, in Rome, Ga.. He led a varied career, being by turn lawyer, member of the State Senate and Mayor of the city in which he lived. His comic letters began to appear in 1861, and he soon came to be considered the humorous mouthpiece of the South, very much as Petroleum V. Nasby was of the North. His letters were widely read and were greatly sought after and enjoyed by our soldiers in the field, as they helped to throw a gleam of sunshine over the horrors of war. He tells us how he came to adopt the pseudonym of "Bill Arp."

"Some time in the spring of 1861, when our Southern boys were hunting for a fight and felt like they could lick all creation, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation ordering us all to disperse and retire within thirty days and to quit cavorting around in a hostile and belligerent manner.

"I remember writing an answer to it, as though I was a good Union man and a law-abiding citizen and was willing to disperse if I could, but it was almost impossible, for the boys were mighty hot, and the way we made up our military companies was to send a man down the lines with a bucket of water and sprinkle the boys as he came to them, and if a fellow sized like hot iron in a slack trough, we took him, and if he didn't sizz we didn't take him. * * * I thought the letter was right smart and decently sarcastic and so I read it to Dr. Miller and Judge Underwood, and they seemed to think it was right smart, too. About that time I looked around and saw Bill Arp standing at the door, with his mouth open and a merry glisten in his eye. Says he to me:

"'Squire, are you gwine to print that?"

"I reckon I will," said I.

"What name are you gwine to put to it?" says he.

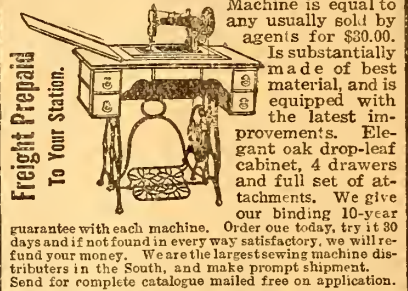
"I don't know yet," said I. "I haven't thought about a name."

Then he brightened up and said: "Well, 'Squire, I wish you would put mine, for them's my sentiments," and I promised him I would."

A newspaper correspondent thus describes him at middle age: "Tall,

HIGH GRADE DROP-HEAD LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE \$12.85

Positively the greatest Sewing Machine value ever offered. By our direct selling plan, we save you all dealers' and agents' profits. This Machine is equal to any usually sold by agents for \$30.00.



Freight Prepaid To Your Station.

Is substantially made of best material, and is equipped with the latest improvements. Elegant oak drop-leaf cabinet, 4 drawers and full set of attachments. We give our binding 10-year guarantee with each machine. Order one today, try it 30 days and if not found in every way satisfactory, we will refund your money. We are the largest sewing machine distributors in the South, and make prompt shipment. Send for complete catalogue mailed free on application.

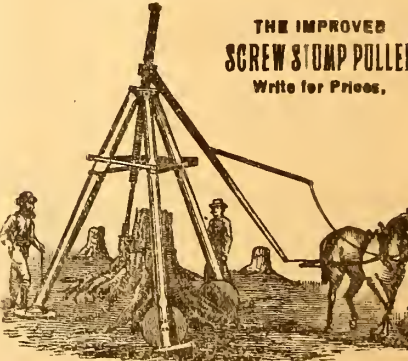
MALSBY, SHIPP & CO. Department 14, Atlanta, Ga.

HERCULES Stump Puller



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

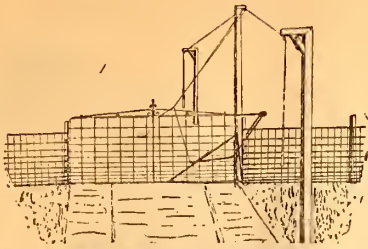
HERCULES MFG. CO., 413 17th St., Centerville, Iowa.



THE IMPROVED SCREW STUMP PULLER Write for Prices.

Chamberlin M'fg Co., Olean, N. Y.

A Great Discovery DROPSY CURED with vegetable remedies; removes all symptoms of dropsy in 8 to 20 days; 30 to 60 days effects permanent cure. Trial treatment furnished free to every sufferer; nothing fairer. For circulars, testimonials and free trial treatment write **Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS,** Atlanta, Ga.



THE NEW CENTURY AUTOMATIC GATE.

Can be opened or closed from your wagon or horse by a small child; don't have to get out in the mud and soil your clothes; saves time, saves trouble, prevents runaways; a model of simplicity, durability and cheapness; no springs, no castings, no hinges, no cog wheels, no wood, all steel, no sagging, no dragging; so simple, so easy; no harness and almost no machinery; nothing to wear out, nothing to break, nothing to be getting out of fix, as other automatic gates are noted for. Is not affected by drifting or deep snow, ice, sleet or wind. Always ready for use and will last a life time. Was awarded gold medal at three world's fairs. Has no equal. If there is no agent in your community or your hardware man is not handling our gate, write the **NEW CENTURY STEEL, WIRE AND IRON WORKS, Baltimore, Md.**

stoutly built, with black eyes, hair and beard; slightly bald and of rather grave expression; a lawyer of fine abilities and in social intercourse very interesting when he can shake off what seems habitual reserve. Often, however, when saying least, an arch curve will betray some facetious thought fitting through his brain."

A few years after the war, Mr. Smith's comic letters were collected and published in book form, under the title of "Bill Arp: So-Called." He attained a green old age, having lived to see the opening years of the 20th Century. His last work was a volume entitled, "From the Uncivil War to Date," and was a pleasant and entertaining mixture of reminiscence and autobiography.

He doubts if emancipation and the ballot box have brought any happiness to the negro. "The slaves of that day were loyal, and, in the main, were happy and contented. Of course, there were bad negroes, and some bad masters, alas for the negro! Before the war, there was not an outrage committed by them from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. There was not a chain gang nor a convict camp in all the South. Now there are five thousand in the chain gangs of Georgia, and fifteen thousand more in the Southern States. There would be fifty thousand if the law was enforced for minor offences, but we overlook them out of pity."

Mr. Smith admits, however, that in some respects the South has been advantaged by the changed condition of things. "The times have wonderfully changed since then—some things for better, some things for worse. The old aristocracy is passing away. Some of them escaped the general wreck that followed the war, and have illustrated their energy and liberality the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, but their name is not legion. . . A new and hardier stock has come to the front. The results of the war made an opening for them and developed their energies. With no high degree of culture, they have nevertheless proved equal to the struggle up the rough hill of life, and now play an important part in running the financial machine. They have proved to be our best farmers and most prosperous merchants and mechanics. They now constitute the solid men of the State and have contributed largely to building up our schools, churches, factories and railroads, and to the development of our mineral resources. They are shrewd, practical and not afraid of work."

Lunenburg Co., Va., Dec. 10, '07.

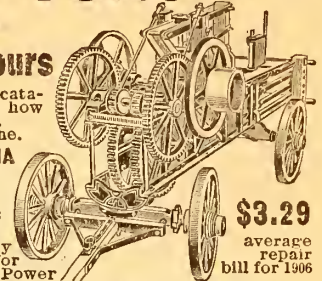
I am trying to get every farmer to be a reader of the Southern Planter, as it is filled with good instructions and advice. With me it has been very helpful and a welcome and appreciated visitor. **I. C. MADDIX.**

68 TONS HAY BALED

IN 10 Hours

Our free catalog tells how 'tis done. Get one.

COLUMBIA BAILER
Horse Presses also



\$3.29

Especially adapted for Gasoline Power

average repair bill for 1906

Ann Arbor Machine Co., Box 76, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SILOS

The "PHILADELPHIA," the best on earth. Has the longest test and most in use. Continuous opening from top to bottom.

THE ONLY OPENING ROOF MADE.

TANKS and TOWERS

Ask for prices and new catalogue.

E. F. SCHLICHTER CO.,
10 South Eighteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COIL SPRING FENCE

Made of high carbon steel wire horse-high, built strong, chicken-tight. Sold direct to the farmer at lowest manufacturers prices on 30 Days Free Trial, freight prepaid, 100 page Catalogue and price-list free.

KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 14 MUNCIE, IND.

MANLOVE AUTOMATIC GATE



Saves time adds to value safety, beauty and pleasure of home.

MANLOVE GATE CO., 272 Huron St. Chicago, Ill.

LAWN FENCE

Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries.

Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box Q Winchester Ind.

Wire Fence 20

48-in. stock fence per rod only Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire Catalog of fences, tools and supplies FREE Buy direct at wholesale. Write today.

MASON FENCE CO. Box 89 Leesburg, Va.

IRON FENCE

LOW PRICE HIGH GRADE CATALOGUE FREE.

JOW WIRE & IRON WKS. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Iron and Wire Fences
Plain and heavy, also light and ornamental. \$27 Wire or Iron Fences. Highest grade at lowest prices. Write for catalog. FREE.

Enterprise Foundry & Fence Co.,
257 S. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

ECONOMY SILO

Medal and highest award at the Jamestown Exposition

Economy Silos are best because:

The doors are continuous, easily opened, without clumsy fastenings. The hoops are strong, well supported, and form a safe iron ladder.

The Silo is air tight all over, keeps the ensilage absolutely sweet. Easy to put up, fully guaranteed. Write for free illustrated catalogue with experience of users.

Economy Silo & Tank Co.
Box 386 Frederick, Md.

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; grit and shell mills, farm feed mills, family grist mills, scrap cake mills. Send for our catalog.

Wilson Bros., Sole Mfrs., Easton, Pa.

"Feeds and Feedings"

AND **The Southern Planter**

for only \$2.25, including delivery of the book. This is Professor Henry's great work on Feeds and Feeding Stock and is the recognized standard everywhere. Every one with half dozen head of stock should have it.

Southern Planter,
Richmond, Va.

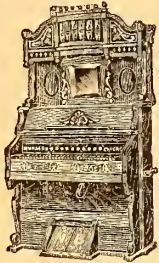
DON'T RUST FARM FENCE

Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. Catalogue free. Freight prepaid.

THE WARD FENCE CO.
Box 852 Decatur, Ind.

SEND TO FACTORY

FOR CATALOGUE



We offer you an ORGAN that is a Pipe Organ in all but price. We do not ask Pipe Organ prices, but we give you an organ that throws out that powerful, deep and mellow tone that pipe organs possess.

75 Cents Per Week.

GETS THIS ORGAN

We are able to give you this quality as a result of our own

PATENT REED PIPE

which we control absolutely and which can be found in Newman Organs only. We give you all that any other good organ possesses and much more with this patent pipe reed set. From coast to coast for years our organs have been the foremost of all instruments in tone, construction and style.

30 Days Free Trial

will prove to you that it is the best organ you have ever seen and worth three times any other organ. If you do not think so do not keep it. **Every Organ fully guaranteed.**

Write now for catalogue explaining more fully all about our organs, and this patent pipe tone that has taken the highest awards at the world's fairs. Write for particulars of our special terms and we will have our agent in your territory call on you, or deliver organ. You will see how easily you can have an organ in your own home to give your life pleasure.

Send for Free Books of Songs.
NEWMAN BROS. CO.,
 121 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Send sketch for free report as to patentability. Guide Book and What to Invent, with valuable list of inventions wanted sent free. One million dollars offered for one invention; \$16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress. Sample free.

EVANS & WILKENS,
 848 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS

\$100,000 for one invention; another \$8,500. 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.

Patent Obtained or Fee Returned.
CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE, Patent Attys.,
 (Established 16 years)
 941 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

POSITION WANTED.

Windsor Stock Farm, of which I am superintendent, having been sold, I am now open for a position. Am thorough stockman, dairyman and horseman; am good farmer, 34 years old, small family. Best of references, including present employer. Prefer Maryland or Virginia.

SUPT. WINDSOR STOCK FARM,
 Elko, Va.

REPORTS.

- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Office of the Secretary. Circular 26. The adulteration and misbranding of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Grass Seeds.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. 23d Annual Report, 1906.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. Bulletin 103. Experiments in Beef Production in Alabama.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. Circular 127. Tubercle Bacilli in Butter.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. Circular 129. Rabies and Its Increasing Prevalence.
- Bureau of Biological Survey. Bull. 32. Food Habits of the Grosbeaks.
- Bureau of Entomology. Circular 37. The Use of Hydrocyanic Acid Gas for Fumigating Green Houses and Cold Frames.
- Bureau of Entomology. Circular 99. The Nut Weevils.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Bull. 199. Proceedings of the 12th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Farmers Institute Workers.
- Forest Service. Circular 112. The Analysis and Grading of Creosotes.
- Forest Service. Circular 129. The Drain Upon the Forests.
- Forest Service. Circular 138. Suggestions to Wood-lot Owners in the Ohio Valley Region.
- Forest Service. Circular 131. Practical Forestry on a Spruce Tract in Maine.
- Forest Service. Circular 137. Consumption of Poles in 1906.
- Forest Service. Circular 142. Tests of Vehicle and Implement Works.
- Forest Service. Circular 140. What Forestry Has Done.
- Forest Service. Circular 141. Wood Paving in the United States.
- Forest Service. Circular 142. The Relation of the Southern Appalachian Mountains to Inland Water Navigation.
- Forest Service. Circular 144. The Relation of the Southern Appalachian Mountains to the Development of Water Power.
- Forest Service. Circular 145. Forest Planting in the Northern Prairies.
- Bureau of Plant Industry. Bull. 124. The Prickly Pear as a Farm Crop.
- Bureau of Plant Industry. Bull. 131. Part 1. The Germination of Vegetable Seeds.
- Bureau of Plant Industry. Bull. 123. The Decay of Oranges While in Transit from California.
- Bureau of Plant Industry. Circular 1. Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur mixture as a Promising Fungicide.



**APPLE and all other fruit
 PEACH trees do
 PEAR their best
 PLUM when properly
 SPRAYED**

Have you any fruit trees that yield poor, wormy, knarled, blighted and imperfect fruit? Do you spray them? If not you are

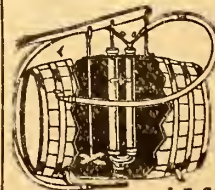
LOSING MONEY

All kinds of spray pumps at prices from \$3 up.

Our Spray Pumps are reliable, simple and durable.

Used by the Virginia and North Carolina Agricultural Departments.

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.,
 DEPT. B.
 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



Defender Sprayer

All brass, easiest working, most powerful, automatic mixer, expansion valves, double strainer. Catalogue of Pumps and Treatise on Spraying free.

AGENTS WANTED.
 J. F. Gaylord, Box 82 Catskill, N. Y.

THE VIRGINIA LANDSCAPE AND MAINTENANCE CO. INC.
 416 Watt, Rettew & Clay Building.
 ROANOKE, VA.
 Entomologists, Foresters, Landscape Architects, Engineers.
 see you.

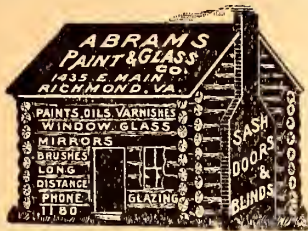
**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS AND VARNISHES.**

Fuller Brothers

**DEALERS IN HARDWARE
and
FARM TOOLS,**

Sole Agents.

DANVILLE, VA.,



Write for Prices.

Time to Paint

Let us quote you prices on Paint that will give you satisfaction. Color cards and all information cheerfully furnished. Write to-day.

Leibermuth Bros.,
Richmond, Va.



FIVE MINUTE TALK

sent free. "How to Keep Away Chicken Lice and Mites" by only ONE APPLICATION A YEAR.

Successfully used for upwards of 30 years.

Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co.,
346 W. Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**WANTED
- Bills to Collect -**

In all portions of the United States. No collection, no charge. Agencies wanted everywhere; 25 years' experience. PALMORE'S COLLECTION AGENCY, 911 Main St., Richmond, Va.

"PRACTICAL FARMING"

Prof. W. F. Massey's latest and best book, is now on sale. It retails for \$1.50 and is worth it. We shall be very pleased to send you a copy at above price and will include a year's subscription to The Southern Planter. Remember, we deliver the book and give you a whole year's subscription for the price of the book, \$1.50.

SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond, Va.

Office of Public Roads. Circular 89. Progress Reports of Experiments With Dust Preventives. Bureau of Soils. Bull. 48. Fertility of Soils as Affected by Manures.

Farmers' Bull. 317. Experiment Station Work. Increasing the Production of Corn. Shrinkage of Corn. Grain for Cows at Pasture, etc.

Farmers' Bull. 318. Cowpeas.

Farmers' Bull. 319. Demonstration Work in Co-operation with Southern Farmers.

Farmers' Bull. 320. Experiment Station Work. Fish Fertilizers. Bermuda Hay. Protein Content of Forage Crops. Potato Spraying. Fattening Cattle for Market. Cotton Seed Meal and Corn Silage for Cows, etc.

Farmers' Bull. 321. The Use of the Split-log Drag on Earth Roads.

Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala. Bull 142. Corn Breeding in Alabama.

Wetumpka, Ala., Sixth Annual Report of the 5th District Agricultural School Experiment Station.

Arizona Experiment Station, Tucson, Ariz. 18th Annual Report.

Cornell Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y. Bull 250. Bovine Tuberculosis.

Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col. Bull. 123. The Plains.

Bull. 126. Cantaloupe Breeding.

Bull. 127. Climate of Colorado.

Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ills. Bull. 121. Variety Tests of Wheat.

Bull. 122. Market Classes and Grades of Horses and Mules.

Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. 20th Annual Report.

Bull. 151. Alfalfa Breeding—Materials and Methods.

Bull. 152. The Pocket-gopher.

Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan. Report of Quarter Ending March, 1908.

Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La. 20th Annual Report, 1907.

Bull. 100. The Root Disease of Sugar Cane.

Bull. 101. Disease of Pepper and Beans.

Bull. 102. Dairy Herds and Their Milk Production.

Bull. 103. Investigations in the Use of Sulphur and Its Combinations in the Sugar House.

Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md. Bull. 122. Stable Manure Experiments.

Bull. 124. Strawberries.

Bull 125. Nut Growing in Maryland.

Massachusetts Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass. Bull. 120. Inspection of Commercial Feed Stuffs.

Bull 121. Seed Separation and Germination.

Nitrate of Soda

**THE NITRATE AGENCIES
COMPANY**

64 Stone Street, New York, N. Y.

36 Bay Street, Savannah, Ga.

305 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

Holcombe & Co., 50 Clay Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

Address Office Nearest You

COTTON

SEED

HULLS.

The best and cheapest cattle feed. Give them a trial and prove it. Write for prices, sacked or loose, car-load or less.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC OIL CO.,
Darlington, S. C.**

POTATO BUGS

Are Always a Sure Crop.
Better Order a Sack of 100
Lbs. of Our

PARIS GREEN

MIXTURE

PRICE \$1.50.

Don't Wait Until the Rush
is on.

**T. C. Andrews & Co., Inc.,
Norfolk, Va.**

**KILL SAN JOSE SCALE WITH
GOOD'S CAUSTIC POT-
ASH WHALEO L SOAP NO. 3**
James Good, 959 N. Front Street,
Philadelphia.



United
POULTRY SUPPLIES

Poultry-raisers have found that the better the incubators and brooders they use, the better the foods they feed, the more money they make, and the more pleasure they get out of their fowls. We want to supply you with the better incubators and brooders, foods and supplies. We manufacture and market the best goods in the world in our line. The "United" incubators and brooders—standard the world over, and favorites with poultry people—are our leaders in the machine line. "Banner" and "Fidelity" Foods need no argument to convince you of their merits. We manufacture and guarantee them. By buying all your supplies at one place you will save on freight, and will always get a quality you can depend on. Send us your orders and save money. Before you buy elsewhere write for our free catalogs. Do it to-day.

United Incubator & Poultry Supply Mfg. Co., Dept. 17
26-28 Vesey St., N. Y. City.




-INCUBATORS-

Buy from the man that knows. I am not a manufacturer. I am a poultry breeder. I am Southern selling agent for one of the best incubators and brooders on the market. Medium in price. Guaranteed for five years. Write me for catalogue and further information.

CAL HUSSELMAN,
R. F. D. 1, Highland Springs, Va.

-BROODERS-

M A LMOTHERS



Complete Fireproof Hatching and Brooding Plant for \$7.50; two quarts oil will hatch and brood the chicks. Our nest system is the latest discovery. Full line poultry supplies. Lowest prices. Free catalogue. Write to-day.

CYCLE HATCHER CO.,
Box 409, Elmira, New York.

Make Your Idle Money Earn You Interest

Write the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Richmond, Virginia, for information concerning its certificates of deposit, so arranged that One Per Cent. may be collected every Four Months through your nearest bank or store. Our experience proves this form for savings to be the most satisfactory plan yet devised for deposits of \$100.00 or more.

Our Capital and Earned Surplus is

\$1,600,000

John B. Purcell, President.
Jno. M. Miller, Jr., Vice-Pres. Cashier.
Chas. R. Burnett, Asst. Cashier.
J. C. Joplin, Asst. Cashier.

- Michigan Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Mich. Bull. 250. Farm Department.
- Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Bull. 104. Pork production.
- Bull. 106. Investigation in Milk Production.
- Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo. Bull. 79. Green forage for hogs.
- Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb. Bull. 105. Growing Cattle in Western Nebraska.
- Press Bull. No. 28. Bunt or Stinking Smut of Wheat.
- New Hampshire Experiment Station, Durham, N. H. Bull. 135. The Respiration of Apples and Its Relation to Their Keeping.
- Bull. 136. The Gipsy and Brown Tail Moths.
- North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Bee Keeping in North Carolina.
- Division of Entomology. Circular 21. Erroneous Reports of Cotton. Boll-Weevil.
- New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Bull. 292. Carbonated Milk.
- Bull. 294. Analyzing Fertilizers.
- Bull. 295. Directors' Report for 1907.
- Bull. 296. Saving Old Orchards from Scale.
- Bull. 298. Distribution of Station Strawberries and Raspberries.
- Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O. Bull. 190. Evergreens, Their Uses and Culture.
- Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa. Bull. 85. Test of a Mechanical Cow Milker.
- Bull. 86. Miscible Oils. How to Make Them.
- Circular. Seed Corn.
- Purdue Experiment Station, Lafayette, Ind. Bull. 123. Commercial Melon Growing.
- Bull. 124. Results of Cooperative Tests of Varieties of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Soy Beans and Cowpeas.
- Rhode Island Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I. 20th Annual Report, 1907.
- South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C. The Williamson Plan in 1907.
- Texas Experiment Station, College Station, Texas. Bull. 98. Summary Texas Bulletins 1 to 94.
- Bull. 100. The Chemical Composition of Some Texas Soils.
- Bull. 101. Irish Potato Fertilizer Experiments.
- Virginia Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va. Bull. 175. Co-operative Tobacco Investigation.
- Virginia Weather Service, Richmond, Va. Report for March, 1908.
- Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis. 24th Annual Report, 1907.
- West Virginia Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va. Bull. 110. The Grape Vine Root Borer.

AGRICULTURAL

LIME.

PLAIN ROCK
OR
SHELL LIME
BAGS OR BULK

SPECIAL FINE HYDRATED LIME
FOR DRILLING.

If in the market for any grade and any quantity of

LAND LIME

Write for our price list and particulars

T. C. ANDREWS & CO., Inc.
NORFOLK, VA.

Now is Your Chance

—FOR—

CHEAP LIME

Owing to extreme dullness in the building lime trade we will make low prices on our regular run of kiln "rock" lime until fall.

We have a few car loads of screenings left unsold.

Tazewell White Lime Works
North Tazewell, Va.

TO INSURE A MAXIMUM

CORN YIELD

AND THE BEST RESULTS FROM THE SUCCEEDING CROP USE

BONE PHOSPHATE
22½ Per Cent. Phosphoric Acid, 4½ Per Cent. Ammonia.
(Guaranteed Analysis.)

A Pure Animal Bone Fertilizer
In the manufacture of which NO CHEMICALS are used.

Ton (2,000 pounds)..... \$ 28 50
Sack, 200 pounds..... \$ 3 00

RICHMOND ABATTOIR,
Box 207, Richmond, Virginia.
Offices: Sixth and Cary Streets.

Please mention the Southern Planter.



**Harness
with a Pull**

The load will follow the horse if traces, back strap, breeching and lines are kept soft and strong with

**EUREKA
Harness Oil**

Makes harness strong because it keeps it *alive*—prevents sweat and wet from rotting it—makes it look and wear like new. You ought to use it.

Made by

**STANDARD OIL CO.
(Incorporated)**

FARMERS

Insure Your Buildings, Live Stock, Produce, Etc., in Virginia Division FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

Best security. Property insured, \$500,000. Average cost per \$1,000 per year \$5.00. Territory limited to counties of Chesterfield, Amelia, Powhatan, Nettoyay, Dinwiddie, Prince George, Surry, Charles City, New Kent and James City. For plan and membership write to
**CHARLES N. FRIEND, General Agent,
Chester, Va.**
Organized January 9, 1899.

LEGGETT'S DUSTERS

Distributes Insecticides in dust form

Saving fruit and vegetable crops when other methods fail.

NO WATER TO HAUL.



LEGGETT'S CHAMPION DUSTER
The Champlon and Little Giant dust potatoes and tobacco as fast as you walk. These are the well-known Tobacco Dusting Machines.

THE BEETLE Potato Duster (Horse Power)
Dusts Four Rows.

Our illustrated Spray Calendar, giving concise information regarding Dusters and address of nearest dealer, mailed on request.

LEGGETT & BRO, 301 Pearl St., N. Y.

Be Your Own Doctor.

IN RAISING FARM PRODUCTS

By scientific use of your manures, using a table giving analyses of farm products and manures, and formulae showing how they are applied. Full crops guaranteed if followed. Write for particulars. Price, \$1.

W. W. HURT, Damascus, Va.

"BOB" SEEDS LECTURE

How God Made the Soil Fertile, For 25 cents, post-paid.
BIRMINGHAM, PA.

- Bull. 111. Bacteria in Milk and Artificial Refrigeration for Dairy-men.
 - Bull. 112. Experiments With Fertilizers.
 - Bull. 114. Commercial Fertilizers.
- West Virginia State Board of Agriculture. Report for the Quarter December 30, 1907. Report of the 15th Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.

WHY SHE BLUSHED.

The late Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, was somewhat deaf. Once while attending a banquet he was assigned to a young lady who did not know of his affliction. In consequence conversation was found to be somewhat difficult. In a burst of enthusiasm the young lady inquired, "Bishop, do you like bananas?"

At first the prelate did not reply, but upon the question being repeated he admitted confidentially, "I must say I still prefer the old-fashioned night-gown."

—May Lippincott's.

THE INFLUENCE OF FARM BUILDINGS ON FARM VALUES.

It is a fact that the value of a farm is affected to a greater degree by the kind of buildings upon it, than it is by the number of buildings.

One good building, well constructed and kept up is worth a half dozen poor ones, and will increase the market value of every acre of the farm. While poor buildings, or buildings in bad repair will depreciate the value of the best farm in the country:

It pays therefore to keep every building on the farm in first-class repair. Above all see that the roof is the best that can be got. Leaky roofs breed many ills—they are standing invitations to rust, rot, disease and decay. You can't hide a shoddy roof from a prospective buyer or the neighbor who keeps everything in tip-top shape.

If your roofs are not up to standard you should write to the Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., 626 S. Campbell Ave., Chicago, Ill., for free samples of their Vulcanite roofing and their valuable roof book wits full information on the cheapest, quickest and best way to settle the roofing question and thus increase the value of your farm.

Write today, mention this paper and the book will be sent free.

Notice the change in Thomas S. White's Berkshire advertisement. His farm is now ornamented with hundreds of Berkshires, scores upon scores of February and March pigs. The Grandees of the breed, nor do they come high like the Grandees of Foreign Blood when they offer their titles for "filthy lucre."

BUY YOUR CLOTHES BY MAIL



If you can't call on us in person. We maintain a MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT in charge of a man skilled in the line of interpreting orders by mail, with over 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in catering to the tastes and needs of our OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS. Our system of measurements is so simple that it's an easy matter to order; and we send goods anywhere on approval, which enables you to satisfy yourself about fit, quality and pattern before PAYING A PENNY ON THEM.

¶ A word from you will bring our NEW, HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED STYLE BOOK to your address, together with SAMPLES of many of our leading patterns in Suits; tape measure, etc. State whether MEN or BOYS' samples are wanted. ¶ EVERY GARMENT STRICTLY GUARANTEED.

¶ We handle the FINEST CLOTHES made in America, yet our prices are VERY LOW when you consider the quality.

MEN'S SUITS, \$12.50 Up.
BOYS' SUITS, \$3.50 Up.
BOYS' WASH SUITS, . 95 cts. Up.

¶ CLERICAL GARMENTS a Specialty.

O. H. BERRY & CO.
THE SOUTH'S LARGEST CLOTHIERY
RICHMOND, VA.

GOOD POSITIONS

Draughon gives contracts, backed by chain of 30 Colleges, \$300,000.00 capital, and 19 years' success, to secure positions under reasonable conditions or refund tuition.

BOOKKEEPING Draughon's competitors, by not accepting his proposition, concede that he teaches more Bookkeeping in THREE months than they do in SIX. Draughon can convince YOU.

SHORTHAND 75 per cent of the United States Court Reporters write the system of Shorthand Draughon teaches, because they know it is THE BEST. FOR FREE CATALOGUE and booklet "Why Learn Telegraphy?" which explain all, call on or write Jno. F. DRAUGHON, President

DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
(WE also teach BY MAIL)
Washington, Raleigh, Knoxville, or Atlanta.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS

UNIVERSAL HOVERS.

New idea machines. Hatches the largest and most vigorous chicks. Guaranteed. Recommended, used and endorsed by the Government Stations. Send for convincing fact circulars.

VIRGINIA POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,
Highland Park, Richmond, Va.
POULTRY SUPPLY DEALERS.

Northern Virginia Farms

Here Are a Few Bargains.

No. 132. Contains 50 acres of smooth, gently-rolling, fertile land divided into four fields; pure running stream running through the farm. The land is all in good state of cultivation; chocolate clay with stiff subsoil. The house is a comfortable 6-room dwelling, excellent well at the porch; stable, corn house, granary, all in good condition. Farm is situated in Loudoun County on a good level road, 2 1/4 miles from the station. Price, \$2,000.

No. 190. Consists of 210 acres, 186 acres cleared, 24 acres in timber; all good chocolate clay soil; fine for grass and grain of all kinds; situated in Loudoun County, 24 miles from Washington, three-quarters mile from macadam road leading into city. Land is a little rolling, but would be considered level; fenced into ten fields; water in all the fields, and the whole place is under good fence; six miles to railroad station, close to village with post-office, stores, shops, church, school and mill. Orchard consists of about 100 trees of different ages and kinds of fruit. The dwelling is an 8-room new frame house with a good tenant house; barn 16x24, stall for six horses, good granary, corn house, machine house and other small out-houses. Price, \$5,000.

No. 191. Consists of 475 acres, 300 acres cleared, the balance in wood land, part of it original growth oak and hickory. This land is all a heavy grass and grain soil, rolling enough to drain well; chocolate clay soil, fine for wheat and corn and permanent grazing. It has two small never-falling streams through it; fairly well fenced. The buildings are a little out of repair, but comfortable enough to live in. The farm has one 5-room house and one 6-room house, frame filled in with English brick; stable for six horses, and other small outbuildings. This is a property where, if a man is willing to dwell in a modest house, he can purchase at a bargain, make a most elegant and profitable estate; in an excellent section of Fairfax County, 20 miles from Washington, six miles from Herndon station. The land is in good condition and is making fine crops. The owner is old and wants to sell, and if it interests you, and you are ready to buy, do not delay. It can be bought on very easy terms. Price, \$8,000.

Farm No. 76. Contains 243 acres, 25 acres in good timber, balance is cleared and well fenced with wood and wire fences. This farm is one of the finest little farms in Loudoun County. Every field has been limed, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. It is natural bluegrass and clover land. Two-thirds of the land is now well set in clover and will yield enormous crops next year. The farm is situated on an elevated point, on rolling ground, with a fine view of the mountains on one side, and the other side is a beautiful stretch of cultivated lands. This farm is all smooth, free from stones and stumps, rolling enough to drain well, but would be considered comparatively level. The house is an 8-room house, perhaps 50 years old, but well preserved. Fine water. There are all the necessary outbuildings, in good condition. Horse barn with stalls for 10 horses and cattle barn with stalls for 25 head. Excellent orchard of all kinds of fruit. This farm is one mile from railroad station. Price, \$37.50 per acre.

Send for my new List.

WM. EADS MILLER, HERNDON, VA.

TWO MENSABHIBS (LADIES) IN INDIA.

Article No. 5. Benares, the Holy City.

"Traveller."

One of the most interesting places we visited whilst in India was Benares, the Holy City of the Hindus, situated on the banks of the sacred river Ganges, which at this point is broad and majestic.

Though Buddhism and Mahomedanism once flourished here, they have given place to the worship of Siva, and one can see here all the horrors of Hindu fanaticism, for Benares is the resort of thousands of pilgrims who come here to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges. At Mogul Sirai, the junction for Benares, five hundred pilgrims got on the train, crowded in like cattle, all eagerness to reach the Ganges. To see them immerse themselves in this sacred stream, we arose next morn at day-break, and went to the ghats, flights of steps, leading down to the water.

In the early dawn pilgrims were already making their way to the river to dip themselves at sunrise in its waters. Each carried a small brass water jug, in which to bring back some of the holy water to sprinkle the home, or to give as a priceless offering to friends not able to come themselves to the fountain source. We engaged a boat, and were rowed up and down the stream to watch the ever increasing throng of bathers. Along the river side, the native Hindu princes have built great palaces, where they come annually with a retinue of servants and a train of camels and elephants to purify themselves in the Ganges, to worship it and make offerings to it. On the very banks there are living ascetics with scarcely a covering over their heads who spend their lives in prayer and incantations. Charity is extended to all such who need have no concern about their material needs whilst seeking their spiritual welfare, as they consider it. The pilgrims also are fed.

Before the sun was fairly above the horizon, hundreds of the devout were bathing themselves, saying long prayers, and casting gifts on the waters. Parents submerged their little children and, indeed, it has only been of recent years that the custom of sacrificing the eldest born to the water has been abolished. The pilgrims, in their brilliant dresses, swaying their arms and chanting aloud, are a very curious sight.

From the river, we went to the Golden Temple, where we were utterly disgusted by the idolatry on all sides. We could scarcely thread our way to it through the loathsome alleys, where the elephant and monkey god, painted red, stared at us from every niche. Outside the temple women were selling yellow marigolds

Great Opportunity

190 acres in Herndon, Fairfax county, Va., a thriving town of 1,200 inhabitants, with 5 churches, 2 schools, stores, mills, etc.; three-quarters mile from railroad station and post-office; 6 trains daily; 27 miles to Washington, D. C. All the land lies within the town limits on one of the best macadam roads in the county. It is high and healthy, with a beautiful outlook, affording excellent building sites. One can live here and enjoy farm life and still enjoy the numerous benefits the town has to offer, and be in easy access of Washington, besides.

There are 30 acres in second growth timber. The balance is in a high state of cultivation and all has been sowed to grass with the exception of one field. Well fenced with wire and rails; watered by two springs; inexhaustible wells, wind power. The barns are well lighted and ventilated, modern and in excellent condition; stanchions for 60 cows and stalls for 9 horses. Good carriage house and a new 2-room tenant house. The buildings could not be built for less than \$3,000.

One could stock this place, put a tenant on it and make this a paying investment at once. It has been operated as an up-to-date dairy farm for several years, the cream bringing \$1 per gallon the year round. The owner wants to sell as she does not wish to engage in active business any longer.

Land is being bought up rapidly in this locality. New York and Pennsylvania families have just bought farms near this property and are making extensive improvements, and the house and grounds adjoining are considered one of the most beautiful around Herndon.

Will sell the 190 acres, with improvements, for \$12,000, \$4,000 down, balance to suit, or 100 acres, with improvements, for \$8,500, \$3,500 down, balance to suit.

Virginia Stock and Dairy Farms near Washington a specialty.

P. B. BUELL & SON,
Herndon, Va.

6000 Money-Making Farms for Sale in 14 States.



An endless variety in size, price and purpose; stock and tools included with many. "Strout's Catalogue No. 20," our new 216-page book of bargains, profusely illustrated, containing State Maps, reliable information of farming localities and traveling instructions to see properties, mailed FREE, if you mention this paper. We pay railroad fares.

E. A. STROUT CO.,
Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

Grain and Stock Farm of 107 acres. Productive soil, 10-room dwelling, large barn, granary, corn cribs, poultry houses, wood houses, etc. All in good repair. In elegant neighborhood, close church, school and store. Price \$3,000, \$1,200 cash, balance on easy terms. Great bargain. Will pay you to investigate. Only 3 1/2 hours from both Baltimore and Philadelphia. Catalogue free.

The J. W. Funk Co., Denton, Md.

VIRGINIA FARMS

\$3 PER ACRE AND UPWARDS.
Easy payments. Catalogue Free. Loans made on country Real Estate. GEORGE E. CRAWFORD & CO., 1009 East Main Street, Richmond, Va. Established 1875.

ATTENTION

HOMESEEEKERS AND INVESTORS.

I sell and exchange Virginia Real Estate of all classes, such as Grain, Dairy, Fruit, Stock, Truck, Poultry and Bluegrass Farms, Village Homes and Business Places of all classes. The reason I make a specialty of the two suburban counties—Loudoun and Fairfax—they offer the homeseekers more advantages combined than any country known to me. This fine portion of Virginia, extending from the national capital to the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is not only beautiful and healthy, but is very accessible to Washington and Alexandria cities by rail and pike, which gives all producers a fine home market.

My facilities for locating you in this section of Virginia are second to none. State what kind of property would interest you. I have a large number and great variety of properties, and can very likely suit you. New catalogue and map mailed free on request.

W. H. TAYLOR, Herndon, Va.



\$5 VIRGINIA FARMS. PER ACRE AND UP:

Full improvements, productive soil, abundant water, excellent climate—along the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Write to-day for handsome illustrated booklet and homeseekers rates. Free sites for new industries. Address G. B. WALL, Real Estate Agt., Dept. B., C. and O. Ry. Co., Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES

Four and a half miles from Salisbury, N. C., on macadam road; 100 acres good timber, will cut 3,000 cords of wood or half million feet of lumber and large amount of cord wood. Good soil, well watered and will make a first-class farm. Timber will more than pay for the land. First-class school and church on adjoining land. For price and terms, address

D. W. BURRIGHT, Salisbury, N. C.

IF YOU WISH TO LOCATE IN LOUDOUN COUNTY

SEND FOR

THE VIRGINIAN

Published By
DeL. S. CRITTENDEN,
Real Estate Broker,
ASHBURN, VA.

VIRGINIA FARMS.

MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS.

Free list on application. Agency established 1875. Address

W. A. PARSONS & CO.,
1527 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Opposite C. and O. Depot.

as offerings to the gods. In the court, the sacred bull wandered among the rich offerings of the princes. A priest, for a consideration, gave us a glimpse of the shrine, which was dirty and greasy. In front of Ana Puena, supplier of foods, there was a crowd of beggars waiting for a dole of grain. There was no gleam of light in all this darkness. The worshippers had excited, evil faces, and we fled away as soon as we could to get a breath of pure air.

The monkey temple, so-called by foreigners on account of the number of monkeys who inhabit the trees near by, is, at least, clean. It is sacred to Durga, the terrific form of Siva's wife who is supposed to delight in destruction, consequently, bloody sacrifices of goats are made to her here. In fact the Hindu religion has but little to recommend it, although it teaches one supreme spiritual being who pervades all things—Brahma, who is worshipped in the trinity of Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver, and Siva, the Destroyer. These, with their wives and attendant deities, are worshipped in hideous superstition and ignorance.

Brahma is represented with four heads and four arms, in which he holds a portion of the Veda, a spoon for lustral observations, a rosary, and a vessel of lustral water.

Sara-Swati, his wife, rides a peacock and carries a musical instrument. She is the goddess of music, speech, the arts, and literature. The sin of lying may be expiated by offerings made to her.

Vishnu holds a quail in one hand, a conch shell in another, a mace in a third, and the lotus flower in the fourth. He has nine incarnations, including Buddha and Krishna. The latter is the god of the lower classes, having been brought up amongst the peasants. He is painted blue and stands on a snake, with his left hand holding its body, and a lotus in his right. Sometimes he is playing a flute. The adoption of Buddha as one incarnation is a compromise with Buddhism. Devotion to Vishnu is the most popular form of the Hindu religion in India. He is said to have descended to earth to deliver man from the threefold miseries of life: First, lust, anger and avarice. Second, Beasts snakes and evil men. Third, Demons. Vishnu's wife, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and beauty, sprang from the foam of the ocean, a second Aphrodite.

Siva, the great god, holds in his four hands a trident, an antelope, a noose for binding his enemies, and a kind of drum. He wears a tiger skin around his loins, and is worshipped in the form of a bull. As the Destroyer, he haunts cemeteries and burying grounds. His wife, Kall the Terrible, has to be propitiated by sacrifices.

The Hindu philosophy is metaphy-

Farm Bargains

a. 200 acres fine red land, with good clay subsoil, in good state of cultivation; well watered improved by 9-room frame house recently overhauled, in excellent condition; good barns and other buildings for 45 head cattle; tenant house, etc.; near Herndon, the great dairy town of Northern Virginia; within 25 miles of Washington. Only \$8,000, cash \$5,500, balance to suit.

b. 300 acres splendid bluegrass land in Loudoun county. No better farm in county or State. Good brick house; stone barn for 10 horses; dairy barn, 65 head; 4 tenant houses, other buildings; only 2 1/4 miles from good railroad village; very convenient to Washington. Farm well watered and in fine state of cultivation. Price \$75 per acre and worth \$100.

c. 335 acre bluegrass stock farm, 8 miles from railroad, in Loudoun county; excellent land; well watered; 12-room brick house; good barn and other buildings. To be sold at once to close estate; \$9,000, one-third cash. CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON, Northern Virginia Properties, Herndon, Va.

FARMS For Sale.

If you want a farm to raise grass, grain, stock, fruit or tobacco, buy from us. Chocolate soil with red subsoil. Address

W. W. BARNES & CO.,
LAND AND TIMBER AGENTS,
Amelia Courthouse, Va.

COUNTRY HOMES IN VIRGINIA.

1. A grand old place in a noted and picturesque region; 1,314 acres, part timber, part cleared; commodious brick dwelling, some modern improvements; extended, well-shaded lawns; flower gardens; large orchards; barns and tenant houses; glorious view; perfect environment; 2 one mile from station, five miles from a city of 10,000 inhabitants. Price, \$65,000.

2. A choice home in a select neighborhood; 650 acres, arable in part and well timbered; very attractive 11-room residence, with modern equipment. Great bargain; \$17,500.

A full description of these and other properties sent upon application.

H. W. HILLEARY & CO.,
Charlottesville, Va.

Virginia Farms

Handsome Country Homes and High-Grade Farm Lands a Specialty.

J. E. WHITE, "THE LAND MAN,"
Charlottesville, Va.

"In the Green Fields of Virginia."

Homes for all; health for all; happiness and independence for all. All sizes of farms at corresponding prices, but ALL reasonable.

MACON & CO., ORANGE, VA.

**TWO THOUSAND
Maryland,
Virginia**

Stock, Dairy, Fruit, Business Farms.
Suit all requirements. Don't buy until you have seen our list, which includes the finest farms in this section. State wants.

SOULE, Washington, D. C.

THE PENINSULA SECTION

The Peninsula offers equally as good, if not better, advantages to the farmer than any other section of Virginia. Write us for information.

PIEDMONT AND TIDEWATER LAND COMPANY (Inc.),
Box P, Williamsburg, Va.

Old Virginia Farms.

Climate and Productiveness unequalled. Largest sale list in State. For full particulars and Free Catalogue address

CASSELMAN & COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VA.

Virginia Farms

MOST SELECT LIST, and in all sections of the State.

FREE CATALOGUE.

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc.

Richmond, Va

Maryland and Virginia Farms.

Stock, dairy, grain, bluegrass, fruit, truck, poultry and Tidewater farms, in any section of either State. Your requirements fully met. The best opportunities on the market offered for your consideration. Catalogue free.

N. L. SANBURY, 719 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

Mill for Sale.

Up to date, 36-barrel- water-power, roller mill and saw mill, in good grain section, close to schools, good brick dwelling, garden and spring. Will be sold cheap.

Dixon Bros., Lexington, Va.

Farms, Orchards, Timber.

Cotton Lands in Virginia and the South
ALBEMARLE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY, Charlottesville, Va.

VIRGINIA FARMS

Farms of any size with improvements. Prices in reach of all. Free list.
PORTER & GATES, Louisa, Va.

DAISY FLY KILLER



placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers or sent prepaid for 20 cents.
HAROLD SOMERS
149 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

sical. The theory of the transmigration of souls arises from the belief that evil proceeds from the antecedent evil and the penalty must be paid in succeeding existences. The Hindu's object is to get rid of these perpetual transmigrations, and to live in heaven with one personal God. To this end, he invokes offerings to the gods, refrains from killing animals, gives to the priests and does penance, even to bodily torture. His religion consists of little more than the fear of demons, and of loss of caste. Great care is taken to preserve caste. Bathing in holy water is supposed to have great efficacy in doing this, and in cleansing the soul from impurities.

We did not devote our whole time to religion whilst in Benares, but visited the bazaars and other conventional sights of the city. Benares is famous for its beaten brass, done in deep repousee, with figures of idols and animals on it. While we were looking at this brass work, I was taken with a hemorrhage from the nose, brought on by excessive heat, and a boy brought me water in such an exquisite ablution bowl with elephants and palm trees beaten on it that we bought a tea table from him in gratitude.

As we drove past the Government House, we saw the Maharaja of Mysore, proudest, richest and showiest of a race that would sacrifice their life for a lavish outward display. He was in an open landau, drawn by four Arabian horses, and his household troops, in brilliant uniforms, accompanying him.

We did not tarry long in Benares, but took the first train away. When our bill came, there was a charge of twenty-one rupees (about \$7 of our money) for livery. We sent for the clerk to ask what he meant by bringing such a charge against us when we had not been at the hotel a full day. After some hesitation, he said he supposed there must be some mistake—that our guide had told him we were rich and did not care what we paid for anything. We assured him this was a great mistake, and compromised the matter by paying him fourteen rupees.

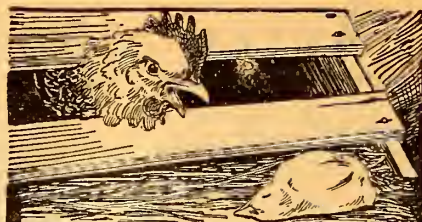
WHY HE MARRIED AGAIN.

An Ohio lawyer tells of a client of his—a German farmer, a hard-working, plain, blunt man—who lost his wife not long ago. The lawyer had sought him out to express his sympathy; but to his consternation the Teuton laconically observed:

"But I am again married."
"You don't tell me!" exclaimed the legal light. "Why, it has been but a week or two since you buried your wife!"

"Dot's so, my frient; but she is as dead as effer she vill be."

May Lippincott's.



DEAD CHICKS



Does each morning's visit to the henery show a dead chick here and there—more to-day than yesterday? It's the lice—and now is the time to work if you wish to save even a fraction of your promising brood. Ask your dealer for a can of

**INSTANT
LOUSE KILLER**



Dust it over each mother hen and each individual chick and you will find no more dead chicks from lice. Instant Louse Killer, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) also destroys lice on horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on melon, squash and cucumber vines, slugs on rose bushes, and is besides a valuable disinfectant and deodorizer. It comes in shaker-top cans and may be used winter and summer alike. Look for the word "Instant" on the can, as there are many imitations.

Sold on a written guarantee.

1 lb. 25c. } Except in Canada
3 lbs. 60c. } and extreme West and South.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid, for 35c.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.



SAMPLE FREE

You have been fooled enough with worthless Lice Powders. Try the Best at our expense.

Conkey's Lice Powder

Kills instantly and is harmless to the fowl. Send 5 cents for postage and get sample and also Valuable Poultry Book FREE.

THE G. E. CONKEY CO.
428 OTTAWA BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO



ONSTAD'S "ONE APPLICATION CURES" LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES

GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS
THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO.
Key Street Indianapolis, Ind.



Health for the Horse

Loosen up his hide and his intestinal system, purify his blood, drive out the worms, give him an appetite and power to digest and get the full value of all his feed. You can do all this by the systematic use of

PRUSSIAN HORSE TONIC

and have your horses strong, healthy and high strung. Mix with feed. Only a small quantity required. 1,200 measures in the big pail. Price only \$3.50 prepaid.

Ask your dealer for the standard remedies,

- Prussian Spavin Remedy
- Prussian Heave Powders
- Prussian Worm Powders
- Prussian Gall Salve

Write us what stock you own and we will send you our Horseman's Hand Book Free. Write today.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO.
St. Paul, Minn.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays Pain
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 109 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass



DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strong recommends. \$1.00 per can, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. **The Newton Remedy Co**
Tolcdo, Ohio.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.
BEEF PIE.

Should your family tire of the constant beef diet and sigh for variety, which is almost impossible at this season, try giving them their roast beef in a pie. Slice it after it is cold. Line a deep dish with rich crust; arrange the slices nicely in the pan; put a layer of sliced, hard-boiled egg on this, then peper, salt and a pinch of sage or thyme, and small pieces of butter about; now cover it with a stock in which you have boiled the bones or with water and sprinkle flour over this for thickening; put on your top crust and bake until the crust is thoroughly done top and bottom.

BREADED EGGS.

Break ten eggs and beat the whites and yolks separately. Soak a cup of finely crumbled stale bread in a cup of milk for an hour, mix it in with the yolks, then mix in the whites; stir lightly and pour into a hot granite pan, tin is too thin, in which you have a heaping tablespoon of butter sizzling hot. Let the eggs cook a few minutes and then stir until they are done. Just before taking off, add pepper and salt. Serve with curled parsley as a garnish.

BEEF SOUP.

Boil a ten-cent shin in a gallon of water slowly for two hours. Put into a pan a piece of butter and fry in it a sliced onion, then add a can of tomatoes cook until the tomatoes are soft; add them to the soup with four chopped Irish potatoes and a handful of butterbeans. Half hour before dinner, turn into it a can of corn; season with pepper, salt and thyme; thicken with flour.

MOLASSES PIE.

If you can get the cane syrup for these pies they are much better. Measure three cups of molasses; beat into it the yolks of four eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of flour, half cup of butter; season with lemon and bake in rich pastry. When they are cold, beat the whites of the eggs with a cup of sugar and spread them over the top—brown slowly. Serve cold.

WHITE CAKE.

Take whites of eight eggs beaten dry; three cups of sugar, four cups of flour, a cup and a half of milk, one cup of butter, one teaspoon of soda, and two of cream tartar; cream the butter and sugar together, add the milk; sift the flour three times with the soda and cream tartar in it then stir it in with the eggs alternately, beat hard for a moment and bake in a loaf; frost with two cups of sugar, boiled until it balls in cold water. Pour it slowly over the white of one egg beaten well for a few minutes and spread over the cake.

RHUBARB PIE.

Skin the rhubarb stalks and cut in to short lengths. Scald the pieces in

You Can't Talk it too strong. What?

Gombault's

Gaustic Balsam

As a Liniment

For the Human Body

Springfield, O., Sept. 19, 1904.

Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.—Lewis Eveslizer, Urbana, R. F. D., a farmer, had a bad cancer on back of his hand. When I first saw it he was on his way to have his hand amputated. I persuaded him to first try GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, which he did, and on second application could rest well at night—the first for weeks. In less than three months he was at work on the farm. He will certify to this statement over his signature. Then Mr. Jenkins, storekeeper and postmaster at Seth, O., had a bad cancer on his cheek-bone. I saw him at a grange meeting and told him to use CAUSTIC BALSAM twice a day, rubbing it in for five or ten minutes. In three months it was healed over and is now all sound. These two are all that I have the address of just now. I have had CAUSTIC BALSAM used on old shin sores. One man had walked with crutches for more than a year, and several pieces of bone had come out. I persuaded him to try CAUSTIC BALSAM, and today you would not know he was ever lame. Then, it is a sure cure for piles, using it with sweet oil. I could tell of dozens of cases where I have induced different ones to use CAUSTIC BALSAM. I have been the means of more than fifty bottles being bought, because I know just what it will do. You can't talk it up strong enough. I wish you success.

R. L. HOLMAN,

In charge Co-operative Work of Ohio State Grange.

Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet H.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

Free Veterinary Book

Be your own horse doctor. Book enables you to cure all the common ailments, curb, splint, spavin, lameness, etc. Prepared by the makers of

Tuttle's Elixir



The world's greatest horse remedy. \$100 reward for failure to cure above diseases where cure is possible. Write for the book. Postage 2c. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 75 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.



HORSES Going Blind. Harry Co., Iowa City, Ia. Can cure.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

Cheerful Chickens



Nature intended the hen to make her own living, hence she cannot possibly be healthful, happy and prolific in confinement unless bodily functions operate in nature's own way.

Therefore "Cheerful Chickens" and a full egg basket are possible only when the hen is taken back to nature by a common-sense method of feeding.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-GE-A

gets at the bottom of the poultryman's troubles by creating and maintaining an absolutely healthful condition of fowls in confinement. It contains the bitter tonics to aid digestion, iron to make good blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter.

It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and by aiding the hen to assimilate the food, it makes abundance of eggs. Poultry Pan-a-ge-a possesses a germicidal principle which makes it specially useful in preventing disease. Endorsed by leading poultry associations and sold on a written guarantee. Costs a penny a day for 30 hens.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express, 40c
5 lbs. 60c;
12 lbs. \$1.25
25 lb. pack, \$2.50

Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Send 2c postage for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

KILLS THE WORM AS WELL AS THE GERM



TC. HACKETT
REGISTERED HILLSBORO, MD.

THE NEW WAY.

An Article of the Highest Merit.

Correspondence from the jobbing trade solicited. Dealers supplied at present by Griffith & Turner Company, Baltimore, Md.; Lowry Drug Company, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga. Sample by mail 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Fruit Trees, etc. Strawberry Plants, \$1.75 per 1,000 in 5,000 lots or over; Trees, 8c. each. Send for free catalogue. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, East Chattanooga, Tenn.

syrup until they can be pierced with a straw. When nearly cold, put into a plate lined with rich pastry. Grate lemon rind over and put a tablespoon of butter in each plate; sift a little flour over it and put on a top crust. Bake brown and serve cold.

GOOSEBERRY PIE.

Top and tail the berries; weigh them and allow one pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. Cook until they begin to jelly and spread on crusts already baked. Serve with whipped cream. If you add a pinch of soda to each pound it will take off the keenness of the acid and take somewhat less sugar.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.

Make a rich biscuit dough. Roll it about a quarter of an inch thick and cut into pieces about eight to ten inches. Pile two or three of these on each other and bake until thoroughly done. While they are hot, lift them apart and butter generously. Crush the berries and sweeten them. Put a thick layer between the crusts and pile whipped cream over it. Serve at once. If you will use sliced bananas instead of the strawberries the effect is almost as good.

TYLER PUDDING.

These are old-fashioned, but they are the best of all the puddings. One cup of butter, one cup of cream or rich milk, four eggs beaten separately, three cups of sugar; season with nutmeg and lemon extract (if you can find any lemon extract fit to use; I have been unable to get any for a year). Beat it altogether, adding the whites last, and bake in rich pastry.

CARAVEN.

CENTRAL ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT.

The present scholastic year will close on the 12th of May with the following program:

Saturday evening, May 9th, a reception will be given by the students at the Academy building.

Annual Sermon will be preached in the auditorium of the M. E. Church by Rev. R. C. Craven, of Henderson, N. C.

On Monday morning, May 11th Dr. W. I. Cranford, Professor of Philosophy at Trinity College, will deliver the annual address in the college auditorium.

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a declamation contest in the town hall for a gold medal to be given to the most successful speaker.

On Tuesday May 12th there will be held in the open air on the Central Academy campus, an all day Farmers' institute.

THE WAY OF IT.

"Pa, tell me how you first met ma," requested Gunson, Jr.

"I didn't meet her, son," replied Gunson, Sr. "She overtook me."

—March Lippincott's.

DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who use the Cooper Dips have healthier animals—get more wool and better prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips.

COOPER'S POWDER DIP

The leading sheep dip for 65 years. Used on over 250 million sheep every year. Kills ticks, lice, nits and eggs in one dipping. Does not stain the wool, but increases the yield and improves the quality. Price—25 gal. pkt. 50c; 100 gal. pkt. \$2.00.

COOPER'S FLUID DIP

For all animals. A highly concentrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvelous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip—no sediment. Goes farther than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive remedy for scab, mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, eczema, sores, lites, stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting. Price—Qt. can 60c; 1/2 gal. can \$1.00; 1 gal. can \$1.75; 5 gal. can \$8.50.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and Hogs. These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose—one tablet for lamb or sheep; two for sheep or hogs; three for horses and cattle. Price—10 tablets 20c postpaid; box of 100 tablets \$1.50 postpaid.

COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of Mange and Ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals for show. Price—Quart can \$1.00; gal. can \$3.00.

COOPER'S TREE SPRAY

Fluids V1 Winter and V2 Summer have caused a revolution in tree spraying. These new and scientifically prepared spray fluids stand alone for the absolute destruction of all living insects, eggs, fungi, etc. One gallon makes 100 gallons of wash. Price—Gallon can, \$3.00.

WHERE THERE IS NO DEALER

If you live where there is no dealer who can supply you with the Cooper preparations, order from Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois St., Chicago, and deduct 10% from any of above prices (Worm Tablets excepted) for freight account.

G. A. KELLY CO., Pittsburg, Pa.,
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., or
Wm. Cooper & Nephews, 177 Illinois Street, Chicago

KILL THE LICE



and mites on your CHICKENS with

PRUSSIAN LICE POWDER

Sure Death to Lice and Vermin

They can't live where it is. Easy to apply. Dust it in

"Killed every louse in my flock of 250 hens."—D. Perry, Monroe, Wis.

Price 25 and 50c a Pkg. By mail, 40 and 70c
PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

HAAS-OLEUM

COAL TAR DISINFECTANT AND Sheep, Hog and Cattle Dip

None Better. Gallons, \$1.25. 5 gal. Cans, \$5.00. Special prices in barrel lots. Use HAAS' HOG REMEDY, standard of America for 30 years. 25 lb. Cans, \$6.75. 12 1/2 lb. Cans, \$3.75. Send for free "HOG LOGY," expert treatise on swine-raising.

Free goods to cover transportation charges.
DR. JOS. HAAS REMEDY CO.,
112 So. Penna st. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

5-10-'06. Epworth, N. C.

Dear Sir—Hawks visited my chickens every day. After using your Chicken Powder they came no more.

Yours truly, J. B. PITTMAN.
7-30-'06. Massaponax, Va.

Dear Sir—I have tested your sample of Macnair's Chicken Powder and found it a safe and reliable tonic, as well as a sure cure for cholera.

Very respectfully,

FRED NUSSEY.
"Hawk" The
Barnyard Robber.

Cock of the Walk.

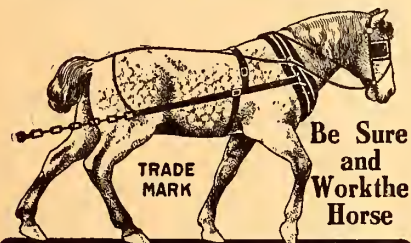


I take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my children on them, too. Look at me and observe the hawk. Cock a doodle doo.

Died after eating a chick of that old rooster, which had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powders. Alas!

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER
Kills Hawks, Cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abundance of eggs. Sample package, including postage, 25 cents.

W. H. MACNAIR, TARBORO, N. C.



Be Sure
and
Work the
Horse

HE CAN WORK EVERY DAY

If you use Bickmore's Gall Cure your teams can work right along and be cured of Saddle and Harness Galls, Chafes, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. while in harness. The more work the quicker the cure.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

Is the standard Remedy for all these and similar troubles. Is excellent for Mange and Sore Teats in cows. Above trade mark is on every box of Genuine Bickmore's Gall Cure. For sale by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Horse Book every farmer should read free.
Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 935, Old Town, Maine.

HEAVES CURED! A remedy for lung, throat and wind troubles. Cures Heaves, Coughs, Distemper and Indigestion. Veterinarians use and recommend.



HEAVES

PRUSSIAN HEAVE POWDERS

Druggists will get them Price 50c at dealer, 60c by mail. Send for Free book.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Shiawassee Co., Mich., Nov. 25, '07.

I enjoy the Southern Planter very much and although I live in a foreign State, I get lots of help from it, and should miss it very much.

WILLIAM COX.

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Coursing blood and the call of the outdoor world! Only the very brightest of fiction can now hold the interest—such a story, for instance, as the complete novel in the May *Lippincott's*: "The Pirate of Alastair." Rupert Sargent Holland, the author, will be pleasantly remembered as the writer of that clever book, "The Count at Harvard." He has invested his new tale with a healthful outdoor atmosphere. You will feel that you too would like to be on that remote corner of the Maine coast, taking part in such stirring adventures as befell Felix Selden.

Lippincott's always excels in the matter of short stories, and this month is no exception to the rule. Dorothea Deakin, creator of "Georgie," contributes a blithesome tale called "The Serpent's Tooth," which contains a lesson for a certain class of mothers who would do well to take it to heart. Thomas L. Masson's story, "A Man's Game," shows the humorous touch and the keen knowledge of human nature which have earned this author his reputation as one of our foremost humorists. "Helen's First Sunday," by George Herbert Clarke, is a dainty little tale apropos of Decoration Day. "Patience Fessenden's Scandalous Story," by Janet Garth, and "The Bed of Procrustes," by Jane Belfield, are also worthy of special mention.

An article of decided importance to the literary world is "The Tragic End of Guy de Maupassant," by Albert Schinz. There has always been considerable mystery anent the last days of this famous French writer, and now for the first time for many it is cleared up. The third of Joseph M. Rogers's remarkable series of articles on "Educating Our Boys" deals with "Athletics and Sentiment." It is perhaps the most important of all—as you may agree when you read it. Other notable papers in the number are "Going to the Dogs," by Clifford Howard; "The Benefaction of Tuberculosis," by John Stone; "Co-operation," by Ellis O. Jones; "The Passing of the Home," by Minna Thomas Antrim; and "The Summons of Spring," by Edwin L. Sabin.

In addition to the foregoing, there are a number of charming poems and the sixteen-page humorous section, "Walnuts and Wine," devoted to original jokes, jingles, and anecdotes. The May *Lippincott's* should be a "winner."

Big boys and little—their sisters, their cousins, their mothers and their aunts, too—who are reading "Three Years Behind the Guns" will find in their May *St. Nicholas* a thrilling and vivid picture of the battle of Manila Bay. That big boys are reading these "true chronicles of a 'diddy-box'" is interestingly shown by the following letter, from a young *St. Nicholas* read-

"RARVA"

MEAT MEAL

(85 Per Cent. Protein, 7 Per Cent. Fat)

Is a Poultry Food that is Economic, Clean, Pure. A sure egg producer and meat builder.

The Food to Feed to Force the Early Broiler.

Sample on Request.

SACK 100 POUNDS \$3.00.

RICHMOND ABATTOIR

Box 267, Department M, Richmond, Virginia.

Offices: Sixth and Cary Streets. Send for the "RARVA" Booklet.

COW PEAS

ALL VARIETIES

SOY OR SOJA BEANS, BUCKWHEAT, MILLET, CANE SEED, BLACKEYE PEAS, WHIPPOWILL PEAS.

Send us your orders and get lowest prices. In ordering from Richmond you get low rates of freight.

Highest market price paid for Wool and only deduct freight charges.

WALLERSTEIN PRODUCE CO.,
Richmond, Va.

COW PEAS

AND

SOJA BEANS

We are headquarters. Nothing better for hay and fertilizing purposes. Write for prices on any quantity. Free Bulletin on the "Cow Pea" and catalogue "1" on request.

HICKORY SEED CO.,
Hickory, N. C.

Cow Peas. Wood's Seeds.

We are headquarters for all Farm Seeds—Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Millets, Sorghums, Ensilage Corn, Crimson Clover, etc. prices quoted on request.

Write for prices and Wood's Crop Special, giving interesting information about Farm Seeds. Mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

SEEDSMEN, . . RICHMOND, VA.

SEED IRISH POTATOES

Moss' Red Prolifics, the only strictly Southern potato in existence, with long stems feeding far and deep; it withstands droughts, yielding immense crops on moderately rich land with fertilizer or manure. Never rots unless allowed to freeze. Save your own seed, it having reproduced itself for 27 years in Virginia. Planting season from June 1st to July 1st. One dollar per bushel. Special rates on quantities. I am never without potatoes, why should you be?

G. W. MOSS, GUINEYS, VA.

SEND YOUR ORDER FOR

SEEDS

TO

DIGGS & BEADLES

THE SEED MERCHANTS

1709 East Franklin Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

We are headquarters for superior seeds of all kinds—Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass and Grain Seeds, Cow Peas, Field Beans, Millets, Sorghums, Fertilizers, Poultry Foods, etc. Your correspondence solicited. Write for our Free Catalogue.

H. G. Carter. W. J. Carter.

H. G. CARTER & CO.,

Successors to
F. H. DEANE & CO.
Dealers in

**HAY, GRAIN, MILL-FEED
AND FLOUR.**

1105 East Cary Street,
RICHMOND, VA.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

Reasonable Rates in Large Lots.
For prices and variety apply

J. S. LINTHICUM,

Welhams, - - Md.

HOLLY GROVE POULTRY FARM

Headquarters for
Standard Bred
Silver L. Wyandottes.
Eggs now at "panic
prices"—\$1 for 13; \$2
for 30. I have shipped
eggs for hatching every
season since 1882.
Business Motto: The
Golden Rule.
Circulars Mailed Free.
S. P. YODER,
Denbigh, Va.



Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

er—one of many similar ones—received recently in the office of *St. Nicholas*:

I have a brother who is in the navy. He is going to San Francisco with the fleet and is on the Flagship Connecticut. Lots of times I hear my father cough and say, "I think it is about time for another number of *St. Nicholas* to come. I want to read another chapter of "Three Years Behind the Guns," for it makes me understand how our boy is living." He is very fond of reading, especially in bed at night, which he says is bad for boys, but good for men if they can't sleep. The night that *St. Nicholas* arrives his light burns longer than ever, and in the morning we find a copy of *St. Nicholas* on the chair near his bed. At breakfast he tells us about interesting things. Once it was about balloons, and last time it was about "Dogs on the Battlefield." When we read *St. Nicholas* we find the very things he told us. I forgot to say that he is a clergyman, and once when he was preaching I heard him tell about something I know he read in *St. Nicholas*. We all think the best stories come when *St. Nicholas* arrives.

The May *St. Nicholas* is decidedly a spring issue, with the spirit of spring dominating all its pages, and for frontispiece the charming picture, "A Little Queen o' May."

SADDEST OF THE SAD.

"T is sad, when you must borrow cash,
To find your friend won't lend it;
To be in jail for taking graft,
And can't get out to spend it.
"T is sad to walk where peaches grow,
And be too short to reach them;
To world-awakening sermons write,
And not be asked to preach them.
"T is sad to learn a scandal, through
A key-hole, so can't tell it.
To read the joke you called your own,
Before you'd time to sell it.
But this is far the saddest fate
The sun will ever shine on:
To be a vine and want to twine,
And have no oak to twine on.
—March Lippincott's

A TOKEN OF APPRECIATION.

In order to favor many out of work or short of cash by reason of late money panic, and as a token of appreciation for the liberal patronage which brought eighty-five thousand nine hundred four dollars eighty-five cents (\$85,904.85) net profits to Draughon's 30 Business Colleges during the past four years, Draughon's College, Washington and Nashville, are now offering, for a limited time, \$50 scholarship for \$25. See further particulars elsewhere in this paper.

Hanover Co., Va., Nov. 30, '07.

We read and appreciate the Southern Planter very much. It is great help to us in our farm work.

G. H. GRUNWELL.

PLANT

THE NEW "WARD" BLACKBERRY.

I offer for spring of 1908, strong, No. 1 Plants at \$2 per 100 No. 2 at \$1.50 per 100. Send for descriptive circular of the Ward.

Full line of Fruits Trees and Small Fruit at planters' prices. Send for price list.

FRED SHOOSMITH, HOYT, PA.

"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

E. B. Thompson's celebrated strain. Bred for high quality, not quantity. My winning at Virginia Poultry Association Show, Richmond, prove it. First and third prize Cock, first and third prize Hen, and first prize Pen and Association's special for best display in Barred Rocks. My birds cannot be excelled in egg production, size, vigor and beauty. Grand yards mated for 1908 egg season. They will produce results that will please you. Eggs from all yards, \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address **LESLIE H. McCUE, Box 4, Afton, Va.**

EGGS! EGGS!

For May and June delivery from Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 for 15, \$1.50 for 30; B. B. Game Bantams, \$1 for 18; White African Guineas, \$1 for 18; White Holland and M. B. Turkeys, \$2.25 for 9. Turkey Eggs 15 cents apiece after 25th of May. Strictly fresh. These are the ones that insure a good hatch. Satisfaction guaranteed by **BLUE HILL POULTRY YARDS, R. F. D. No. 1, Somerset, Orange County, Va.**

VALLEY FARM BARRED ROCKS AND S. C. B. LEGHORNS

Fertility unusually strong this year. Circular free.

**CHARLES C. WINE,
Mt. Sidney, Va.**

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Fine large fowls, correct in plumage, crossed with prize-winners of Thompson and Bradley strains. Yearling Hens, \$1.50; 10-Months Pullets, \$1.25; Eggs, \$1 per sitting, \$1.50 per two.

Imperial Pekin Ducks—Eggs, \$1 per sitting; \$1.50 for two.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, National strain, unusually fine this year, beautiful plumage. Eggs, \$3 per dozen. Orders filled promptly.

Mrs. R. E. WILHOIT, Somerset, Va.

DeWITT'S FINE POULTRY CATALOG.

Sixty varieties of Pure-Bred Poultry. Illustrated. Prices of stock and eggs upon request. Catalogue 10 cents, redeemable on first order.

**DeWITT POULTRY FARM,
Highland Park, Richmond, Va.**

Please mention The Southern Planter.

Eggs For Hatching

From winners at Virginia State Fair and Virginia Poultry Association. Only raise the

WHITE WYANDOTTE

and guarantee good hatches and fertility—\$1.25 for 15, \$2 for 30, \$5 for 100.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCK

Eggs, from winners at Jamestown and Richmond shows, 20 cents each.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR,

Hickory Bottom Poultry Farm,
Negrofoot, Va.

R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

Golden Wyandottes.

A Specialty.
Pure bred, strong, vigorous stock, bred for winter layers.
Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100.
Miss Katie Thompson,
Route 3, Manassas, Virginia.



WHITE WYANDOTTES

Exclusively.—Bred for Busine

As well as standard qualities. Will please the farmer as well as the fancier. Eggs from choice pens, 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

J. H. YODER, DENBIGH, VA.

Carolina Poultry Farm

C. H. PETTIGREW, Proprietor,
Route 5, Reidsville, N. C.

Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Single Comb White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Single Comb Black Minorcas.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

S. and R. C. R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Eggs for hatching \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30; \$2.75 for 50; \$5 for 100.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY FARMS,

J. B. Coffman & Sons,
Props., Dayton, Va.



EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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

All Pens headed by High-Scoring Birds second to none.
Price—\$1 for 15, \$5 per 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half price.

SOME NICE COCKERELS OF THE DIFFERENT BREEDS FOR SALE.
Will exchange Eggs for Cow Peas, two sittings per bushel.

OAKLAND POULTRY FARM,
C. J. Warner, Manager, Ruffin, N. C.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

One piece garments are greatly in demand just now and are both so pretty and so simple that their popularity is well deserved. This nightgown is tucked over the shoulders to make becoming and comfortable fullness and is exceedingly graceful and attractive as well as eminently simple. It can be made from batiste, lawn, cambric or any similar material and is peculiarly well adapted to the wide lingerie fabrics that can be cut with few joinings. The neck edge is finished with beading, which is drawn up by means of ribbon to regulate the size, and the sleeves can be left straight at their lower edges or curved as preferred.

The gown is cut in one piece and the only seams are those at the under arm and sleeve edges. The tucks are laid on indicated lines and beading finishes the neck. Whether the sleeves are left straight or curved their edges can be finished with frills of either lace or embroidery.



5902 One-Piece Night-Gown,
Small, Medium, Large.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 1-4 yards 36 or 3 1-4 yards 44 inches wide with 2 3-4 yards of beading, 2 yards of narrow, 2 yards of wide lace.

The pattern 5902 is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, Richmond, 1908.



Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards,
Box 287, Richmond, Va.

L. Davenport Williams, Prop. and Supt.

Mem. Am. Leghorn Club,
Mem. Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club,
Mem. Va. Poultry Asso.

At Richmond, January 9-15 (Judge, Wittman), 1st Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet; 3 specials, including 2 silver cups for best display in class offered by Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Virginia breeders. At Jamestown, 4th pen, 6th Cockerel on immature birds. Also highest awards Va. State Fair and Richmond, 1906. EGGS from exhibition matings, both pullet and cockerel line, \$3 per 15, \$5 for 30, \$7 for 50, \$10 for 75, \$12 for 100. From utility matings, \$1 per 15, \$6 for 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or number of eggs duplicated at half price. Stock for sale at all times.

BLACK'S

BLACK LANGSHANS



Are the leading Langshans in the South.

Improve your flock this season with blood from this noted strain.

Bred for all standard requirements, combined with superior egg production.

Choice Birds for Sale.
Eggs \$2 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$10 per 100. Send for descriptive circular and show record.

A. M. BLACK, Tazewell, Va.

Poplar Hill Poultry Farm

Dr. H. H. LEE,
Prop., R. F. D. 4,
Lexington, Va.
Breeder and shipper of Silver Laced Wyandottes. Fresh

eggs for hatching \$1 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$10 per 100. Send for descriptive circular and show record.

Stock for sale at present.



Please mention the Southern Planter.

**ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
RHODE ISLAND REDS
AND
BUFF ORPINGTONS.**

A special bargain in young high-class breeding Hens. Having hatched all the chicks I need for my own use, I will now sell half of my Hens and Pullets—utility type—of these breeds. These are of the best prize-winning and egg-laying strain and just the kind from which to breed. Send your order now, as these are much in demand. Hens, \$1.50 each or \$16 per dozen.

**GEORGE W. SWEETING,
Locust Mount Poultry Farm,
SHARON, HARFORD COUNTY, MD.**

Royal Reds—Orpingtons.

Bred to lay from quality that wins. Rose (Tuttie strain) and Single Comb (Hansen strain) R. I. Reds and Buff Orpingtons (Wiliow Brook strain), the very best strains extant. Winners at York, Washington, Jamestown. Eggs \$2 and \$4 per 15, \$8 per 100. Baby Chicks, \$3 per 15.

Locust Mount Poultry Farm, George W. Sweeting, Sharon, Harford County, Maryland.

ROSE-COMB

Rhode Island Reds

EXCLUSIVELY.



If you want to raise fine chickens; if you want a fine laying strain of the best general purpose fowl in the world get some eggs for hatching from **Miss Louise V. Spencer, Blackstone, Va.** Member of Rhode Island Red Club of America.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS
BOTH COMBS.**

Eggs from pure-bred, high class stock at \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30 and \$4.50 per 60.

Also a nice home and store for sale or rent. Main building has 14 rooms. All necessary outbuildings. The whole nearly new. Write

CLINTON HENSLEY, Prop. Elkton Poultry Farm, Elkton, Va.

ROSE COMB

RHODE ISLAND RED

Eggs for sale at \$1 per sitting of 15. No other chickens raised on the farm.

Mrs. JOSEPH M. HURT, Blackstone, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM PRIZE-WINNING R. C. **RHODE ISLAND REDS**

At \$1 per sitting of 15 or three sittings for \$2.50.

MRS. L. E. SMITH, Appomattox, Va.



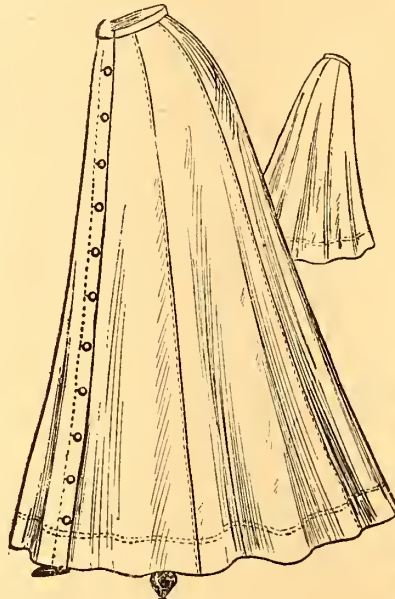
**PURE-BRED R. C.
RHODE ISLAND RED**

Eggs for hatching. Prices to please.

Correspondence invited. **Miss Mamie H. Herbert, Route 2, Blackstone, Va.**

TO BE MADE WITH INVERTED PLAITS OR HABIT BACK, IN ROUND OR WALKING LENGTH.

The plain gored skirt is an unquestionable favorite of the season and has many qualities to commend it. It is very generally becoming, it is most satisfactory to the wearer and it is adapted to almost all fashionable materials. This one is novel, being closed by means of buttons and button-holes at the front, and is admirably well adapted to linen pique and the like as well as to wool and to silk. The buttons besides serving a practical purpose, make an exceedingly effective trimming. In this instance the lower edge is finished only with a hem stitched with belding silk, but while this plain simple style is much used, one wide band above the hem also is in vogue and again there are a great many skirts made with applied bands, or hems, at the lower edge that are of contrasting material or color.



5955 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

The skirt is cut in eight gores and can be made with inverted plaits or habit back, also it allows a choice of round or walking length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 5-8 yards, 24, 8 5-8 yards 32 or 5 1-4 yards 44 inches wide if material has figure or nap; 8 5-8 yards 24, 5 5-8 yards 32 or 3 3-4 yards 44 inches wide if it has not.

The pattern 5955 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

SINGLE-COMB

Rhode Island Reds.

Five years ago I purchased a \$50. Prize-Winning Trio from a noted egg-strain, with the intention of breeding the best Reds in the South. This strain has been so improved that my birds are now vastly superior to the trio. Buff Leghorns averaging over 200 eggs were discarded because the Reds were more profitable egg-producers. I believe I have the best fancy-utility strain on earth. It will pay you to investigate.

After May 1st I will sell big, pink-fertile Eggs \$1.50 for 13; also first-class Hens, worth \$5, for \$2 each; will also dispose of three fine Cocks.

**DR. J. H. C. WINSTON,
Hampden-Sidney, Virginia.**

**Rose and Single Comb
RHODE ISLAND REDS**



White Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. Eggs at \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30, \$2.75 per 50, \$5 per 100.

**R. C. R. I. Reds a Specialty,
VALLEY VIEW
POULTRY FARM,
J. D. Glick, Prop.,
Route 1, Box 41, Dayton, Va.**

SINGLE COMB

Rhode Island Red

Eggs from my pen of 10 hens, headed by the cockerel that took premium at State Fair, \$2.50 per 15.

Eggs from three pens of beautiful utility fowls, headed by cockerel just as good as the premium bird, but hens not so even colored, \$1.50 per 15.

**NO BETTER BIRDS OR LAYERS IN THE STATE.
A. R. VENABLE, Jr., Farmville, Va.**



**PURE-BRED R. C.
RHODE ISLAND REDS**

Eggs at farmers' prices. Special rates for Incubator Eggs.

**Miss LIZZIE G. SMITH
R. F. D., Wellville, Va.**

ROSE COMB REDS

My birds won: State Fair, 1907, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 3rd Pullet; Richmond, 1908, 1st Pen, 2nd Cockerel, 1st, 3rd and 4th Pullet. All specials.

Eggs from these winners \$1.50 per 15.

**W. D. SYDNOR,
Barton Heights, Va.**

White Leghorn Eggs \$1 per 15.

S. C. Rhode Island Red

Eggs, \$1.25 per sitting; two or more \$1 each.

JOHN W. MORRIS, Waldrop, Va.

"EAST VIEW"

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.

Exclusively. Rob Bidy for wooden hen. Eggs \$1 for 15, \$3 for 50, \$5 for 100, \$7 for 150.

Mrs. W. S. Chichester, Aquasco, Md.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

-- FERN HILL POULTRY FARM --

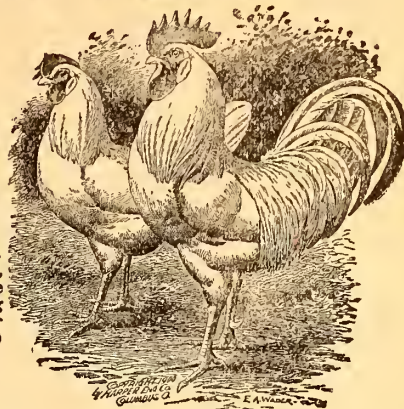
BREEDERS OF ARISTOCRATS ONLY.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BLACK MINORCAS
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

For fifteen years I have bred these birds on my farm with free range. They have constitutions; are essentially aristocrat egg-shellers; have, and can, hold their own against the arrogant boast of any blue-ribbon winners. Have won prizes running from first to fourth, wherever shown. Highest scoring male, female and ten highest scoring fowls in the show. Never had better quality nor more vigorous utility. A few cockerels of each variety at \$2.50 each, all strictly first-class birds. Shipped on approval.

Eggs \$1.50 Per Sitting, \$6 Per 100; Minorca Eggs \$7 Per 100.

Address J. WALLACE SNELLING, R. F. D. 1, MANCHESTER, VA.
 (Yards, Stop 9, Richmond-Petersburg Trolley.)



ESTABLISHED 1893.

"Enderly" Poultry Yards



S. C. Brown and White Leghorns Exclusively.

I can all orders promptly with strictly fresh eggs at the following prices: \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 for 30, \$3.50 for 50 eggs or \$6 per 100. For further information address Mrs. Jas. Russell Early, Borneo, Va.

Eggs For Hatching

—FROM—

Prize-Winning Stock

Black Langshans, Mottled Anconas, S. C. Buff and White Leghorns. Won silver cup at Harrisonburg, Va. Egg \$1 to \$1.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for free booklet. Write to-day.

J. S. WENGER, DAYTON, VA.

Glenview Orpingtons.

S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY.

My breeding pens this year include all my Richmond winners. Eggs will be shipped from nothing but the best. \$2.50 per sitting of 15.

B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VA.

Eggs For Hatching.

FROM NOTED WINNING STRAINS.
 Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1 per 15;
 Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per 15.
 Lower rates made on larger numbers.

A few choice M. B. Turkeys, Ducks and Cockerels for sale.

Leslie D. Kline, Vacluse, Va.

Black Langshans

Eggs for Sale from Prize-Winning Stock.

A Few Good Cockerels Left.

JOHN C. ADAMS,
 Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB.

The Annual Meeting of this Club will be held at 10:30 A. M., on Wednesday, May 13th, 1908, at Hotel Imperial, Broadway and 31 street, New York City.

At this time reports of the year's business will be made, plans for the work of the coming year considered, and officers elected.

The special business of the meeting will be:

First. The discussion of changes in the Scale of Points for Guernseys, to make it a more workable one.

Second. The consideration of an amendment to Section 5 of the By-Laws to provide for the early reporting of all births of Guernsey calves to the Club officers. This to do away with the increased fee after six months of age provided the birth of calf had been reported to the Secretary before one month old.

Third. The consideration of a new Department of The Advanced Register to be known as Dept. B. Individual Excellence of Type. The Advance Register as now conducted to be known as Dept. A.—Dairy Production. The new department to be established with a view of studying the relationship of productive capacity to individual merit and to gather data relating to a standard type for the breed. It will also aid breeders in determining the desirability of animals for breeding purposes.

It is hoped every member will be present and lend encouragement by his presence and counsel to the affairs of the Club. Immediately after the business session, or about 1 o'clock lunch will be served.

WM. H. CALDWELL,

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

Good Eggs for Hatching

Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 for 15, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Single Comb White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$8 per 100.

Single Comb Buff Orpington Eggs, \$2 for 15.

White Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2.50 for 10, \$10 for 50.

Send orders for Orpington and Turkey Eggs to Mrs. Cal Husselman.

We guarantee fresh, fertile eggs, full count, safe delivery and pure stock from eggs from each breed. We cannot guarantee the hatch. We ship from Richmond. Do not send private check. Do not waste time in writing for discounts. We can fill orders promptly.

CAL HUSSELMAN,
 R. F. D. 1, Highland Springs, Va.

Eggs For Hatching

From blue ribbon winners at Virginia State Fair and Virginia Poultry Association. Strictly first-class stock and matings of the following varieties:

Silver Laced, White and Partridge Wyandottes;
 S. C. Rhode Island Red.
 \$1.50 per 15.
 \$8 per 100.



ELLERSON POULTRY YARDS,

J. W. Quarles, Prop., Ellerson, Va.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM

Calpeper, Va., H. H. Scott, Prop.
 Breeder of Northup strain Black Minorcas, Whitman strain of Brown Leghorns, and the best Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Have been breeding Black Minorcas six years, always with the best type in view. Stock and Eggs in season at very moderate prices, considering the quality. Write me for prices and full particulars.

BUFF ORPINGTON

EGGS 75 CENTS PER SITTING OF 15.

MISS REBECCA THOMAS,
 Aquasco, Md.

N&W FARM

White Plymouth Rocks

Best stock FISCHEL strain
Eggs \$1.00 per setting;
No birds for sale.

A few HAMPSHIRE PIGS also
The black hog with white
belt. Prices reasonable,

S. M. GEYER, Manager,
Norfolk & Western Ry. Farm, Ivor, Va.



White Plymouth Rocks!!

At Herndon Show—"Clean Sweep."
Have mated first Cockerel with first
Hen, first pen and second Pullet from
this show. Can spare few eggs from
this pen—\$2 for 15—guaranteeing fer-
tility. My stock is excellent.

C. M. WALKER, HERNDON, VA.
Secretary of Herndon Poultry Asso-
ciation.

White Rocks

Fishel strain. Ten years experience
back of the breeding. Fine Cockerels
at right prices. Eggs \$2 per sitting.

J. C. JOHNSON, Box 8, Academy,
West Virginia.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

EXCLUSIVELY.

Yard headed by some world re-
nowned prize-winning blood.

Eggs from strong, healthy, beauti-
fully Barred, farm-raised birds, unex-
celled in laying qualities, size, vigor
and beauty, selling at farmers' prices—
\$1.25 for 15 or \$2 for 30. Toulouree
Geese Eggs, \$1.25 for 7, \$2 for 14.

JOHN MAHANES, Trevillian, Va.

BARRED ROCKS

Hens and Pullets mated with first and
second prize Cockerels at Virginia
State Fair, 1907. No better or finer
matings. Size, markings and laying
qualities the best. Eggs, 75 cents for
15, \$4 per 100. Send check, postal or
express money order.

MRS. WILLIAM P. BURKS, Route No.
1, Bedford City, Va.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HEAVY LAYERS.
Eggs \$1 Per 15.

WHITING'S POULTRY YARDS,
Harmony Village, Middlesex Co., Va



45 BREEDS BEST POULTRY

Flue book illustrates and tells all about poultry,
feeding, care, diseases, our big premium offer.
Low price for stock and eggs. Best way to rid
poultry of lice, make money, etc., only 10c.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE, Harrisonburg, Va.

A Neat Binder for your back num-
bers can be had for 30 cents. Address our
Business Department.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A RAM.

(Continued from page 263 March
issue.)

In my new home I found much
kindness and the most thoughtful
care. My young shepherd thought I
was not as fat as I should be, so he
began feeding me daily on fine oats
and bran. If there was anything I
did love it was to eat, and the way I
could shovel oats out of a trough was
a caution. I soon noticed that my
shepherd always stood by to watch
me eat, or sometimes would climb up
on the old rail fence and study the
performance. I one day overheard
himsay to himself: "I would rather
watch that lamb eat than eat myself.
He is the best feeder I ever saw."

After some weeks I noticed that my
shepherd eyed me anxiously. He
said he thought I improved very slowly
for such a fine feeder. One day he
caught me, opened my mouth and re-
marked that my lips were as white
as snow. Then he opened the wool
back of my shoulder and was astound-
ed to see how white my skin was.
He felt my wool, and I knew that it
must have felt harsh to his kindly
touch. He turned away with a wor-
ried look and said, "You are in a bad
shape, my boy. You have a bad case
of paper skin." I afterwards heard him
speak of stomach worms, which must
have been a discovery to him, for he
brought men around to look at me
and said this is certainly a true case
of stomach worms. I wondered at
his words, but there was a gnawing
sensation about my stomach that sug-
gested the meanest things. I felt
that I was losing strength fast and I
was hungry all the time and very
thirsty, and after a while a big, loose
swelling formed on my jaw and I was
getting too weak to go about. My
shepherd was worried and began to
dose me with medicine. He first
gave me turpentine, but it did not do
half the good so mean a dose should
have done. I got no better. One day,
when I was getting near the end of
my rope, my shepherd came into the
shed where I was resting and I saw
he was all excited. He said he had
something for me at last. A minute
later he was astride of my neck and
was pouring something like liquid fire
down my throat. I certainly knew he
spoke the truth when he said: "I have
something for you." I struggled in
vain to get away, but he held me firm
and after each breath came some
more of that awful stuff. When I was
released my head began to swim, my
heart beat a tattoo on my ribs, and as
I walked off I reeled, fell and turn
right on my back. My shepherd was
by me at once and helped me up, but
I reeled off panting and almost wild
with fear. In a few hours I was all
right again and felt that something
had happened inside. The next day
I had to undergo the same perform-
ance. This came near being the end

FRESH EGGS A SPECIALTY.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs, \$1 for 12;
Line-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks,
fine winter layers, \$1 for 15, \$1.50 for
30, \$5 a hundred; Beautiful large
White Holland Turkeys and Mammoth
Bronze, both fine turkeys, \$2.25 for 9.
My birds are of best breeding, large in
size, good layers and correct in
plumage. Give me an order and you
will be convinced as to their laying
qualities. Eggs carefully selected;
well packed. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Only fresh eggs shipped.

Mrs. M. F. GOOCH,
Somerset, Orange County, Va.

SINGLE COMB

WHITE BROWN LEGHORNS

Strong, healthy, farm-raised stock,
bred for layers as well as the show-
room. My birds won at Virginia State
Fair, Richmond, 1906-7, and Virginia
Poultry Association, Richmond, 1908.

Eggs from my best pens of both
breeds, \$1 per 15 or \$7 per 100. Choice
Cockerels from \$1.50 to \$5 each; Year-
ling Hens and Pullets, \$1 each.
Prompt attention to all orders.

J. A. ELLETT, BEAVER DAM, VA.

Orders now Being Booked.

—FOR—

S. C. B. Leghorn Eggs.....\$1 for 15
Buff Rock Eggs.....\$1 for 15
Mammoth Pekin Duck Eggs...\$1 for 15
W. H. Turkey Eggs.....\$2 for 9

Write for prices by the hundred.

Stock of Above Breeds for Sale.

LAUREL HILL POULTRY FARM,
Roxbury, Va.

STRICTLY FRESH EGGS

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland
Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 9; Barred Ply-
mouth Rocks, \$1 per 15, \$1.50 for 30;
White African Guineas, \$1 for 18 Eggs.
After May 20th will sell all Turkey
Eggs for 15 cents each. Send for 1908
circular. Gives full description of my
poultry and Berkshires.

E. F. SOMMERS, Somerset, Va.

"Maplehurst"

The home of choice birds—B. P. Rocks,
Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Red.
Eggs for sale at \$1 for 15, \$1.75 for
30, \$2.50 for 50. Write to

T. J. THOMPSON,

R. F. D. No. 7, Staunton, Va.

THE

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY MAN.

G. W. MOSS, GUINEY, VA.

After May 10th Eggs as follows:
White Holland Turkey, \$1.50 per 10,
\$14.50 per 100; White Plymouth Rock
and S. C. White Leghorn, 75 cents per
15, \$3.50 per 100. Will sell two old
Toms and 15 old Hens of my White
Hollands after June 1st.

G. W. MOSS, GUINEYS, VA.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Fifteen eggs \$3. No finer birds in
the State. Book your orders ahead.
S. C. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown
Leghorns of the very best strains;
15 eggs \$1, 30 for \$1.75, 100 for \$4.
B. O. POULTRY YARDS, R. F. D. Box
27, Rapidan, Va.

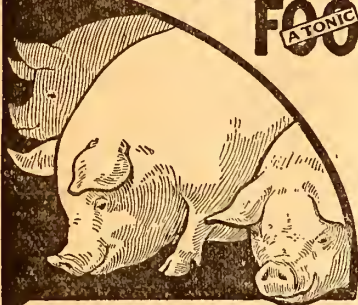
Please mention the Southern Planter.

Rapid Growth

Pigs grow faster than other farm animals because of great digestive capacity. Yet herein lies a danger as well as an advantage. It is easy because a pig consumes much food to spoil digestion by *overfeeding*. When you fatten pigs it is well to give Dr. Hess Stock Food in the ration twice a day. Better yet, it is well to begin the use of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

A TONIC



as soon as pigs are weaned and continue to the time of marketing. In this way hogs are kept healthy and make rapid growth. Dr. Hess Stock Food corrects digestive troubles, gives appetite for roughage, makes cows give more milk and keeps farm teams in condition.

Formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and endorsed by stockmen and medical writers. Sold on a written guarantee. Costs but a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

100 lbs. \$5.00 } Except in Canada
25 lb. pail \$1.60 } and extreme West and South.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

DR. HESS & CLARK, ASHLAND, O.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Panacea and Instant Louse Killer.

SUNNYSIDE BERKSHIRES.

Boars in service. "Premier Duke," son of Premier Longfellow; "Peerless Premier," sired by Lord Premier III, and Imported "Hightide Commons." Also a number of sows rich in Premier blood. Prices reasonable.

W. R. WALKER, UNION, S. C.

THE GOLDENROD BERKSHIRES.

Daisy Girl, No. 90478, sired by Imp. Sir John Bull, II., No. 76416, farrowed ten pigs April 15, 1908. More choice sows to farrow. Order now. Some nice August Gilts, open or bred. Prices reasonable. Only first-class individuals sold.

Dr. J. B. TUTTLE, Craigsville, Va.

CHESTER WHITES.

"The best hog on earth." Shall be pleased to fill your orders for spring pigs. My stock is A-No. 1. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. Wisecarver, Rustburg, Va.

of me, but I tried to think my shepherd knew best. He was showing some one else how he dosed me. He poured a tablespoonful of gasoline in a bottle and then added a cupful of milk. He now shook the bottle vigorously and got the dose down my throat by inserting into my mouth a rubber tube that fitted into the mouth of the bottle. He never forced the dose, but let me take my time. I found it was best to swallow it quickly and I did it. I was turned out on a fine meadow pasture, where the grass was so clean and there was no smell of sheep about the grass or under the shade trees. I was fed more carefully now, and in less than a week I heard my shepherd say: "By Jove, it worked good, I can see the skin getting pink fast." I began to feel better and was sure I was gaining. I just knew I had escaped the fate that generally befell lambs that got stomach worms. I used to see hundreds of pale, weak lambs passing along the road that led by my pasture that fall. I guess their shepherds did not know about gasoline. I heard my shepherd say that he never believed I would outgrow the effect of stomach worms, and I guess I didn't, though I got to be a right vigorous chap. I wont tell much about this first winter at my new home. I got good care and came through in fair shape. One warm day the next May I was brought up to the shed where they were shearing the other sheep. It looked so funny to see some of the sheep I had learned to know so well in their fleeces scampering about without any clothes on. I hardly knew my best friend that day. I was saved for the last and my shepherd called to one of the best shearers to try his hand on "that young yearling ram." I was caught, thrown on a table and tied head and foot. I got scared and jumped, but it did not do any good. Then the click of those shears that looked like death staring me in the face. A few clicks and then a pinch that drew the blood and I was in for coming off that bench. Such a tussle as we had I bet that man will never forget and, to make it worse, the man got mad (it seems to me that men too often get mad at poor, helpless sheep). He hit me over the head with the heavy steel shears and knocked the blood out of my nose. I got one fore foot in his shirt and tore it from Dan to Beersheba, and then the man got mad again and spit tobacco juice in my eye, and then I rose in my wrath, broke the ropes that held me, and soon was on the ground. But what was the use? Two or three men nabbed me and dragged me back to my tormentor and soon, from sheer exhaustion, I lay back on the bench to let the man kill me if he would. Between pants he was calling me all sorts of names that I must not repeat to children, and then he began to comment on me. He said he had never



TURKEY, DUCK AND CHICKEN EGGS

I can supply promptly White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs at 30 cents each. Pekin and Rouen Duck Eggs at 12 cents each. Special prices in lots of 100 and over. Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs; White, Buff and Brown Leghorn Eggs from the finest matings; White and Silver Wyandotte Eggs; White, Buff and Black Orpington Eggs; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Eggs, Single and Rose Comb Black Minorca Eggs, Silver Spangled Hamburg and Cornish Indian Game Eggs, all from pure bred birds, at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 15 and \$4 to \$6 per 50, and special prices on incubator eggs in 100 lots or more. A few extra good Barred and White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Hens, also White and Buff Orpington Hens and Cockerels. Few extra good Single Comb Black Minorcas. I have 20 nice White Leghorn Hens and Pullets at \$1 each in lots of five or more, single bird \$1.50 each, but these prices apply to White Leghorns only.



PURE-BRED SHEEP

Farmers, now is the time to order your Rams for service this fall. You get them cheaper and get better selections now than if you wait till you need them. I have some fine Ram and Ewe Lambs, yearling and 2 to 4 year old Rams of the Shropshire, Southdown, Dorset and Hampshire breeds. I have a 2 year old imported Shropshire Butlar Ram, as good as money can buy, and would cost \$150 to import, but if ordered during May will make price \$80. I have a 4 year old Shropshire Ram that cannot be beaten and is extra well woolled and good size. My price, if ordered at once, \$65. My yearling and 2 year old rams are good and well woolled and all eligible to registry. Prices range from \$27.50 up, according to quality. I have some nice Ewes that are registered and finely woolled that I will sell after lambs are weaned for \$25 each, and they are 2 and 3 years old.

I have some exceptional bargains in Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Yorkshires and Tamworths. Choice Service Boars, Bred Sows, Gilts ready to breed and Shoats 3, 4 and 5 months old. Spring Pigs now ready for shipment of all the breeds named above. Pairs and trios mated not akin for breeding. Write to-day and engage what you want. A small deposit secures them and you can have them shipped when wanted. I shipped a Berkshire Boar this week, less than 11 months old, that weighed 280 pounds—not forced nor fat. Have others as good. Better order to-day and be convinced. Address **JAMES M. HOBBS, No. 1521 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Md.**

**Berkshire Pigs
For Sale**

Any one wishing to purchase the best strains of Berkshires at reasonable prices should write and get prices and description of my stock. Pedigree furnished with each pig. My hogs have a range of over 400 acres, are always healthy and develop strength and muscle. All inquiries cheerfully and promptly answered.

W. A. WILLEROY,
Brett, King William County, Va.

.. Berkshires ..

My Biltmore Sows have a fine lot of Pigs ready for shipment at the small sum of \$5 each. Pedigrees furnished if desired.

B. E. WATSON, Stuart's Draft, Va.



BERKSHIRES

An exceptionally fine lot of Pure Bred Pigs; also nice young Boar and Bred Sows for sale at grade prices.

GLENMOORE FARM,
D. D. HUNT,
Charlottesville, Va.

Berkshires for Sale.

A fine lot of spring Pigs, sired by Duke of Bedford, 82931, he the grandson of Lord Premier, 50001, ready for shipment about June 1st. Let me have an order and you will be pleased. Stock for sale at all times. Write your wants and I'll tell you what I have.

E. LODGE ROSS, Glen Hilton Farm,
Bedford City, Va.



Reg. P. Chinas Berkshires, C. Whites Large strains. All ages, mated, not akin Bred Sows. Service Boars, Guernsey Calves, Collie and Beagle Pups and

Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. Hamilton, Cochranville, Chester County, Pa.

**EDWARD WALTER
Breeder and Shipper**

of Registered Chester White, Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs; Scotch Collie Dogs and a variety of Poultry. Send 2-cent stamp for circular and prices. Come, see my stock and select for yourself.

Eureka Stock Farm, West Chester, Pa.

NOT A SICK HOG



In the seven years I have raised them. Can't be better.

O. I. C. Is the hog to raise.

F. S. MICHIE, Charlottesville, Va.

O. I. C. BOARS

READY FOR SERVICE. ALSO PIGS FOR SALE. ALL REGISTERED.
D. WILLIAM GOOD, FARLAND, VA.

seen as strong a yearling in his life, and he had sheared a thousand. Then he began to notice the wool that turned away from the fast moving shears like a blanket of snow before the snow plow. He called some of the others over and said he had never seen such beautiful wool and lifted it up on his hands and showed the crimp that looked as if a machine had worked it over. When the fleece was weighed, I heard some one call out twelve pounds, and declare that fine for such clean and dry wool.

That day I was turned in with the ewes that had been selected for me and I thought I was boss of the farm. I had a very pleasant summer, until the flies got to working about my horns, and soon a mass of squirming things were in my head. It was too awful to mention. My shepherd knew just what to do. He poured some strong smelling stuff, which I knew they had used to dip the lambs for ticks, into the sores about my horns and it was in a jiffy that these things wiggled out of my head.

I grew in pride and strength and never thought I could have a superior.

One day I was standing out in the pasture with my ewes when I saw a wagon drive into the farm yard, and soon a box came out, from which a very large ram, much like myself, was released. He was a magnificent fellow, carrying horns that made mine look mean, and he was wide about the chest, and his voice sounded like thunder. Somehow, when I saw him my blood boiled in my veins. I imagined he was coming to trample on my rights. I at once marched over to the fence and he came in a mild manner as if to greet me, but before I knew what I was doing I was running pell mell at the fence. When I struck, one of the oak boards flew into splinters. In another minute I would have been with my enemy, but my shepherd was there at once and the new ram was taken across to another pasture. I chewed hard on my cud and nursed my wrath and planned trouble. I knew just how I could get around to the intruder, so I started. I knocked the latch off the gate at the barn and marched around to a cow-gap that led into the field and hopped over as light as a cricket and was making for the ram, when my shepherd spied me. He caught me and drove me to the sheep barn and shut me up. I was too mad to stay in such close quarters, so I began to punch the walls and soon I knocked a board off, and out I came and proceeded to battle. I saw the ram in the distance just as he saw me and I rejoiced to see that he made no show to meet me. I knew by this he was a coward and I gloried in the way I would knock the life out of him. I marched steadily on with glaring eyes and frothing mouth. I walked right up to the ram and was a little surprised to find he wanted to be friend-

Test Farm

Of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

For Sale—Berkshire Boar, Tuleyries Duke 10th, 101333, winner of second prize in Virginia class at State Fair, 1907.

ALSO SOME EXCELLENT
BERKSHIRE PIGS,
DORSET HORN RAMS,
RED POLL BULL CALF.

Address E. W. MAGRUDER,, Dept. of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

**Tamworth Pigs
From Registered Stock of Fine
BREEDING.**

VOLNEY OSBURN,
Bluemont, Loudoun Co., Va.

.. FOR SALE ..

Jersey Boar Pigs, from registered stock, \$5 each.

Black Cochin, Light Brahma and Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs.

WALTER M. CARROLL, Box 106,
Lynchburg, Va.

**STERLING HERD
REG. DUROC-JERSEYS
AND TAMWORTH SWINE**

Duroc Boars ready for service.

R. W. WATSON, Petersburg, Va.

MEADOW BROOK FARM

Large Improved Yorkshires from best imported stock at reasonable prices.



J. D. Thomas, Prop.,
Round Hill, Va.

**LARGE YORKSHIRE
IMPORTED BRED SOWS,
BRED GILTS AND PIGS.**

Flatt breeding; from the Armitage and Lord Roseberry Herds. The best.
OVERBROOK FARM, 8 W. Conway Street, Baltimore, Md.

PURE BRED
BERKSHIRE PIGS
AND
SHROPSHIRE LAMBS
OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE AT
FARMERS' PRICES.
DILLEMUTH BROS., Blackstone, Va.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.



COOPER & SONS SALE MAY 30, 1908

AT COOPERSBURG, PA.

A PLEASED BUYER IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT.

The imported Jersey Cattle sold at our May, 1907, auction sale have given universal satisfaction. Our most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. How could it be otherwise? Individually, they were strictly **FIRST CLASS**.

Best of all, they were bred on both dam and sires' side from animals that have made the Island Cattle so famous—the blood that wins at the churn and in the show ring.

For a number of years the blood of Golden Ferns Lad has dominated the show and sales rings. The climax was reached last year, when every winning of any consequence, at all of the principal fairs in America, England and the Island was made by a son or a daughter or a near descendant of Golden Ferns Lad. The record price at auction (\$11,500) was made for a grandson of Golden Ferns Lad, and an eight months old Bull Calf by him brought \$10,200.

At the National Dairy Show, Chicago, the Grand Champion and Junior Champion females were daughters of Golden Ferns Lad, the Grand Champion Bull was a grandson and the Junior Champion Bull was sired by a grandson and out of a granddaughter of Golden Ferns Lad. The four prizes for bull and get (the most important of all prizes) all went to Golden Ferns Lad and his close descendants.

If you intend to begin breeding Jerseys, or if you are now breeding, don't you think the above record is worthy of your attention? and "look before you leap." They are winners at the churn and in the show ring—you are always certain to be called up front by the judge for the blue ribbon.

Catalogues ready for distribution May 10th. When applying, mention Southern Planter, as, owing to the great cost of publishing same, they will only be sent on application. Address

T. S. COOPER & SONS, "LINDEN" GROVE COOPERSBURG, PA.

P. S.—Would respectfully request parties who are in want of an extra fine Bull Calf or a few fine Heifer Calves that they send for a catalogue, which will give them full particulars, and if they are not able to attend the sale in person that they send in their bids and they will receive the same attention as if the buyer was a bidder himself. It is with pride that we refer to parties that have entrusted such orders to us. This will be a rare chance to get calves out of the very best cows the Island can furnish, and sired by prize-winning bulls, and they will not cost you more than others that have no breeding.—T. S. C. & Sons.

Lynnwood Stock Farm

CARRIES A LINE OF

Percheron Horses

Shorthorn Cattle

Berkshire Hogs

INDIVIDUALLY GOOD AND WHOSE BREEDING IS UNEXCELLED.

A
FEW

SADDLE HORSES

BRED
HERE

Stock eligible to registry always on hand at conservative figures.

References: Any County Official or Bank in Rockingham County.

John F. Lewis, = - = = Lynnwood, Virginia.

HYGEIA HERD Holstein-Friesians.

SONS OF

Pontiac Calypso's Son, FOR SALE;

Dam—Pontiac Calypso, A. R. O., 28.43 pounds.

Sire's dam—Beryl Wayne, A. R. O., 27.87 pounds.

From following A. R. O. cows:

FRONTIER JESSIE VEEMAN,

A. R. O., 20.70 pounds;

SHADELAND DULCIBEL IV.,

A. R. O., 20.92 pounds;

MANOR GRACE PIETERJE,

A. R. O., 20.92 pounds;

NETHERLAND FANCY ROSETTA,

A. R. O., 20.53 pounds.

THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD—Get the Best

Prices and pedigrees sent on application.

Come at once and make your own selection or write us your wants.

Address: **Crozet,**
J. B. Loomis, Supt., Albemarle Co.,
Dr. W. F. Carter, Prop. Virginia.

"Glenara Stock Farm"

Spring Offering

Reg. Shorthorn (dual purpose)
Bull Calves.

Reg. Dorset Ram Lambs and a
few Yearling Rams.

Reg. Poland-China Boar Pigs.

Dams and sires of all breeding
stock offered imported to Virginia
from England, Canada or Western
United States. Farmers prices.

Address **JOHN BUTLER SWANN,**
Marshall, Va.

THOROUGHbred BERKSHIRE BOARS, JERSEY BULL CALVES, DORSET BUCK LAMBS.

Sire of Calves, **FLYING FOX**, 65456,
son of Flying Fox who sold for \$7,500
at the Cooper sale, 1902.

All stock in best condition and
guaranteed as represented.

T. T. ENGLISH, Centerville, Md.

WALNUT HILLS HERD Reg. Angus Cattle

Yearlings and Calves for sale.
J. P. THOMPSON, ORANGE, VA.

Tell the advertiser where you saw
his advertisement.

ly, but I despised his advances and I hunched him one in the ribs. This stirred him a little and as he was waking up to the fact that I meant business, I was backing for my first charge. I rushed forward, as the big ram turned his head to meet me. I landed and I hope I may die in torment if I didn't think I had hit a stone wall, but I have the one consolation of knowing I hit it hard. I recovered my balance and was well back for another charge, when I saw the big ram square himself for a charge. When we met strange sounds filled my ears and a dimness swept over my vision and a weakness passed into my knees and I knew my end was near, but I had too little sense to quit, so I gathered myself up for another blow into which I was to put the last that I had. I moved back for the charge and noted that my opponent had a determined look that meant death to me. He was moving farther and farther back and I began to wonder what he would be like in motion. I had little time to reflect, for he had started and so had I. I recklessly plunged to certain death without a fear, but—I am here to say that the blow was never delivered. As I rushed forward a strong hand had deftly seized my horn and dragged me from the path of that on-coming avalanche. My shepherd had rushed to the rescue and he had saved me for the second time. As I stood by my protector, the blood trickled from my nose and my eyes shed salty tears and my trembling limbs were failing beneath me. I had met my superior, though I vowed I would some day make him know my power to conquer.

The summer passed without notable incident and into winter quarters we went. We rams were fed separately and I think we had the very finest feed we could get. There was occasionally corn, but more frequently oats and sweet alfalfa hay and once a day we had a nice lot of turnips or apples. I noticed my shepherd fed the ewes mangels and they smelt so good, but he said it would not do to give rams these, as it would often prove fatal.

The next spring at shearing the old shears were not used, but a machine which ran so smoothly and rarely ever pinched me. It looked so easy to me and I know they got more wool, for it seemed to me they got all except my skin. I was so pleased to hear my shepherd say that I was doing wonders for his flock. He said he believed my lambs had the finest fleeces he ever saw and he counted on a lot of ewes that would shear ten pounds of wool. I was so glad to please my shepherd who had been so kind to me. I spent this summer in a distant field, where I was so glad to welcome my shepherd when he came twice a week to salt us, but it was often that he came over day by day to see how we

GROVE FARM

Brooklandville, Maryland.
P. O. Lutherville, R. F. D.; Telephone
and Telegraph, 42-K, Town.
The property of
James McK. and I. B. Merryman.

GUERNSEYS

The kind that win. Not beaten in 1907. Shown Maryland State Fair, Allentown, Pa., Mt. Holly, N. J., Trenton, N. J., Richmond, Va., and Hagerstown, Md. When you buy get the best. A few pure-bred Heifers and Bull Calf dropped April 16 1907, out of Imp Lady Simon, by Milford Lassie II. Anchor the Bull that wins.

Our Berkshires were unbeaten wherever shown. Write for prices.

Fine ANGUS Calves AT FARMERS' PRICES.

Several 15-16 Grade Angus Bull Calves ready for service. Will make superb bulls for grading up herds.

Several Registered Angus Bull and Heifer Calves. Fine individuals, whose development has been pushed since the day they were dropped.

All these calves will be sold at farmers' prices. Write at once if you want one of them.

A splendid piece of standing Pine and Oak Timber, half mile from railroad, for sale cheap to a quick buyer.

W. M. WATKINS & SON,
Saxe, Charlotte County, Va.

Hereford Cattle

Several young, Pure-Bred Registered Bulls for sale at farmers' prices. Excellent strain and fine individuals. Also Trade Hereford Cows and Heifers.

WILLIAM C. STUBBS, Valley Front Farm, Sassafras, Gloucester Co., Va.

Devon Herd Established 1884. Hampshire Down Flock Established 1884.

DEVON CATTLE

**BULLS AND HEIFERS,
HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP,
RAMS AND EWES,
ROBERT J. FARRER,** Orange, Va.

**ANGUS CATTLE.
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
ESSEX PIGS.**

One choice Angus Cow, 5 years old; two choice Pure Bred Bulls, one and two years old. A number of Southdown Lambs, May, June and July delivery, and a few Essex Pigs for July and August delivery.

L. G. JONES, TOBACCOVILLE, N. C.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Young and Mature Stock
AIRLIE FARM, Warrenton, Va.

A Neat Binder for your back numbers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

YAGER'S CREAM CHLOROFORM LINIMENT



FOR
MAN
OR



BEAST

THE UP-TO-DATE REMEDY

and the Liniment universally used by all well informed people, recognized as the most wonderful and most certain of results for use in the Home, Stable or Barn. For general use it is the best of all. Especially valuable for Rheumatism, Sprains, Aches, Pains, etc. Prevents Croup, Pneumonia and La Grippe. Sold Everywhere--25 cents.

GIVE IT ONE TRIAL—FOR MAN OR BEAST

PREPARED ONLY BY

GILBERT BROS. & CO., Inc., Proprietors, BALTIMORE, MD.

THOROUGHbred HORSES FOR SALE

Mabel Lyon, Brown Filly, by imported Fatherless, foaled May 15, 1904, No. 40106; first dam, Sarmaine by imported Order.

Kathleen Gray, Black Mare, by Jim Gray, foaled April 16, 1895, No. 6447; first dam, Katie C., by imported Charax.

Agnes Gray, Black or Brown Mare, by Jim Gray, foaled May 23, 1901, No. 29554; first dam, St. Olga, by imported St. Blaise.

Chestnut Colt, No. 40105, foaled April 7, 1904, by imported Potentate; first dam, Grayon, by Jim Gray.

Chestnut Colt, 2 years old, by imported Fatherless; first dam, Grayon, by Jim Gray.

Correspondence solicited.

S. H. WILSON, Byrdville, Va.

- AT THE STUD -

DICK WILKES, Jr., the perfect horse and blue ribbon winner at State Fair; sired by Dick Wilkes, 2:11; dam Blackhawk Morgan Pet. Grand dam, sired by Ethan Allen, Jr., by Hill's Blackhawk Fan.

PILOSO, 102, the only Imported Catalonian Spanish Jack in this section.

This stock will bear inspection, and their colts speak for themselves. Owned by

W. J. STRAIN & SON,

R. F. D. No. 1, Richmond, Va.

Mechanicsville Farm.

Bargains in Horses.

A splendid pair of Mare Mule Colts, coming 2 years old. Extra fine; large as ordinary 3 year old; drives nicely to a buggy or light wagon. Will be sold at a bargain.

One splendid 2-year-old Sorrel Gelding; drives nicely, single and double; very compactly built. Will make a splendid family or work horse.

This horse is perfectly sound and will be sold at a bargain to the quick purchaser.

W. M. WATKINS & SON,

Saxe, Charlotte County, Va.

ELLERSLIE FARM.

THOROUGHbred HORSES

AND

SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Pure Southdown Sheep and Berkshir Pigs for Sale.

R. J. HANCOCK & SON,

Charlottesville, Va.

FOR MORGAN COLTS

and Fillies and High-Bred Fox Hound Puppies, address

Dr. JOHN D. MASSENGILL, Blountville, Tenn.

Chowan Co., N. C., Nov. 6, '07.

I have read the Southern Planter and am well pleased with it. I find it very instructive and interesting and just what I want.

FRANK O. RYDER.

were doing and he seemed so much pleased with this flock. Being far away from the other flock I almost forgot the big ram that had once jarr-ed me so, but I was growing so large and strong that I was losing fear of all creatures. I would not hesitate to challenge a horse or cow, and a dog was too small for me to notice. Toward fall my shepherd used to bring us every afternoon to a rape patch before we went out to pasture for the evening. One evening I was in the rape when I heard the bleat of the big ram and there came back to me an insane desire to meet him in mortal combat, so I left my ewes and started for the sound. I knew every gate and low place in the fences and soon I was in the field with the big ram who had been such a kind companion during the past winter, but somehow my feelings would never permit me again to live in favor with this rival. My ambition was unbounded. He saw me coming and knew well my mission. As I approached he circled and came down on me like a cyclone. I was there with the goods and I felt it was different now. If not so heavy, I was as hard a hitter and I was very quick. I backed to my position and before the big ram got in motion I was rushing for the attack. When we clashed, it was enough to make softer heads ache, but it only served to stir our blood. Back again we went and together we rushed and the clash of our horns sounded hollow like the call of the tomb and we knew some one would die. Back again we went and once again we met and each was painted red with the enemy's gore. I felt that it would take strategy to conquer, so at the next charge I deliberately avoided the meet and as he rushed past I whirled and with awful force was rushing for his side. He was but half turned, when we met and the force of my blow was on one horn. I saw him stagger and knew I had hurt him badly, but the time was now for action. I rushed past him to the rear and whirled for the most vicious charge of all. He was just turning when I landed. It was too late then, for I had reached with powerful momentum the side of his massive head and I heard something snap and as he stumbled and fell to his knees I knew I had broken his neck. I stood proudly by the fallen chief, blew the clotted blood from my nostrils and then started to my ewes, but not many steps had I taken before I realized that I was hurt somewhere within. I was feeble and sick and I knew my victory was dearly bought. I was never strong after this and it is with difficulty that I have told you this much of my story and now that I am growing weary and fearing that you, my kind readers have been so all the time, I close with the last chapter to be told.

H. B. ARBUCKLE.

JACK FOR SALE

One Kentucky Jack, black with white points, 14½ hands high, small head, fine coat of hair, long body, 9 years old, prompt, vigorous, gentle and easy to handle. Price \$250 f. o. b. Oxford, N. C. Address

LOUIS DE LACROIX, Oxford, N. C.

KENTUCKY JACK FARM.



Is the wholesale house for Jacks, as we breed and raise the Big, Mammoth Kentucky Jacks, and can sell you a first-class Jack 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than a dealer or speculator can. Write to-day for prices on

Jacks, Jennets and Mules. A large lot to select from.
JOE E. WRIGHT, Junction City, Ky.

JACKS Imported Catalonian, Malyorca and Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Saddle Horses, Trotting and Pacing Stallions, Poland-China and Tamworth Hogs. Our importation of Spanish Jacks, which arrived Aug. 13, is the largest and finest ever brought to the United States. Our herd of Tamworths is headed by the first and second prize boars at the Royal show in England. Our catalog is the finest ever issued by any jack breeders. Write us your wants or visit our farms.

J. F. COOK & CO., LEXINGTON, KY.
Branch Barn, Greenville, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

FOR SALE.

I am now offering you at reasonable prices some very choice Scotch Collie Pups. They are beauties. Sables with very fancy markings. Parents trained drivers and registered. These Pups trace to such Ch. dogs as Ormskirk Emerald, Finsbury Pilot, Christopher, Kirkdale Patrick and Wishaw Clinker. Write me at once. I can please you. Address H. H. ARBUCKLE, Edgewood Stock Farm, Maxwellton, W. Va.

DORSETS.

We offer a number of flock headers in yearling, two and three-year-old Rams; also, few choice Imported Ewes. Write us soon before this lot is culled over.

J. E. WING & BRO., Mechanicsburg, O.

EDGEWOOD STOCK FARM

DORSETS.

Our fall lambs are now ready for you. Let us hear from you promptly this year.

J. D. ARBUCKLE & SONS,

Maxwelton, Greenbrier County,
West Virginia.

WANT ADS.

Rates 2 cents per word. Cash with order. Initials and figures count as one word; 25 cents minimum charge.

POULTRY, ETC.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, 11 for \$1.50. My ducks came from "Exmoor Farms," winners of first honors at New York Poultry Show on "Indian Runners," whilst one of my drakes comes from a breeder who won first at Chicago. If you try these ducks you will find they cost little to keep and will far surpass the best breeds of hens for eggs. I think they will largely displace hens when their merits are known. W. W. Henry, Jr., Broad Run, Va.

ALMON FAVEROLLES, THE LEADING utility fowl, 13 eggs \$5; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Partridge Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Golden Sebright Bantams, White Rocks, White Pekin Ducks, Indian Runner Ducks, White Guineas, Pearl Guineas, 13 eggs \$1; Buff Bronze Turkeys, 11 eggs \$2; Guineas and Hamburgs for sale; Guineas, pair, \$1.50 to \$3. Hamburgs, \$2; male or female trio, \$5. Write for circular. A. E. Parsons, Berkshire, New York.

FOR SALE—TWO PEKIN DRAKES, Mammoth strain, \$1.25 each or \$2 for the two. Now booking orders for June and July delivery of Pullets and Cockerels, 8 weeks old, of the following pure bred strains: Brown Leghorns, White P. Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Pekin Ducks at 50 cents each. Eggs from above breeds at \$1 sitting. Correspondence invited. Drury B. Baskerville, 823 Seventh Avenue S. E., Roanoke, Va.

ROSE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS FOR sale. My entire stock, including six Washington, D. C., prize winners; Single-Comb Buffs, including second Cock and Cockerel, same show. Also Buff Plymouth Rocks. Will sell single, in trios or pens. Write for particulars and prices. Fifteen years a breeder of Buffs. J. W. Silcott, Bluemont, Va.

FIFTEEN EGGS STANDARD BRED Buff Rocks for \$1; hens on free range. Fifty-five hens, average weight 7½, trap nested to 110 eggs; eight cocks, good color, weigh an average of 9½. Fertility guaranteed at 75 per cent. John E. Morris, Jr., Orange, Va.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS from handsome, clear barred birds, winners of two first, two specials for best shaped and best barred Cockerel and Pullet, Herndon, Va., show, 1908; 15 eggs, \$1.50; Mammoth Pekin Duck, 12 for \$1. J. A. McCarty, Monroe Grove Poultry Farm, Aldie, Va.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM S. C. BROWN Leghorns, Brace's strain; S. C. R. I. Reds, Bryant's strain. Choice eggs from choice birds. Also a few Hens, Cocks and Baby Chicks. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Evergreen Farms, Rice Depot, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE celebrated Wyckoff strain of Single Comb White Leghorns. Prices reasonable. Write us your needs. Virginia Poultry and Berry Farm, W. H. Densmore, manager, Sutherlin, Va.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, FROM prize winning, heavy-laying strain, \$1 per 20, \$4.50 per 100; Collie Pups and Brood Females from champion imported stock cheap this month; March Rhode Island Red Chicks 35 to 50 cents each. Shady Brook Farm, Route No. 2, Roanoke, Va.

PURE-BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15, \$1.75 for 30 (best winter layers). Will also spare a few sittings of S. C. R. I. Reds. Address C. W. Schools, Doswell, Va., care Meadow Farm. (Mention this paper.)

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns exclusively; breeders tested by Hogan's system; 15 eggs 75 cents, 100 \$3.50; Day-Old Chicks 10 cents, \$8 per 100. Grandscope Poultry Ranges, Branch A, Apple Grove, Va.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE PEKIN Drakes and White Wyandotte Cockerels from prize winners at Jamestown, Madison Square, Philadelphia, State Fair, etc. Evelyn Heights Farm, formerly Thomas & Coates, Catlett, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—THIRTY White or Brown Leghorn, \$1.50, 100 \$3.75; Buff Leghorn, 30 eggs \$1.75, 100 \$5; White Wyandotte, White Rock, White Indian Game, Rhode Island Reds, Orpington and Anconas, 30 eggs \$2, \$3 per 50. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCK EGGS FOR hatching, "Rankin" strain. We have the best. Eggs, 15 for \$1.50, \$6 per 100; eggs from my selected S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Willow Poultry Yards, South Mills, N. C.

WANTED—FOR AUGUST OR SEP- tember delivery, fifty each Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins and Buff Orpingtons, all pullets. Give lowest price to P. O. Box 1, Lynchburg, Va.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED Silver Laced Wyandotte stock, prize winners at Virginia State Fair, 1907. Eggs, 15 for \$1. Miss Phaup, Pilkinton, Va.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICES now on Eggs from both combs "Reds," beautiful and brilliant; phenomenal layers. Convincing circular. W. Shook, McGaheysville, Va.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLU- sively. A fine utility strain on free range; every bird carefully selected. Eggs 75 cents per 15. Rev. E. W. Moyer, Church Road, Va.

WHITE GUINEA EGGS FOR SALE, \$1 for 15 eggs. The White Guinea is unsurpassed as a table fowl, meat white, fine flavor. J. H. Garst, Salem, Va.

FOR SALE—LOT OF FINE HOMER Pigeons. A bargain to quick purchaser. Large healthy squab breeders. H. M. McManaway, Bowling Green, Va.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY, PRIZE winners, heavy layers, Buff and Brown Leghorns, White Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 15. Circulars free. J. N. Coffman, Edinburg, Va.

BUFF ORPINGTON, B. P. ROCKS AND Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs, \$1 for 15. Mrs. W. M. Jones, Crofton, Va.

EGGS FROM SELECT PEN OF S. C. B. Leghorn, 75 cents per 15. Stock guaranteed. Brace's strain. B. G. Bass, Rice Depot, Va.

ROCKS FOR SALE—AM NOW DE- voting my entire time and attention to breeding more and better Buff Rocks. Farmers' as well fanciers' fowl. Eggs for hatching, Cockerels for sale and Hens after July 1st. Write for circular and prices. A. H. Kirk, Herndon, Va., State Vice-President Buff Rock Club.

S. C. R. I. RED EGGS FOR SALE—\$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Fowls have free range; only one breed on farm. Miss Cornelia C. Cammack, Gold-dale, Va.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, RHODE Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5 per 100. Stock for sale. John A. Goodwin, Highland Park, Richmond, Va.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 15 for \$3. B. O. Poultry Yards, Rapidan, Va. (Through error, we printed the price at \$1 in our April issue.—S. P.)

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds—Stock birds and Eggs for sitting. The McIlwaine Poultry Yards, Box 13, R. F. D. 1, Sutherland, Va.

EGGS—LEGHORN AND INDIAN RUN- ner Duck, \$1 per sitting; Berkshire Swine; Early Hollybrook Soja Beans; Fauquier and Goodwin Corn. Fairfield Farm, Nokesville, Va.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BUFF ORP- ingtons, \$1 per sitting; White Langshans, \$2 per sitting. Rose Lawn, Box 56, R. F. D., No. 2, Richmond, Va.

ONE PEN EACH BEST BIRDS UN- sold; will sell eggs from same balance of season, or until sold, 15 for \$1. J. W. Silcott, Bluemont, Va.

FAVEROLLES—THE GREAT WINTER layers, mature early as broilers, 15 eggs \$1.25, 30 eggs \$2.25. L. O. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS for sale. Excellent stock. Write your wants. Eggs, 15 for \$1.50; \$6 \$2.50. Thomas N. Berry, R. F. D. 1, Sweetwater, Tenn.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, LARGE SIZE Solid Buff, strong and healthy. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per 13. W. A. Tanner, Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS, \$1 per sitting of 11. Rankin's best. William Huff, Strasburg Junction, Shenandoah County, Va.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM PURE BRED S. C. Brown and White Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, \$1 per 15. Laurel Glenn Poultry Yards, Ceres, Va.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX- clusively. Eggs, 5 cents each, \$4 per 100. Noah Moses, Chatham, Va.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR SALE. M. Catterton, Stack, Va.

LIVE STOCK.

TWO BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, TWO months old, splendidly bred and eligible to register, \$5 each, \$9 for the two in one shipment. If you want them speak quickly. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. S. Ball, Lewinsville, Va.

VERY FINE YORKSHIRES AT ONE- half usual prices to quick buyers. Pigs, each, \$5, two \$9, three \$12.50, four \$16. Also Service Boars, Bred Glits and Sows at sacrifice prices. H. D. Coleman, Ivy Depot, Va.

Live Stock (Continued).

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS FOR sale—Two choice Bull Calves, 10 months old, from best milking strains, and a handsome 4-year-old Bull from an Advanced Register dam. Prices moderate. G. M. Wallace, Falmouth, Va.

FOR SALE—JERSEY CALVES AND Large Yorkshire Swine. We are overstocked with pigs and will sell them at reduced prices. Riverside Park, Morganton, N. C.

TO SELL, AFTER JUNE 1, 1908, 30 good breeding Ewes and one Shropshire Buck. J. A. Spears, Nellwood, Va.

SIX ANGORA GOATS AND ONE KID for sale, and expect more kids soon. Price, \$35. Address H. J. Woodward, Fine Creek Mills, Va., Route No. 1.

PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS; some of the best blood that money can buy. Your money back if not satisfied. L. G. Blankenship, Box 202, Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY FINE Standard Bred Horses for saddle and harness in pairs or single. C. T. Smith, Croxton, Va.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PONIES, 42 to 48 inches; gentle for children. John M. Cunningham, Brandy Station, Va.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PURE BRED Hampshire Boar Pig, well belted; foundation herd from most prominent Kentucky breeders. A. Brooke Lawson, Upperville, Va.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY Swine. The best of all hogs. Prices low and pedigree sent with each pig or hog. Oscar G. Hutcherson, Union Hall, Va.

VALUABLE LARGE TENNESSEE Jack, 5 years old, for sale at sacrifice on account of death of owner. I. L. Platt, Pomona, Fla.

LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS, BRED Gilts and Serviceable Boars at special prices. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

BEFORE BUYING YOUR BERKSHIRE Pigs write me for my prices and breeding. It will pay you. Dr Charles G. Cannaday, Roanoke, Va

BLACK AND WHITE SHETLAND Stallion for sale, handsome, well broken. Dr. William C. Johnson, Frederick, Md.

A FEW CHOICE BERKSHIRE PIGS one richly-bred Short Horn Bull Calf for sale. Address M. B. Quisenberry, Mineral, Va.

BARGAIN IN DUROC-JERSEY PIGS and Gilts, also 100 S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Hens. C. L. Shenk, Luray, Va.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—TO RENT OR WORK ON Shares—Fine Farm on Dan river, close to fine market for milk, butter, etc., and all farm products. Good buildings, etc. Station on farm only a few hundred yards from dairy barn. A bargain for the right man. For particulars address Oak Hill Stock Farm, Wenonda, Va.

A GOOD FARM, GOOD 10-ROOM modern house, two large barns, silo; land is good, will grow 50 bushels oats to the acre; three miles from

Owego, near river; will keep 50 cows; well watered, and must be sold to settle estate. Price, \$3,900, \$1,500 cash, balance five years at 5 per cent. Timber enough to pay for it on it. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, N. Y.

FARM, 186 ACRES, FOR SALE; 8 miles from Richmond and Midlothian pike; telephone; half cultivated, balance timber; near school and church; good 10-room dwelling, out-buildings. Stock and all fixtures go in \$6,000. Must be sold. J. L. Howard, Manchester, Va., Route No. 2.

WANTED—A LARGE TRACT HIGH-class grazing lands or large finely improved gentleman's country seat, Northern Virginia, or possibly an upper James River plantation, in exchange for property in Washington, D. C., with gross rental over \$10,000 per year. Address, giving full particulars and price, "Property," care Southern Planter.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE IN Fairfax county, Virginia; 25 miles from Washington, 3 from station; fine dairy and poultry neighborhood; good business; 14 years established. Address "Excellent Opening," care Southern Planter.

120-ACRE FARM, WITH TEAM, tools, cows, hogs, chickens, wagons, crop, etc., all for \$2,750. Also 135 acres, team, tools, cows, crops, etc. Bargains. Address A. D. Hale, McMinnville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 100 acres, near town, mostly in crop and meadow, 15 acres timber. Price, \$2,000. Address owner, Robert McFarland, McMinnville, Tenn.

CHEAP LAND WHERE INVALIDS get well without medicine and raise \$200 in fruit per acre. Eden Fruit Colony Company, Dewberry, Harnett County, N. C.

ONE ACRE AT VIRGINIA BEACH for sale, with dwelling, store attached and necessary outbuildings, \$1,500, third cash. P. H. Stone, Lamberts Point, Va.

FARM AND TIMBER LANDS; GREAT bargains. Write W. B. Payne, Crofton, Va.

POSITIONS—HELP.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—WE WANT young ladies in the country to sell pretty souvenir post cards for nice premiums or cash. We send you the cards on credit. Write at once and get the cards. LeRoy Bargain Co., Box 202, Roanoke, Va.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ON FARM and care for stock and orchards; must be capable of carrying out instructions during my absence and of taking entire charge if I want him to do so. State experience had, wages wanted, size of family, etc. H. D. Coleman, Ivy Depot, Va.

WANTED—POSITION AS GENERAL manager of fruit farm by young man of good education and habits; ten years experience; knows the business from planting to marketing diseases and insect pests and treatment. Also good knowledge of poultry. E. Vandermeersch, 3238 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A POSITION AS FARM manager or overseer by a practical farmer who understands hay and grain farming. Address J. W. Enroughty, Oyster, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOCKPORT PUBLISHING COMPANY is offering a book of analyses which is a money saver to the farmer. It contains the formulae of most of the veterinary remedies used in this country. It enables the farmer to make his own stock food, poultry powder, liniments, etc., at one-tenth the present cost. The book costs \$1 and will save several times that amount annually. Write the L. P. Co., Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—TO BUY ALL KINDS Wild Birds and Animals, particularly Tame Deer, Wild Turkeys, White Squirrels, Peafowl, Otters, Red Foxes, Grey Squirrels, Partridges, Pheasants, Beaver. State price when writing. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

FOX HOUND PUPS AT REASONABLE prices. The best blood that can be had anywhere. Parents well-trained fox, 'possum, coon and rabbit hounds with long ears and long, coarse musical voices. Capt. D. D. Parks, Mount Airy, N. C.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED GRAY Foxes, either young or old ones. Will take any part of this number at any time. Write, stating how many you can furnish, and at what price. Address J. C. Goode, Boynton, Va.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL SCOTCH Collie Pups from registered stock; color, sable with fine white markings. Circular, containing pictures, free. Brightside Collie Kennels, Bowling Green, Va.

WANTED—HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Old China, English Cut-Glass, Sheffield Plate and Copper Lustre Pitchers. Address, stating what you have, with prices, George Wells, Oak Ridge, Va.

SPECIAL OFFER ON FIRST ORDER for our new style automatic gate in any county. Address, with stamp, Manlove Gate Company, 272 Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

LIME—WE MANUFACTURE HIGH-Grade Building and Agricultural Lime. Write for prices. Allegheny Lime Company, Inc., Christiansburg, Va.

SLIGHTLY-USED 5-H. P. MIAMI Gasoline Engine, mounted, guaranteed first-class condition. Stockdell-Myers Hardware Company, Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COW OR FIELD Peas. I have several hundred bushels each Whippoorwill and Blue Goose and other varieties. Wire or write me for prices and samples. J. T. Walker, Memphis, Tenn.

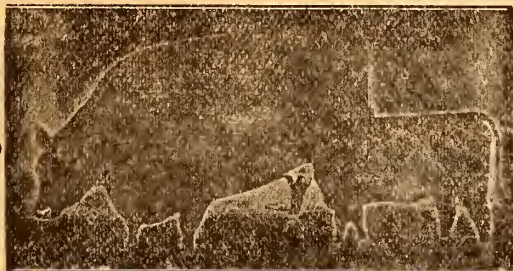
FOR SALE—220-EGG CYPHERS "Model" Incubator; been used only three hatches. In first-class condition. Will sell for \$20 to first buyer. F. Hutchinson, Ozeana, Va.

SCARE CROWS—NO MORE CROWS pulling corn. Worth \$10 to any farmer; 50 cents, post paid. A. W. Maxwell, Brokenburg, Va.

Franklin Co., N. C., Dec. 14, '07.

The Southern Planter is a blessing to the farmer. If they will put into practice your advice, they are bound to succeed. JAS. C. PEACE.

ROSE DALE HERD ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



We offer to the farmers and breeders of the East strictly choice Young Registered Bulls from weanlings to serviceable age. They are of the straight, broad-backed, lown-down, compact, blocky type. Many of them show ring animals. They represent the blood of Master II. of Meadow Brook; Gay Lord, Jr.; Heather Lad II., Zaire V., Ermine Bearer, Blackbird of Corskie IV., Black Abbott, Abbottsford, Coquette X., Etc.

They are well grown out, in thrifty condition, but not pampered. Come and see them or write us your wants. Prices right. We can please you. Angus Cattle are our specialty. We raise no other stock, but give them our undivided personal attention.

To avoid inbreeding we offer an exceptionally good herd bull. Write for particulars. Address

ROSE DALE STOCK FARMS, JEFFERSONTON, VA.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

Editor Southern Planter:

I have read with much interest in your April issue the remarks of Mr. Weems, of Nottoway county, on "Common Sense and Good Health," and I fully agree with all he has said.

Too many people, dwellers in cities as well as in the country, expose themselves carelessly in all sorts of weather and therefore suffer. It stands to reason that people could often avoid this suffering and save the expense of a physician and medicines, if they would live carefully. But many are ignorant of hygiene and have never taken the trouble to look into the matter of how to preserve their health, not appearing to realize that without health life is hardly worth living. This will account for much sickness and death.

Not only is sickness due to exposure, as has been mentioned by Mr. Weems, but many people are very rash in their care or rather lack of care for the inner man which, after all, is the real man.

More people are made sick and die from eating more than their systems need than from any other cause. Nearly everyone ought to learn to live in a way to preserve life instead of destroying it and nature will greatly help about this if allowed a chance.

It is not generally known but is nevertheless a fact that very many people do not die naturally; they kill themselves! They allow their bodies to become full of undigested, fermented food and in this way destroy them.

Not to mention the financial waste of excessive eating and drinking, these habits damage and ruin the body and thus cause ill health and a short life; but very few people will believe this. Instead, they would rather continue to indulge their desires and hope that what is constantly shown to them and also told, is not really true. If cautioned that excessive eating and drinking will make trouble for them, most people doubt it; or, say to themselves that trouble to themselves from this

THIS STOCK MUST GO DISPERSAL SALE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Owing to the destruction by fire of all of our buildings, we are compelled to sell our entire herd of ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. This includes our Herd Bulls, Prince Barbara and Pride General II. The former is a son of the great \$9,100 Prince Ito and the latter is by Heather Blackbird, a noted show bull and sire. The cows are a likely lot, either in calf or with calf at foot. There are lots of young things, male and female, and a splendid opportunity is offered here for parties to start herds, as no reasonable offer will be refused. Send at once for circular or write your wants and we will quote you prices.

MYER & SON Bridgeville, Del.

SUNNY HOME FARM ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Are the sort that "breed on," because of the superior breeding of the animals comprising the herd.

The herd bulls are "Baron Rosebay" by the famous Gay Blackbird, and "Jester" by Imp. Equester (the best bred Eric Bull ever imported).

Females are by Gay Blackbird, Beau Bill (champion over all breeds in America in 1894), Ermoor by the great Royal Eric; Eulalie's Eric, a Columbian winner, and by the noted Heather Lad II., and some of the best in the herd are by our own Baron Rosebay. We have only young calves for sale, but want to book you for one of these finely-bred ones before they are all sold. Write

A. L. FRENCH, PROPRIETOR.
Station: Draper, N. C.

Byrdville, Va.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS.

Ready for service, for sale. Also a few Jersey Cows, fresh and to come fresh; Mel's Charm, 108023, a wonderful dairy cow, bred by A. M. Bowman, Salem, Va.

RIVER VIEW FARM, C. M. BASS, Prop., Rice Depot, Va.

cause is away off yonder and that they will never get to it.

All whiskey drinkers are going to stop some day. Tobacco users don't want to stop although they know that tobacco-heart is killing many people now and coffee drinkers say they can't stop, yet most victims of these habits would rather keep on as they are doing, damaging their health and shortening their lives than to exercise a little self-control. People are too self-indulgent. They see the harm to others of bad habits like their own but they have a lingering hope that this harm will never come to them and are willing to take chances. Some escape, but not many. Most kill themselves.

Look around and the truth of what I say will be seen. Men who have lived quiet and temperate lives ordinarily live a long time and do more or less good to their fellows while those who are self-indulgent and burn the candle at both ends leave this world before their time, after having done little or no good to themselves or others. Of course there may be some exceptions to these facts, but not many.

There are a few simple rules which if followed with reasonable attention will largely prevent sickness and put off death. Below you will see a few of them. I believe that many people would profit by following these rules and in fact, I can hardly conceive of anyone who would not be benefited by observing them.

The real basis of good health is pure blood. All may have this, not by the use of medicines alone as is generally believed, but by the exercise of common sense, prudence and a little self-denial.

1. Live regularly. This applies to eating, sleeping, working and intestinal improvements.

2. Eat and drink in moderation. Avoid all intoxicants.

3. Get plenty of sleep and rise early.

4. Never allow the system to become clogged with waste matter.

5. Take plenty of exercise. Do plenty of work but don't overwork.

6. Bathe often. Take each morning a cool sponge bath all over and once a week take a warm bath but follow it immediately by a cool one.

If young people will begin early in life to follow these rules, barring accidents, they will live long and healthy lives. Even older people who have for years been excessive in their habits will find much relief in following my suggestions. Thus the pains and ills which render many lives uncomfortable will be relieved in a great measure and life will seem better worth living.

The Southern Planter is a farmers' paper and the farmers are the people on whose health and strength, not only the prosperity but the real life of the

BILTMORE FARMS.

[BILTMORE N. C.

Jerseys

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED YOUNG

Bulls and Heifers

At reasonable prices, representing rare combinations—Utility and Beauty—Milk and Butter on both sides as far back as they go—and the type that breeders are all after.

Berkshires

Representing combinations of Imported King Hunter on Western type of sows, and Premier boars on imported sows. Breeders need this kind of blood. Prices right.

Standard Poultry

Wyandottes, Leghorns and Rocks. For price lists, etc., address
BILTMORE FARMS, R. F. D. NO. 2, BILTMORE, N. C.

JERSEY CATTLE

The best herd in the world. Headed by two bulls that cost over \$10,000 each. BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale.

Also WHITE ORPINGTON FOWLS, the best general purpose breed; CORNISH INDIAN GAMES, the best table fowl; WHITE LEGHORNS, the world's greatest layers.

For particulars, address BOWMONT FARMS, Salem, Virginia.

EVERGREEN FARMS!

I am offering FOUR REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, out of grand cows, and sired by my pure St. Lambert's Jersey Bull, "Rinoras Rioter of St. L. of Bowmont Farms.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES.

Boars and Sows ready for service. Nice lot of Pigs 8 weeks old. My prices are reasonable for this high class of stock. Address

W. B. GATES, PROP., RICE DEPOT, VA.

Prince Edward County, Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Bulls

Good ones, yearling and 2 year olds, by Imported Best of Archers, Imported Golden Emperor and Royal Canada. They are from heavy milking dams and will be sold low in the next thirty days.

TWO HUNDRED DUROCS

For sale—Pigs, Boars and some of our greatest Gilts and Sows. We have as good as can be found in America, both in blood lines and individuality, and the DUROC is the most popular hog in the country to-day. Write for Catalogue and Duroc Facts. Prices reduced for thirty days.

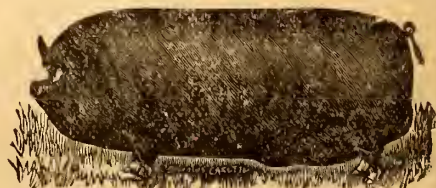
Leslie D. Kline,

Vaucluse, Va.

VALLEY COTTAGE FARM

BERKSHIRES.

Choice February and March Pigs. Herd headed by Dudley 83672, pure imported blood, and Longfellow 93437, pure Biltmore strain. Males \$5, females \$6. Pigs mated no akin. C. S. TOWNLEY, The Hogman, Red Hill, Va.



MORVEN PARK.

The Property of WESTMORELAND DAVIS, Esq.

Registered Dorset Horn Sheep.

Dorset Horns are one of the oldest and most valuable English breeds. Unrivalled for fecundity, early maturing and the production of early lambs. They are adapted to all climates and possess hardiness of constitution so essential to the improvement of the grade flocks of this country. In their pure state they are the producers of the early lamb—the most profitable phase of sheep raising. For crossing purposes they have no equal, and even on grade ewes the result is marked in the strong, vigorous and easily fattened lamb and the earlier season the lambs will wean. Dorsets are the best feeders, heaviest milkers, carry a heavy fleece of compact wool and produce mutton of the highest quality.

The MORVEN PARK FLOCK of Ewes was founded on selected Ewes from the choicest of the English flocks. They are remarkable for their even and family likeness, their great size and substance, their hardiness and robust constitutions. They are very prolific—each season dropping a high percentage of twins and triplets are not uncommon. Their milking qualities are unsurpassed.

The Service Rams are chiefly imported English Royal Winners, and some have been shown in America—in each case taking all the firsts.

At the Virginia State Fair, 1907, the flock won two championships, two reserve championships, eight firsts and seven seconds.

We are now booking orders for fall born Ram Lambs for June delivery. They are a grand lot—full of quality and true type with grand substance and bone. They are not forced, but kept growing to be fit for service this season and will weigh from 110 to 130 pounds, averaging 120 pounds at six months.

ALSO BREEDERS OF

Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine

AND

Registered Guernsey Cattle.

Address

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, MORVEN PARK,
LEESBURG, LOUDOUN CO., VA.

city as well as the country depends and their health should be cared for particularly. Therefore farmers should give particular attention to what is written here.

If everyone who reads what I have said will begin now to live their lives along the lines here laid down, they will find their condition improved in many ways. The intellect will become brighter and they will in this way be much more able to perceive opportunities that they never could have seen before. Their strength and endurance will be greatly increased so they will be able to do more than ever before, their health will be so much improved that they will be a pleasure and benefit to others as well as to themselves and last, but important, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done their best in life.

At best life is short. Why not make the most of it in a reasonable way? Nothing is more conducive to comfort and happiness than good health and we may all have this with very little trouble or inconvenience. All of us want money and most of us have to work for it. Good health will increase our strength of mind as well as body and so enable us to make more money either to save or spend.

For a while have a try at living a cleaner healthier life and it will then be seen that to live in any other way is not really sensible or reasonable.

JULIEN A. HALL.

Pittsylvania County, Va.

DIPPING SEASON AT HAND.

The need of dipping or spraying live stock, and the thorough disinfecting of their quarters, is growing more apparent each season, as the fact is now almost universally recognized that disease germs are cut short early in their career, or entirely prevented from making their appearance, by the liberal use of an effective coal tar dip. The word "effective" is used advisedly, as a dip containing but a small percentage of creosote has the same odor as one containing a large percentage, but is vastly different in its parasite and germ killing properties. A good dip is Haasoleum sold only by Dr. Jos. Hass Remedy Co., and their authorized agents. A milky white solution is obtained by mixing Haasoleum with water to the strength desired for the various purposes intended, in sheep, cattle and hog dipping and spraying. The manufacturers of this article for 31 years have made the well known Dr. Jos. Hass Hog Remedy, at Indianapolis, Ind., now having a wider sale than ever. Their advertisement appears in this issue.

WILL POWER.

"I wish they wouldn't leave reading wills until after the funeral."

"How so?"

"One would know so much better what flowers to send."—Lippincott's.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE

Three-Year-Old Bulls, ready for active service, Cows and Heifers with calf at foot or in calf.

These cattle are as well bred as any in America, and some of them are rarely beautiful in conformation and quality.

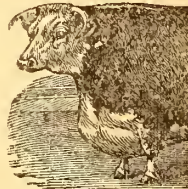
PRICES LOW ENOUGH TO MEET PRESENT CONDITIONS.

I have sold twelve head in the past two weeks, all in Virginia.

Keswick is on the C. and O. Railway, near Charlottesville. Visitors met at station. Intending buyers are respectfully urged to come to see these good cattle and to take advantage of the opportunity to buy low.

MURRAY BOOCOCK, Owner,
KESWICK, VA.

Inaleside Herefords



OWNED BY S. W. ANDERSON, BLAKER MILLS,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, W. VA.

A choice lot of Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale; also, a few Polled Hereford Bulls, recorded in the National Polled Hereford Record.

Write for Catalogue and Prices.

FARM NEAR ALDERSON, W. VA.

Telephone and Telegraph, Alderson.

THE HOLLINS HERD

—OF—

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Cows with Official Records of over 21 pounds of butter in seven days.
Cows with Official Records of over 86 pounds (10 gallons) of milk in one day.

Heifers that have milked over six gallons of milk in one day (with first calf).

A son of the great Hengerveld DeKol, sire of 77 A. R. O. daughters, in the herd.

Five handsome, well-developed Bull Calves, from 6 weeks to 6 months old, for sale.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

FOR SALE.

JOS. A. TURNER, General Manager,
Hollins Institute,
Hollins, Va.

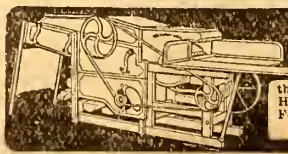
Duroc-Jerseys Shorthorns Shropshires.

Durocs are the most prolific hogs on earth. Our herd averaged 115-10 pigs to the litter last year. They are the most popular hog, and the great and increasing demand for them is due solely to their merits. We have forty bred sows and gilts for sale, three herd boars, ten young boars ready for service, and pigs of both sexes, five to seven months old—the blood of Ohio Chief, Beat Him If You Can, Orion, Commodore and the Colonels. The prices are right.

Short Horn Bull Calves by Imp. Best of Archers. Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls.

Shropshire Rams of the best imported blood cheap to close them out.

LESLIE D. KLINE, VAUCLUSE, VA.



Every Farmer Should Have His Own Thresher

"Little Giant" Thresher runs with light power and will clean all kinds of grain—wheat, rye, oats, rice, flax, barley, kafir corn and grass seeds. Attachments for threshing cow peas and for "pulling" peanuts. Made in three sizes—for 3, 6 and 8 H. P. Gasoline Engine. Any power can be used. We also make Level-Tread Powers, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Saw Machines, etc. Send for FREE catalogue.

HEEBNER & SONS, 25 Broad St., Lansdale, Pa.

Wyldeewood Farm Jerseys.

Herd numbers 300, including some of the finest the island has produced, headed by the great sire Stockwell, whose abbreviated pedigree is given below.



Imported Stockwell, 75264.

Stockwell.	Sire Oxford Lad, P. 3123 H. C.	Flying Fox, 61441.	Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160 H. C.
		Oxford Lass, P. 3582, H. C.	Sultan's Rosette, 149740.
	Dam Golden Leda, P. 8060 H. C.	Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160 H. C.	Boyle, P. 1559, H. C.
		Leda, P. 6636 H. C.	Golden Fern, P. 4711 H. C.
			Golden Pearl, P. 1975 H. C.
			Eminence, F. 7124 H. C.

For Particulars of Offerings, General Information, etc., Address

Wyldeewood Farms, Fredericksburg, Va.

LEAVING THE BUNCH BEHIND.
 Along with marbles and baseball, renewed interest in wheeling manifests itself as a sure indication of Spring and the joys of out door exercise.

Nothing ever invented serves as admirably the triple purposes of utility, exercise and pleasure as does the bicycle. The best grade of wheels are now selling for less than one-third the prices of ten years ago, and at that the rider gets a better mount than was possible then. The Coaster Brake and Two Speed Gear features alone mark a big step forward in bicycle construction since the boom days.

Inquiry among jobbers and dealers discloses a demand for bicycles, not only from the small boy (who has always ridden) but also from his older brother and his father also. The lady cyclist is also venturing timidly forth from the mysterious retreat wherein she has hibernated for a decade and she's not in bloomers either; thank the Lord for that.

"Leaving The Bunch Behind" is the picture adorning the gold embossed, 1908 catalogue cover of the "oldest exclusive bicycle house in America," a copy of which has just reached us. The catalogue is a work of art and is brimful of valuable and interesting matter for riders or those thinking of buying wheels. It is well worth getting and may be had by writing the Mead Cycle Co., Dept. RX—223, Chicago. They also send a wheel for 10 days' free trial and will engage live agents.

FIX YOUR ROOFS.

Have you written for the little book on mending the old roof, published by The Anderson Manufacturing Co., Elyria, Ohio.

It's a good money saving little book to read. Write for it. Just say: "Send me that free book on fixing roofs advertised in Southern Planter."

MAKING IT CLEAR.

A college professor, in company with his son, was enjoying a walk in the country, when he met an old farmer. It had been a very wet season, and the professor, thinking to start the conversation in a way that would prove interesting to the farmer, remarked:

"There has been a rather abnormal precipitation of late."

The farmer seemed somewhat embarrassed, and the professor's son, who used a different vernacular, though he was a student in the college to which his father was attached, attempted to straighten out the matter. Drawing the farmer to one side, he said in a superior way:

"The governor means that we've been having a hell of a lot of rain."

—Harper's Weekly.

Get Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices To Interest You To Trade



Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run.



BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS

Buggy is 10 horse power—Surrey, 18' horse power. Both "get there" and "back again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-221.

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

IF YOU WANT THE BEST HOG

Buy from those who give their sole attention to the production of the greatest Berkshire Type. —WE DO.—

Our herd comprises the most splendid lines of breeding and individuals that money can buy or experience develop in American and English Bred Berkshires.

"LORD PREMIER OF THE BLUE RIDGE," 103555, the greatest living boar, heads our herd. If you are interested write.

THE BLUE RIDGE BERKSHIRE FARMS, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Glenburn Berkshires.

Lord Premier and Premier Longfellow are dead, but we have their best sons. Our **LORD PREMIER III.** is not only a son of Lord Premier, but is a litter mate to Lord Premier II, and a brother in blood to Lord Premier's Rival. Our **PREDOMINANT and DOMINANT** are probably the best sons of Premier Longfellow. **IMP. LOYAL HUNTER** is a great individual. We have Lord Premier, Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Charmer's Duke XXIII, and fine imported sows.

FORFARSHIRE GOLDEN LAD JERSEYS.

Write for Catalogue.

Dr. J. D. KIRK, Roanoke, Va.

MOORE'S BROOK BERKSHIRES.

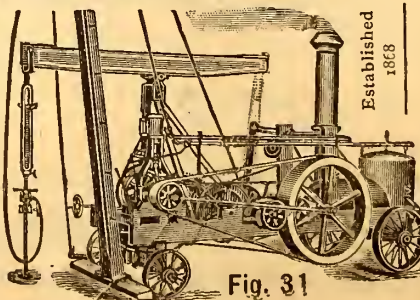
If you want some of the very best and most fashionable Berkshire pig, at prices that you can afford to pay, and at the same time get some stock of outstanding individual merit, we can supply your wants. We offer 10-weeks-old Pigs by **British Lord, King O' the Brook and Rival's Premier**, out of superbly bred sows, at \$10 to \$25. Simply tell us your needs and we will promptly quote.

Will also sell two of our herd boars—**British Lord and King O' the Brook**—as we will shortly be unable to use them further. A rare opportunity here.

MOORE'S BROOK SANITARIUM COMPANY, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.



YOUR INTERESTS AND OURS ARE IDENTICAL



You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
 to develop that
Mineral, Oil or Water
 proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to you satisfactorily.

Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter, holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.

THE AMERICAN WELL WORK
 Aurora, Ill., U. S. A.
 Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

IN THE STUD

ROYAL SWELL 34892

A perfect individual with great beauty, perfect disposition, extreme speed, a pure gaited trotter and as richly and fashionably bred as any horse ever foaled.

Mahogany Bay Horse, 15:2½ hands high, foaled February 5, 1901. Bred by Marcus Daly, Bitter Root Farm, Hamilton, Montana, sired by Bow Bells, 13073, record 2:19¼, sire of Beasant, 2:06½; Matin Bells, 2:06½; Billy Andrews, 2:06½; Bellewood A., 2:07½; Prince Selma, 2:10¾; Bel Esprit, 2:12½; Janie T. (2 years), 2:14, etc. First dam Rachel, record (4) 2:08¼, winner of nine races, dam of Great Spirit, 2:11¼; the Envoy, 2:25¼, etc., by Baron Wilkes, 4758, record 2:18, sire of Bumps (world's wagon record, 1899), 2:03¼; Rubinstein, 2:05; Rachel (4 years), 2:08¼; Duice Cor, 2:08½; Baron Bell, 2:09; Centrifig, 2:09; Oakland Baron (Futurity winner), 2:09¼; Nydia Wilkes, 2:09½; Baron Rogers, 2:09¾, etc. Second dam Willie Wilkes, 2:28, dam of (1) Rachel (4) dam of 2, 2:08¼; (2) Great Heart, 2:12½; (3) Bowery Boy, 2:15¼ (4) Bowery Belle, 2:18¼; (5) Deluge, 2:19¼; (6) Aspirator, 2:24½, dam of (1) Great Heart, sire of Wilkes Heart, 2:06¼; Namu, 2:09¼; Xava, 2:10¼, by George Wilkes, 519. Third dam Sally Southworth, dam of (1) Chatterton (sire of six 2:30 trotters), 2:18; (2) Willie Wilkes, 2:28, dam of (1) Rachel (4) 2:08¼; (2) Great Heart (a 2:10 sire), 2:12½; (3) Bowery Boy, 2:15¼ (4) Bowery Belle, 2:18¼; (5) Deluge, 2:19¾, etc., by Mambrino Patchen 58.

ROYAL SWELL'S get have fine size, are of show horse type and full of trot. He has some grand foals in the East that will soon bring him into prominence as a sire, and his daughters should make as good brood mares as money will buy.

FEE—\$25 the season, with usual return privilege in case of failure. Mares from a distance can be provided for on exceedingly liberal terms for keep. Address

ALLANDALE FARM, Fredericksburg, Va.

The General II.

IMPORTED

HACKNEY STALLION

Now in the Stud at Burkeville, Va. (Sandy's Farm.)

This magnificent Chestnut Stallion stands 16 hands high and weighs 1,250 pounds. In conformation, he is superb, his action grand, his manners perfect. As a sire he stood first in Massachusetts on the farm of H. K. Bloodgood, Esq., who imported him. We have a number of his get here and they are his best spokesman. Come and see them.

WE RECOMMEND THIS HORSE AS THE BEST LOOKING STALLION EVER IN SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA, NOW HIS PERMANENT HOME.

Terms—\$15 the season, payable July 1st, or \$10 the leap, payable at time of service.
For further information address any one of the owners—

T. O. Sandy, Dr. John Young or Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, BURKEVILLE, VIRGINIA.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices:

Two Young HACKNEY STALLIONS, one two years old, one a yearling. Both registered and splendid individuals.



Ft. Lewis Stock Farm

THE BEST PLACE FOR BLOOD AND REGISTERED
BERKSHIRES

White Leghorn, all breeds of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red Fowls. Eggs from these pure-blooded birds for sale.

DR. W. L. NOLEN, PROPRIETOR, SALEM, VA.



EXPERIENCE OF A RURAL CARRIER.

Letart, W. Va., April 21, 1908.

The Lawrence Williams Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Gombault's Caustic Balsam for the past three years. I have also used a great many other liniments in the treatment of horses, but for an all-round dependable liniment, your Caustic Balsam heads the list. For all kinds of cuts, soreness and inflammation of all kinds, it has no equal, and if a blister is needed, the Balsam brings the answer. One bottle of it will go farther than any other kind of liniment that I have ever used. Every rural carrier should keep it handy in time of need.

R. L. GRIMM,
Rural Carrier, No. 2.

GROWTH OF A FENCE CONCERN.

Although comparatively a new concern in the business, the Ward Fence Co. of Decatur, Ind., is to-day, perhaps the largest manufacturer of Ornamental Wire, Wrought Iron and Steel Picket, and Don't Rust Farm and Poultry Fencing in the country.

To properly describe their various kinds of fences the company has issued several catalogues. Two catalogues illustrate ornamental fences, the prices of which range from eight cents a foot up. Ornamental Wire Fencing is shown in Catalogue "C" and Ornamental Iron Fencing in No. 20A. "Don't Rust" Diamond Mesh Farm and Poultry Fence, a splendid fence for general use, is told of in Catalogue 57, while the "Don't Rust" Square Mesh Farm Fence is described in No. 140.

The makers will cheerfully send you prices and catalogues of the lines you are interested in, on request. Their advertisement in this paper is worth noting.

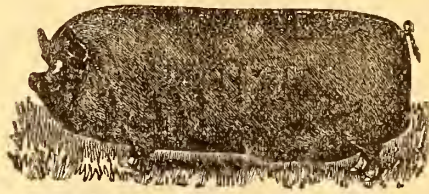
GOOD USE FOR IT.

Two Irishmen were passing a big jewelry store, in the window of which were displayed a lot of loose diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other precious stones.

"Ah, Pat," said Barney, "they be fine stones. How would you like your pick?"

"Och, be jabbers!" replied Pat, "I'd rayther hov me shovel!"—Lippincott's.

A Great Opportunity



Is offered the readers of The Planter to secure Pigs sired by two of the greatest of all Berkshire boars. I have a very choice lot of Pigs now ready for shipment, sired by the great Hunter of Biltmore III., 86468, and Valaria, 88706. These Pigs are out of large sows of the very best blood and quality, and (like their illustrious sires), have great length, depth and finish. So sure am I that they will please you, that I will agree to ship them subject to your inspection and if they are not what you want in every particular, you can return them at my expense and they will not cost you a penny.

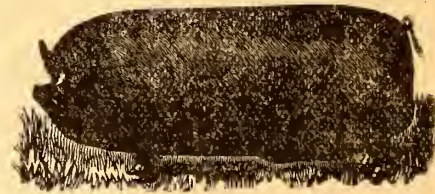
BE SURE TO GET MY PRICES AND DESCRIPTION BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER.

D. E. EARHART, NOKESVILLE, VA.

GREAT BERKSHIRE OFFERING.

Scores upon scores of Fancy Dandy Berkshire Spring Pigs now about ready for shipment. Price and safeguards for customers are made perfectly satisfactory.

My experience with pigs reaches backward forty-one years. I give all my time and attention to the business. I realize the policy, aside from principle, of having satisfied customers. If you want fancy breeding, accompanied with individual merit at popular prices, write me, as I have some of the blood of all the Grandees.



THOS. S. WHITE. FASSIFERN STOCK AND POULTRY FARM, Lexington, Va.

Buy some genuine Pekin Duck Eggs from me at \$1 for 12 and thereby get on the road to fortune.

Brompton Stock Farm.

Yearling Jersey Bulls and Heifers from Golden Lad strain.

One 2-year-old Shorthorn Bull.

Berkshire Sows due to farrow this month, also young Sows and Pigs.

Eggs for hatching—Bronze Turkeys, \$3; B. P. Rocks, S. C. B. Leghorn and Pekin Ducks, \$1; also Brown Chinese Goose Eggs, \$2.50.

ALL OF ABOVE READY FOR DELIVERY.

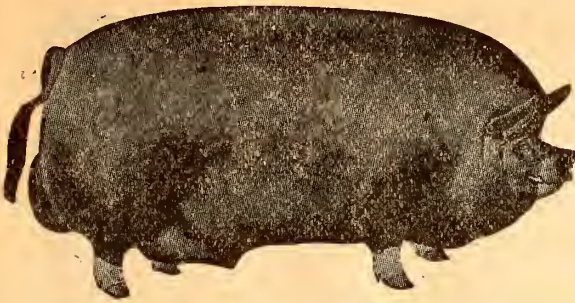
M. B. ROWE & CO., Fredericksburg, Va.

\$35⁰⁰ FANNING MILL FREE

A Fanning Mill Free. If there are no dealers near you selling the famous Racine Line of Farm and Warehouse Fanning Mills, that clean, grade, separate and bag all kinds of grain and seeds as well as cow peas, velvet beans, rice, peanuts, chufas, etc., then write to-day for particulars about our free mill to one person in each neighborhood who will furnish us his neighbors' names to whom we can write to call and see the mill and who will show what the mill do when they call to see it.

JOHNSON & FIELD MFG. CO., Box 102, Racine, Wis.





WOODSIDE BERKSHIRES

EVERYTHING SHIPPED ON APPROVAL.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS CAREFULLY.

We are now offering a grand lot of Pigs sired by our three boars—Charmer's Premier, 94553, 1-year old, weight 550 pounds; Master Lee, 79379, 2-year-old, weight 760 pounds; and Lustre's Carlisle, of Biltmore, 72057, 3-year-old, weight 790 pounds, and out of royally-bred sows weighing from 500 to 600 pounds each. Also Young Sows guaranteed safe in pig to Charmers' Premier and some extra good Young Boars from 4 to 8 months old.

We can always furnish pigs not akin. In order to show our confidence in what we offer, and insure satisfaction to our customers, we ship everything on approval. You need not send check until after you receive the pigs, and if they are not entirely satisfactory in every respect, you can return them at our expense and it costs you absolutely nothing. We leave it to you whether this is a fair proposition. Address

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, R. S. Farish, Prop., Charlottesville, Va

ENQUIRERS' COLUMN.

All enquiries must reach us by the 15th of the month previous to the issue or they cannot be answered until the month following.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPE
—CELERY GROWING—STRAW-
BERRIES.

My musk melons have been attacked by a little bug which eats into them about when they are grown. Perhaps Professor Massey can tell how to ward them off.

This seems to be a common evil in old gardens here, and I am told very early planting will help to prevent their attacks. Will it do any good to spray?

I want to grow celery for next winter's use, but have had no experience in that line. Our seasons are about two weeks earlier and two weeks later than Southeastern Virginia. I notice a great many brown spots or blotches on the leaves of my strawberry vines. Are they rust?

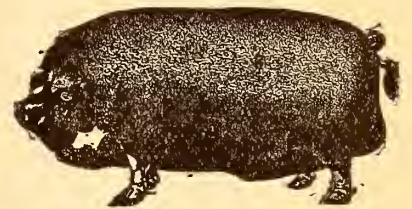
JOSHUA FRANKLIN.

Clay County, Ala.

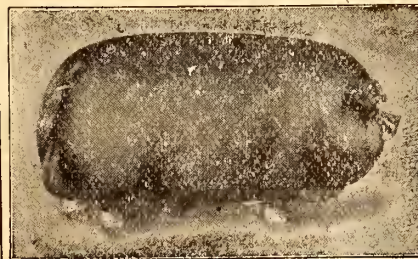
I cannot, from the description, tell what insect it is that eats the melons. Muskmelons are attacked by various insects. The little striped beetle attacks them when just coming through the ground, and these can be driven off by dusting with fine bone meal in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been well mixed to give an offensive odor, or they can be killed by spraying with Bordeaux mixture to which 5 ounces of Paris green have been added to 50 gallons of the mixture. Then the melon louse attacks them, and these can be kept off by dusting the plants well with tobacco dust and repeat it when washed off. Some entomolo-

"Fat or Lean, You May Have Them."
**POLAND-CHINA
AND TAMWORTH**

Two Tamworth Boars, ready for service	\$15
Two Berkshire Boar Pigs, 3 to 4 months old.....	8
One Poland-China Boar, 2 years old, registered.....	20
Eight-weeks-old Pigs, April delivery	5



J. C. GRAVES,
BARBOURSVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, VA.



QUALITY POLAND-CHINAS

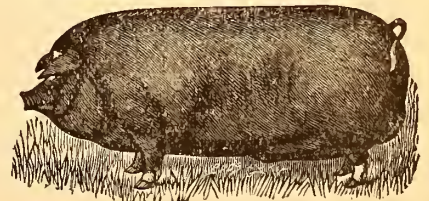
The large, mellow kind—NOT the coarse and rough type. They must be good with such a herd header as **BLACK PERFECTION**, a son of the old king of Poland-Chinas, Chief Perfection II. A few **CHOICE PIGS** and **BRED SOWS** for sale.

H. B. BUSH & BRO.,
Michaux, Powhatan County, Va.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

I have some Choice Pigs ready for delivery. Closely related to the grand champion at St. Louis World's Fair. No better breeding to be found. Quality above price. Order now while you have this opportunity. Stock guaranteed as represented.

W. M. JONES, CROFTON, VA.



The
South
Side

**STRAWBERRY, PEACH, BEAN, HUCK
and TOMATO CARRIERS.**

South Side M'fg. Co., Petersburg, Va.

gists advise spraying with kerosene emulsion for the lice, but I have found that all plant lice can be kept off by the regular use of tobacco in some form. Better keep them off than try to destroy them when they get there. As the insect, Mr. Franklin mentions is an eating one, it would be better to spray with Bordeaux mixture as above stated. But spray the vines before the fruit is so advanced that they will attack it, so that they may be killed before attacking the fruit. Then if they come later, repeat the spraying. The Paris green will do no harm to the fruit as the outside is not eaten anyway. Better spray the strawberries with Bordeaux mixture to prevent the rust.

The only celery you can grow well in your section is the winter crop. They can grow celery of the self-blanching sorts north, and very tough and poor stuff it is. The best celery is made from the varieties like the Boston Market, Sandringham, and Giant Pascal that are blanched by earthing. For private gardens and small market gardens the method of growing celery in common use around Baltimore is the best.

Sow the seed on the shade of the north side of a board fence or building, but not under trees. Or if you have a cold frame use that. Make the soil fine, and merely mark lines for the rows on the surface about eight inches apart. Sow the seed thinly on these marks and then press them into the soil with the back of a spade but do not cover. Then spread gunny sacks over the bed to retain the surface moisture. As the seeds germinate lift the sacks and prop them up on sticks till the plants show green and then remove them. As soon as the plants are a couple of inches high prepare another bed and take them up and nip the tap root. If they run up tall shear the tops off once or twice. Transplant to their final quarters in early August. This should be a piece of ground that has been very heavily manured for an early crop of some sort, and on the celery use a high grade mixture of commercial fertilizer at rate of 1,000 pounds per acre.

When ready to plant, make a planting board 12 inches wide and six feet long, with the ends perfectly square. On each side of this plank cut notches, beginning six inches from the end and stopping six inches from the other end, thus making eleven notches exactly opposite each other. Now stretch a line taut and set the planting board exactly perpendicular to the line and set at each notch on each side. Then move the board and set another row and so on till the bed is set. Have the plants in a tub of water and set them dripping. Then, if more than one bed is wanted, leave a space eight feet wide between the beds for earthing. Keep the beds cultivated and clean, but never han-

What's Wanted Here?



A good reliable tonic that will keep this litter free from worms, keep them healthy, increase the appetite, increase the digestion, increase the power of the system to assimilate and appropriate more food, keep them in a growing condition, get them to market forty days sooner and get bigger hogs. You can do all this with **PRUSSIAN STOCK TONIC.**

The gain will cost less than a tenth of the feed you save or what you make in extra weight. Prevents cholera and other disease, "A Wonderful Flesh Producer." Hogs gain 3 lbs. a day each. John Herbers, one of my customers, fed Prussian Stock Tonic to his hogs that he was fattening and weighed them several times while feeding it, and they made an average gain of three pounds per day to each hog. Conrad Mels, Templeton, Iowa.

25 lb. Pail, Over 1200 Feeds, at Dealers or Prepaid.

Hogs safe from Cholera if Prussian Stock Tonic is fed regularly and pens disinfected with Prussian Knapo-Curo. IF YOU LOSE ANY HOGS AND have been using Prussian Stock Tonic for thirty days as directed and disinfecting with Knapo-Curo, WE WILL REFUND for all the Prussian Stock Tonic used. Knapo-Curo kills hog lice and all germs. Send for our book and direction, they are free. Mention this paper when writing.

PRUSSIAN REMEDY CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturers of Prussian Hog Worm Powders, Hoove Powders, Etc.

Silver Spring

Herd of

SHORT HORNS.

ROBERT R. SMITH, PROPRIETOR.

Charlestown, W. Va. Jefferson Co.

-OR-

Wickliffe, Va., Clarke Co.



I will sell at Public Sale, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908, on Silver Spring Farm,

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.

Ten Bulls, from 6 months to 2 years.

Ten Heifers, from 6 months to 2½ years.

Five Cows, good ones, that will not bring near their real value. These young cattle are one-half to three-quarters Scotch. They are sired by Mina's Secret, 161465, or by Spring-hill Choice, 230078, a son of Choice Goods, 186802. The cattle are in fair condition but not fat.

Ten Poland-China Pigs from large sire and dams and fine breeding.

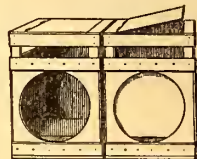
Ten Colts, eight of them half Percheron, 1-year-old, and three registered Shropshire Ram Lambs.

This is all profitable stock. I will be glad to entertain any one from a distance. Twelve months time will be given on good notes, well endorsed, bearing interest.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, WHICH WILL BE READY BY MAY 10TH.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

NEST OPEN.



NEST CLOSED.

of best quality; win the blue, fill the egg basket. Eggs from prize winners, \$2.50 per 15, \$4 per 30.

MAKER OF SUPERIOR TRAP NESTS.

Light, strong, practical. Illustrated descriptive circular free. City address,

R. O. BERGER, 16 N. Twentieth St., Richmond, Va.



THE LANGSHAN LEADS

AS A GENERAL PURPOSE UTILITY FOWL FOR THE FARM OR FOR THE TOWN LOT.

BLACK'S BLACK LANGSHANS lead all the Langshan classes. Unexcelled as layers, unsurpassed as a table fowl. You can make no better investment this month than by getting one or more sittings of eggs from

A. M. BLACK, THE LANGSHAN SPECIALIST, TAZEWELL, VA.

Write for Descriptive Booklet with Photographs of Birds.



\$16 \$45 BUYS A HIGH GRADE DROP HEAD SEWING MACHINE

Silent—Easy Running—Life Time Guarantee.

The **Industrious Hen** is the leading poultry journal of the South—50c one year. Three years \$1. Agents wanted. Samples free. Machine circulars free. The **Industrious Hen Co., Dept. S, Knoxville, Tenn.**





Blacklegoids

FOR PROTECTING CATTLE AGAINST BLACKLEG.

SIMPLE—SAFE—SURE.

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

KRESO DIP FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas. Cures Mange, Scab, Ringworm. Disinfects, Cleanses, Purifies.

ANTHRAXOIDS

A SAFE ANTHRAX VACCINE

FOR PROTECTING HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS AND SWINE AGAINST ANTHRAX.
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS UPON THESE PRODUCTS.

BRANCHES:
New York, Kansas City, Baltimore,
New Orleans, Boston, Chicago,
St. Louis and
Minneapolis, U. S. A.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

DETROIT,

MICHIGAN,

U. S. A.

BRANCHES:
London, Eng. Walkerville, Ont.
Montreal, Que. Sydney, N. S. W.
St. Petersburg, Russia.
Bombay, India.

dle the celery when wet, as that will promote the rust. When the weather gets cool and not before, the first earth should be put in. This is called the "Handling" of the crop. The leaves have grown long and the outer ones are inclined to fall over. To keep them erect, while handling, have two cords much longer than the length of the bed with a peg in each end. Stick a peg opposite the first row and take a turn of the cord around each plant in the row and stick the peg at the other end in the ground. With the second cord treat the next row in the same way. Now shovel earth in between these rows, and pack it close to each plant by hand. Remove the cords to two other rows, and thus go over the entire bed. The plants are now held erect and more earth can be shovelled in between the rows and left in a ridge to be handled down when the growth will admit more earthing. Keep the hearts of the plants just above the soil and carry up the earth six inches outside the ends of the rows. Continue this process till December, and when there is danger of hard freezing, cover the entire bed with earth and then place a thick cover of pine leaves or straw over the whole, and place corn stalks or other heavier material on to prevent the leaves from blowing off. The celery can then be dug at any time during the winter, and will be immensely better and more

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

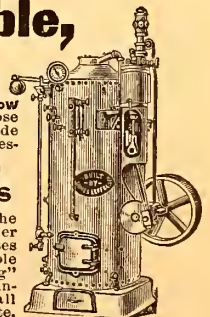
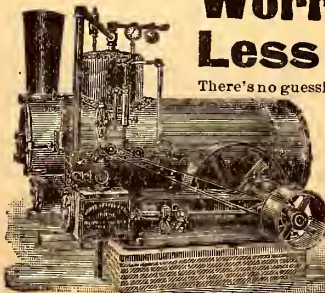
I offer my services as a Stock Salesman to the breeders of the East. In doing so, I will say that I have equipped myself both by having taken a course at the Jones National School of Auctioneering, and by years of breeding and selling Pedigreed Stock. I make a specialty of Pedigreed Sales.

If I may be permitted to say it, I will suggest that I believe I can render Breeders better service than salesmen residing in remote parts of the country, as I am thoroughly familiar with conditions obtaining in this section. Then, too, I will probably not be quite as expensive as to railroad fare, etc., and besides, I must give satisfaction or I make no charge for my services.

Write me or 'phone me via Winchester over Southern Bell Phone for dates. Prompt attention assured.

Roy P. Duvall, : : : Stephenson, Va.

The Best Power Service, with Less Worry, Less Trouble, Less Expense



There's no guessing or experimenting with steam. You know you will have power when you want it. Close your ears to the extravagant claims made for new style powers long enough to investigate the old reliable

LEFFEL STEAM ENGINES

They are the engines for planters. All the efficiency and much more reliable than other powers. They furnish steam for many uses which gasoline engines cannot do. No trouble about "ignition," "the sparker," "cooling,"—no failure to start, nothing you cannot understand. Sizes and styles adapted to all uses. Write for free book and investigate.

JAMES LEFFEL & COMPANY, BOX 213, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

crisp than the self blanching sorts. Boston Market is the best variety for this method.

You can get, in a favorable season, some fairly good fall celery by setting the plants in July, eight or ten inches apart and placing a four-inch drain tile around each plant after they get a foot tall. Earth will have to be shovelled in between the tiles to prevent their falling over. Or you can set plants in a row six inches apart and when about a foot tall set boards on each side 12 inches wide. For this fall crop the Golden Self blanching is best. But to get fine celery the earth blanching is best. Plant the beds in a soil naturally moist, and if where they can be irrigated in dry weather, so much the better.

W. F. MASSEY.

WATERMELON GROWING—VARIETY OF CORN TO PLANT—PRESERVATION FOR FENCE POSTS.

1. What would be the best fertilizer (at least cost) to use on watermelons on river bottom land in the place of manure. Also do you think it a good plan to use fertilizer in connection with manure? and what quantity to the hill in either case?

2. I also have a rich piece of bottom land that has been in grass for eight or ten years that I wish to put in corn this year and would like to know the best white corn to plant on same for big yield. Would like a good two eared variety and one that does not mature late. Do you think a one eared corn the best for this land? Is the Improved Golden Dent—about equal to the Hickory King for this up land? and can I get seed corn from the Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.?

Do you know of a preservative for fence posts that would make them last longer, that one could use on the parts that go in the ground at least, that is not too expensive? How about creosote is it expensive and where could one get it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Fluvanna County, Va.,

1. Most water melon growers always say that they can get the best results from the use of both manure and fertilizer used together and our own experience bears them out. We would use a few forkfuls of good manure in each hill and to this add two or three handfuls of a fertilizer analyzing 6 per cent. ammonia, 5 per cent. phosphoric acid and 7 per cent. potash and mix the same well with the manure. If you have not got the manure then use the same of fertilizer in more liberal quantity. A proper fertilizer can be made by mixing 300 lbs. nitrate of soda, 750 lbs. cotton seed meal, 700 lbs. acid phosphate and 250 lbs. of muriate of potash to make a ton.

2. In your county you have a corn






YOU MUST CLEAN YOUR CREAM SEPARATOR TWICE A DAY

Moral—Buy a Simple Machine.

No cream separators made are more easily cleaned than the two simple, close-skimming I. H. C. cream harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell.

The two brushes which go with the machines, and a pan of hot water, will enable you to thoroughly clean your separator in short order.

You can get at every part of the bowl and tinware with the brush.

You can't make too much of the matter of cleanliness in using a cream separator. It avoids odors and taints. It enables you to make high-grade products.

It is the worst kind of a mistake not to buy a separator anybody can clean easily and quickly.

The Dairymaid and Bluebell cream harvesters are not distinguished merely for their easy cleaning. They have every requisite to make them

right working and valuable to their owners.

They skim to a trace; that is, they get all the butter fat down to the thousandth part.

Their wonderful simplicity makes them most durable. One of the principal reasons why they are so popular with users is that it is almost impossible for them to get out of order.

The Dairymaid is a chain driven machine. The Bluebell is driven by simple gearing.

If you need a cream harvester, call on any International local agent and talk the matter over with him. He will supply you with catalogs and full particulars. Or, if you prefer, write direct to the Home Office. You will be interested in securing a copy of "Development of the Cream Separator" or colored hanger which will be mailed on request.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
 (Incorporated)

A New Roof Over Old Shingles

Easily and quickly put on. Don't tear off the old shingles—takes time, costs money. Save both—put on "Vulcanite" right over the old shingles—makes the roof better—lasts longer. Special long nails fasten it on for keeps. "Vulcanite" is the standard of two Continents with 60 years of service to prove its superiority. No tar or paper in its makeup. Best thing money can buy for old or new roofs. Cheaper than shingles or tin—needs no annual repainting to keep it in repair; resists fire, acid, smoke, heat, cold, wet or dry. Before you build or repair you should get our prices and free samples. You want the best roofing—we'll give you several tests to prove which is best. Write today for free booklet, "The Right Roofing and the Reasons Why."

BIRMINGHAM SUPPLY CO., Dept. 39
 7 N. Forsythe St., Atlanta, Ga.
 2014 Avenue A., Birmingham, Ala.



THE ROOF THAT LASTS LONGEST



SLUG-SHOT

USED FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN FOR 20 YEARS.
 Sold by Seed Dealers of America

Saves Currants, Potatoes, Cabbage, Melons, Flowers, Trees and Shrubs from Insects. Put up in popular packages at popular price. Write for free pamphlet on Bugs and Blights, etc., to
B. HAMMOND, Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York.

FOR SALE BY GRIFFITH & TURNER COMPANY, BALTIMORE, MD.

for planting on low ground which can not be beaten for yield—viz.: Cocke's Prolific. It is natural to your location and has made 180 bushels to the acre on your lowgrounds. It is a corn requiring a long time to mature but you have always plenty of time to mature it if planted in May. If you don't care to use this variety—try Boone County White or Eureka. Both have done well on the low grounds of this State. We don't think any corn will equal Hickory King for thin upland. Golden Dent can be planted later and mature well and will also usually make a fair yield on such land. We don't think you can get any seed corn from Blacksburg. The Carbolineum Co. is advertising a fine preservative for fence posts in The Planter at this time. The Norfolk Cresosoting Co also advertised such a preservative a few months ago and will likely do so again. Write these parties for particulars. You might also write the Forest Department, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and they will send full information on the subject.—Ed.

COARSE AND FINE BRAN—GRASS SEEDING.

Please tell me which has the most feeding value, coarse bran or fine bran we get from Western mills is coarse and the bran our country mills make is fine. The bran and shorts are altogether.

I sowed 10 acres in grass this spring and sowed 7 quarts of timothy seed, 4 quarts of clover and 5 pounds of red top, and one bushel of orchard grass to the acre. I sowed Timothy in the fall; the land is seeded in wheat, please tell me if that is enough. It is very hard to get a stand in this section of the country.

G. W. CUMMINGS.

1. The protein content (that is, the muscle and flesh-making matter) is about the same in both kinds. The carbo-hydrates and fat which go to make fat in the animal are richer in the spring wheat bran. If your country-made bran really has the shorts left in it, then it is a better feed than the Western bran, as the shorts or middlings are much richer in feed value than the bran. Country or Eastern City made bran is, however, not usually enriched with the whole of the shorts or middlings. A great part of this is taken out and sold as shipstuff, and often much trash, hulls and sweepings of the mill are mixed with the bran, thus reducing its value as feed.

2. You should get a stand of grass and clover from this seeding. It is a fairly liberal one. We are great advocates for heavy grass seeding as a sod, to be a good and permanent one, should be a thick one from the start. We always seeded heavily, never

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

From the invention by DE LAVAL of the first practical cream separator in 1878 the DE LAVAL machines have been always in the lead.

The first "hollow" bowl cream separator; the first factory cream separator; all of the several first styles of hand separators; the first steam turbine separator; the first "disc" bowl separator, and the first "split-wing" or distributing tubular shaft separator—were each and all DE LAVAL inventions, each marking periods of advancing evolution in the usefulness of the cream separator.

So, too, were the first "tubular" shaped bowl separator; the first bottom feed separator; the first vertical "blade" bowl separator; the first interior cone construction bowl separator, and numberless other types of construction, each and all DE LAVAL inventions, though found so impractical or comparatively inferior, from one reason or another, that they were never put into commercial use in the DE LAVAL machines.

Every would-be competing cream separator on the market to-day merely utilizes some patent expired or abandoned DE LAVAL construction, and if any one of them should make pretense of denying it the patent evidence may be easily produced showing the falsity or evasion of such denial.

The new 1908 DE LAVAL cream separators mark another great evolution in cream separator construction, being new and remodelled in practically every detail, and place a still wider margin of superiority between the DE LAVAL and even the best of imitating separators.

The DE LAVAL main factories in the United States and Sweden are the largest and finest of their kind and have ranked for ten years among the model shops of the world; their equipment is the best that mechanical science and money can make it; the twenty smaller DE LAVAL factories, assembling, and repair shops, in as many different countries, are relatively as superior; the DE LAVAL inventors and experimental engineers are the best of the men who have shown practical separator genius in every country, and a large staff of them is kept constantly at the betterment of the DE LAVAL machines, while the shop employes generally are the most competent and best paid in their various classes.

THE GREAT OBJECT EVER KEPT BEFORE EVERY MEMBER OF THE DE LAVAL PRODUCTIVE ORGANIZATION IS THE MAKING OF THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR POSSIBLE AND EVER THE MAKING OF IT BETTER THIS YEAR THAN LAST YEAR.

These are the reasons why the DE LAVAL machines began in the lead and have kept it from 1878 to 1908, excelling all attempted imitation and competition in even greater degree to-day than at any past time.

The new 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—affording an education in separator knowledge—is to be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 Filbert St.
PHILADELPHIA
Drumm & Sacramento Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices :
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street
WINNIPEG
107 First Street
PORTLAND, OREG.

using less than two bushels of mixed grass to the acre and often more.--Ed.

COW WITH FITS—FERTILIZER FOR CORN—FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

1. I have a cow of much value that has fits. She will calve soon and has been having them ever since she was bred this time (once per month). She is harmless and just lies down and trembles and slobbers.

2. Will it be safe to use the milk to drink or make butter? ...

3. Is it necessary to use commercial fertilizers on land that I have been using for four years in a rotation of clover, wheat, corn and cowpeas and clover? I wish to plant in corn and have a quantity of barn yard manure to use. The land I would call rich. Would the fertilizer make a profitable return.

4. I see Mr. T. O. Sandy, of Burkville, has been carrying on some good work in the different counties. To whom could I apply for assistance along this line. I would like to have some such assistance. A. R. W. Sussex Co., Va.

1 and 2. The fits are probably the result of the pregnant condition of the cow, and will continue until after the calf is dropped. The cause of such fits is obscure, and little can be done to prevent their recurrence. She should be fed a laxative ration, given more bran than corn, and if her bowels still are constipated when near calving, she should have a quart of linseed oil given once or twice. It is not probable that the milk will be affected or be in any way unwholesome.

3. In the April issue we wrote fully on the question of the use of commercial fertilizer for the production of the corn crop, and in this issue you will also find matter on the same subject. With such a rotation of farm crops as you have followed, and the use of barn yard manure, we do not think you can use fertilizer with profit. You might increase the yield by the use of some acid phosphate, say, 50 pounds to the ton of manure, but we doubt whether this could be done profitably.

4. Write Mr. T. O. Sandy, Burkville, Va., and see whether he cannot put you on his list of demonstrators. He has charge of this work in this State.—Ed.

UTILIZING BONES.

I have a farm and also run the butcher business, consequently have a great many bones. How can I utilize them to profit on the farm?

I have been in correspondence with Wilson Brothers, of Easton, Pa., who manufacture bone mills. They advise me that I can grind the bones and dissolve them with sulphuric acid and mix and make my own fertilizer. I am also advised from Blacksburg, Va., that I had better grind and apply the



NITRO CLUB SHOT SHELLS



To have a "good old-time hunt," shoot the shells your grandfather shot—U. M. C. shells. Any standard powder is loaded in U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells. They won the Grand American Handicap, J. J. Blanks scoring 96 per cent.

Send for illustrated folder.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
Bridgeport, Conn.
Agency, 313 Broadway, New York City.

What A. I. M. Has Done For Others, it Will Do For You.

There is no proof like promises performed. The following brief testimonials are stronger proof that A. I. M. is a cure for all forms of Indigestion, if taken as directed, than anything we can say.

Read Every Word of This.

H. H. Cochran, car inspector at S. A. L. Depot, Columbia, S. C.: Two bottles of A. I. M. entirely cured me of Indigestion.

E. H. Foote, Roanoke, Va.: I was afflicted with Indigestion for over two years. I used A. I. M. and it has cured me entirely.

Louis Fowlse, Newbern, Tenn.: A. I. M. cured my wife of Indigestion. It has also cured John Garland, who has been a sufferer of the same disease for three years. It has made many other cures in Newbern. October 8, 1904.

J. M. Norman, Rockport: I have suffered for several years with Dyspepsia, and tried every remedy I could hear of, but got no relief till I used A. I. M. One bottle made a final cure. It is the best medicine I ever used.

You can be cured if you are willing. Go to your druggist or general store and get a bottle. If your dealer can't supply you, then send us one dollar for two large-size fifty-cent bottles.

Acid Iron Mineral Company

Richmond, Virginia.

Wasn't Your Neighbor Foolish?

Didn't he make a chump of himself? Wasn't it about the most senseless thing he ever did when he bought that "cheap" cream separator from a "mail order" concern that never manufactured a separator of any kind, and switches from year to year to the separator that can be bought the cheapest? Where is your neighbor going to get repairs? Why, he doesn't even know who built his separator, and the most important thing for a man to know when he buys a "cheap" separator is where to buy repairs every week.

There stands your neighbor's separator, down and out; broken; only used a few weeks; money wasted. Perhaps he could repair it if he knew where to get repairs, but he doesn't know. The fact is, there is no place to get them; his separator was one of a job lot sold "cheap" by a manufacturer who knew it was no good, and who unloaded his stock on a catalog house for what he could get. Now he's out of business.

The Tubular Cream Separator



**"Different
from the
Others"**

Easy to oil
Easy to turn
Easy to clean
Low supply can
No dirty oil cups
No bothersome discs

*Simple, durable,
convenient, hand-
some and profit-
able.*

Why didn't your neighbor do as you are going to do? Why didn't he buy a **Tubular Cream Separator**, built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. For twenty-eight years we have been building cream separators at West Chester, Pa., and TUBULAR separators are used in every dairy district of the world.

Tubular Has No Rival

ZIMMERMAN, MINN.
Tubular shows no wear after three years and has never given me any trouble and from present appearances is good for a lifetime. One of my neighbors bought a — — — about a month before I bought mine, and it went to the scrap pile months ago. For skimming the Tubular has no rival in my opinion. JOHN M. COOK.

No Wonder They Are Pleased

Didn't Like Mail Order Separator

SOUTH SCHROON, N. Y.

The Tubular gives us perfect satisfaction. The longer we use it the better we like it. We bought one of the improved — — — of — — — of Chicago, last spring, but we didn't like it a little bit. It was hard to run, hard to wash and hard to keep clean, while the Tubular is easy to run, easy to wash and easy to clean.
L. W. WHITNEY.

Discarded Mail Order Separator

ROBESONIA, PENNA.

After using a mail order cream separator for six months I decided to discard that machine and purchase a No. 4 Tubular Separator. The mail order separator would separate only 25 pounds of milk per hour, and did not give a thorough separation. I can skim two buckets of milk in 4 minutes. The mail order separator required ten minutes. I am more than pleased with the purchase I made from your people.
WM. F. BUCKS

We know how to build separators that will wear, and we are always where you can reach us when you want us. That's something you can tell your neighbor about TUBULARS. Maybe he would like to get right. Maybe he would like a little help. Probably he would like to have a TUBULAR if he could get a little something for his "cheap" separator. Maybe we can help him. Won't you suggest that he write for our new catalog No. 290? It tells all about it.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,
West Chester, Penna.

Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Cal.

Toronto, Can.

bone in its natural state. The mill referred to above, I am informed, does not grind very fine, but about like granulated sugar. Will that be fine enough to apply in its natural state?

Any information and advice on the subject will be greatly appreciated.

SAML. J. ROBINSON.

Albemarle Co., Va.

The best way to utilize bones on the farm where you have power sufficient to run a mill is to grind them and apply in that state. It is not necessary that they should be ground into a fine powder in order to get benefit from them. We have often applied one-eighth inch bones where we did not seek immediate results, but only permanent improvement of the land. The finer they are ground the quicker will they produce results. It should always, however, be borne in mind that grinding bones is a work requiring plenty of power, especially when they are big strong bones. If short of power to grind them the best way is to dig a trench and put them in layers with wood ashes or lime and well covered with soil and keep them moist and they will gradually dissolve or disintegrate so that they can be mixed with soil and be applied to the land. Don't attempt to dissolve them with sulphuric acid unless properly equipped to handle the acid. It is dangerous stuff to handle without a proper equipment as the acid burns fearfully if splashed on to any part of the body or clothing.

WHITEWASH.

Kindly give me receipt for good whitewash, for out of doors use.

G. R. BERRYMAN.

Surry County, Va.

Slake half a bushel of good, fresh lime in boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain and add a peck of salt dissolved in water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of Spanish whitening and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water.

Mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash prepared in a kettle and put on as hot as possible.—Editor.

CARE OF MARE AND FOAL.

Will you kindly give me advice as to what condition a mare should be in before she drops her foal, and as to the care, after foaling and what is best to feed her on and attention to give her to make a nice colt.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In the September, 1907 issue of the Planter you will find an article on the subject about which you enquire from one of the largest and most successful breeders in the State. You should look up this issue and read the article

VIRGINIA FARMS

Healthy, Productive Section

LAND, CLIMATE AND SEASONS CONDUCIVE TO SUCCESSFUL FARMING IN ALL OF ITS BRANCHES. ELECTRIC AND STEAM RAILROAD FACILITIES. THE BIG NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS REACHED IN A FEW HOURS.

FRANK H. COX

Resident Agent, Ashland, Virginia.

Fine Dairy Farm

IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR SALE.

Excellent equipment, unsurpassed location; land in high state of cultivation. New buildings for 100 cows. This is a practical proposition.

Forest Home Farm, PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

JOHN F. JERMAN,

Headquarters for Virginia Property, Fairfax Va.

Washington Office, No. 1220 H Street, N. W., and Vienna, Va.

If you want to buy a grain, dairy, fruit, truck, poultry or bluegrass farm, city or village property, or any kind of business proposition, such as hotels, stores, livery stables, schools, or any kinds of shop, it will pay you to send for my 50-page catalogue, it is full of bargains near steam and electric railroad and near Washington, D. C., where we have the best of market. I am always ready to show property. I try to please.

MY MOTTO: "HONESTY AND FAIR DEALINGS."

Farms in Northern Virginia

DAIRY, GRAIN, STOCK, POULTRY, FRUIT.

Near Washington and Baltimore and in easy reach of Philadelphia and New York.

Unlimited markets and unsurpassed shipping facilities.

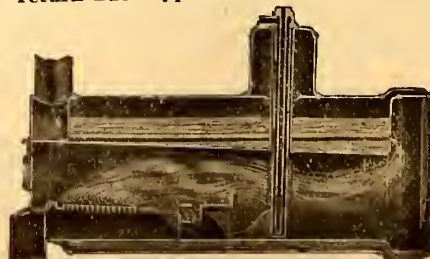
Reasonable in price. Near good live towns, schools and churches. Write us.

CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON

(Successor to Stephenson & Rainey, Herndon, Va.)

The Most Powerful Traction Engine.

The "New Huber" Traction Engine develops most power with least fuel because its boiler is the perfected "return-flue" type.



The cut shows you how heat from the fire passes forward in a large fire flue through the water and then comes through tubes to the smokestack in the rear. Thus, the heat goes through the water twice, giving double heating capacity. There are many other exclusive features about the "New Huber." We tell you about all of them in our new "School for Threshermen," which we send free on request.

No matter who you are—nor where you are—nor how you wish to use a Traction Engine—before making up your mind which one to get, you should send for this new book, which we mail to you FREE and post paid. Write for it to-day.

THE HUBER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Dept. 2, Marion, Ohio.

carefully. Briefly we advise that mares be kept in good, firm condition but not fat, by judicious feeding with corn, oats, hay and fodder and be moderately worked up to within a few days of foaling. For a week or ten days before foaling they should have bran and oats only as a grain ration—pure bran and not mill feed. The mare should have a roomy box stall and be kept well bedded down. As soon as the foal is dropped its navel should be washed with a solution of creolin about one part to 15 of water, to prevent any infection through that organ. Nearly all the foals which die soon after birth are killed by infection through the broken navel string. When the foal is 6 or 8 hours old give a warm soap and water injection to open the bowels. Impaction of the faeces is often so great that the foal cannot possibly part with it without the assistance of the injection and unless it is parted with quickly the foal must die. After foaling, the dam should be generously fed with oats and bran two-thirds oats and one-third bran by measure and be given plenty of good clover and meadow hay or cow pea and soy bean hay. Let the mare and colt run out in a nice pasture on all warm days but take up at night until the ground gets warm. Also keep in in wet and stormy weather. After the weather gets hot and flies troublesome take up in the middle of the day and turn out at night. When pastures become short have some corn to feed to them green. Begin feeding this sparingly and gradually increase it. When the foal begins to eat freely then have a separate feeding place for the foal and tie the mare so that she cannot get to the foal's manger and keep in this manger some nice feed for the foal, some oats and bran and hay feed and keep this constantly renewed with sweet, fresh feed so that the foal can help itself when it desires. Keep on a good pasture and wean whilst grass is good in the fall. After weaning feed generously with good oats and hay. Boil the oats for one feed each day and mix two quarts of bran with these boiled oats. The other feed may be of oats unboiled. Keep the sucking flesh on the colt all the time. If a colt once loses its sucking fat it will be a hard task to make a fine horse out of it. Nine-tenths of the young horses are ruined from neglect of this rule. They are stunted in growth and never make the horses they would do if properly cared for after weaning.—Editor.

SULPHUR.

I have a barrel of sulphur that has been wet, will you kindly tell me what it is good for as a fertilizer. What crop to put it on and how much to use.
JAS. W. VIA.
Albermarle County Va.

Sulphur has no value as a plant

Perfect System of Banking By Mail



We have a system which affords superior advantages of doing your Banking Business with this strong institution by Mail. It is carried to the very door of every thrifty man and woman in the country—supplying them with every facility and convenience in depositing their money—besides affording a great saving in time.

We invite your account.

3 per cent.
Interest Paid

On Savings Accounts, Compounded semi-annually from date of deposit.

Merchants National Bank

1101 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

Capital, \$200,000

Surplus, \$830, 000

'Safest For Savings.'

Mention Southern Planter.



"He who by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive."
And he who would greatly succeed must invest the fruits of his labor intelligently. The earth yields its wealth too grudgingly to justify risking the hard-earned dollars in speculation or insecure investments.
We pay **Three Per Cent. Interest**, compounded semi-annually from date of deposit, on savings accounts. Write to-day for free booklet "Banking by Mail."

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK,
RICHMOND, VA.

Capital\$ 300,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits..\$1,000,000 00

food. You can burn it in buildings to fumigate them and destroy vermin of all kinds, or can use it to mix with lime to make an insecticide for scale insects.—Editor.

POISONING HAWKS.

I notice in March number of "Southern Planter" that you advise giving nux-vomica to little chickens to destroy hawks (which are very destructive here) you gave the proportion to administer but failed to say how often it could be given without injury to the chicken. Please answer in your next issue.

A. M. ORGAIN.

Dinwiddie County, Va.

The nux-vomica will never hurt the chickens however often fed. They are immune against this poison.—Editor.

HOG CHOLERA—SHEEP DYING.

If you have any specific or sovereign remedy for hog cholera, please send to me. I have also lost 8 head of sheep out of a flock of 38 head. The sheep lost were fat and young and 4 of them had twin lambs in them. They would lose their appetite and afterwards would lose the use of themselves. I never could doctor a sheep for the more I doctor, the quicker they seem to die.

If you know of any remedy for the two foregoing diseases, will confer a favor by having it inserted in the next issue of the Southern Planter

F. DABNEY EASTHAM.

Rappahannock County, Va.

There is no such thing as a certain cure for Hog Cholera yet discovered. The best that can be done is to try to prevent it by keeping the hogs in a good sanitary condition and letting them have plenty of pure spring water, preferably from a well, to drink. Many running streams are contaminated with hog cholera germs from coming through farms having the infection on them, or from buzzards washing in them after eating dead hogs. The buzzards ought all to be killed off and all dead animals be burnt. The following mixture should be kept on hand and be given to the hogs when they appear ailing: Wood charcoal, 1 pound; sulphur, 1 pound; sodium chloride, 2 pounds; sodium bicarbonate, 2 pounds; sodium hyposulphite, 2 pounds; sodium sulphate, 1 pound; antimony sulphide, 1 pound. Pulverize and mix thoroughly. Dose, a large tablespoonful once a day for each 200 lbs. of live weight.

See our last issue, page 398, as to the disease affecting the sheep. We believe you have the same trouble as there discussed.—Editor.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED.

1. Where can Bermuda Grass seed be obtained and what will it cost; when should it be sown also could it be sown with cow peas or Buckwheat,

Is your roof waterproof to stay? Not unless your roofing is made of natural asphalt. That is the only material which gives a roof resisting, lasting life.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—the best in the world.

Ask any progressive dealer for Genasco. See that you get what you ask for, if you want to be sure your roof will stay waterproof. Write for Book 62 and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

New York

San Francisco

Chicago

VICTORIA RUBBER ROOFING.

Waterproof—Weatherproof. Always pliable—never hard or brittle. Any climate, all conditions.

OUR PRICES WILL INTEREST YOU.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

Patented and Galvanized Roofing Sheets, Roll Tin and Tar Paper.

TIN AND TERNE PLATES. GALVANIZED FLAT SHEETS. ROOFING MATERIALS.



MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS

1104 E. CARY STREET.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



Economical, Reliable Running Water Service

A constant supply wherever you want it. Automatic in action—no expense for power or repairs. It's easy with a

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM

Large and small rams for Country Places, Irrigation, Supply Tanks, Town Plants, etc. For every foot water drops to ram it is raised 30 feet. 7,000 in use.

WRITE FOR FREE PLANS AND ESTIMATES

RIFE ENGINE CO., 2113 TRINITY BLDG., NEW YORK



SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

MOST OF THE ROOFING MANUFACTURERS SUPPLY SOME SIMPLE SORT OF A CIRCULAR OR PAMPHLET WITH SAMPLES OF THEIR ROOFING.

THE MAKERS OF AMATITE ROOFING HAVE GONE INTO THE MATTER MORE DEEPLY. THEIR BOOKLET ENTITLED "AMATITE" IS A VERY HANDSOME AND INTERESTING PIECE OF PRINTING.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this company is the oldest and largest concern in the field, the history is accurate. This company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the booklet, has a surface of real mineral matter—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are out of date.

The paint and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof. Amatite Roofing, once laid, requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.



The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the greatest waterproofing agent ever discovered.

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining of pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

A postal card addressed to the nearest office of the company will bring the Booklet and the sample to you by mail. Every progressive farmer should have it.

Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London.

AMATITE ON ROOF OF EAST MACHIAS LUMBER COMPANY, EAST MACHIAS, MAINE.



also what kinds of land is it mostly adapted to.

2. When should hairy vetch be sown, also where can the seed be obtained, and what is the cost of it per bushel.

M. H. C.

Shenandoah County, Va.

1. Bermuda Grass seed can be obtained from the seedmen advertising in the Planter. The seed is quoted at 45 cents per pound in one catalogue. The seed should be sown in May. It will not grow if sown in cold soil. If you want to get a Bermuda pasture, the best way is to plant the roots. These can be gotten almost anywhere in the Eastern and Middle sections of the Southern States, for the asking, and are certain to grow, whilst the seed is very uncertain as it is all imported. The roots should be run through a cutter and be cut into inch lengths and a few be dropped in each furrow as it is turned, every foot or so. Bermuda is best adapted for light sandy land and should be seeded or planted alone.

2. Hairy Vetch should be seeded in the fall. The seed can be had from the seedsmen advertising in The Planter, who will quote prices which vary each season.—Editor.

PHOSPHATE.

Can I create phosphate in my soil by any process known to science?

J. M. CUFF.

No. Phosphoric acid in greater or less quantities is found in all land but it is largely unavailable as plant food. The great problem engaging the attention of agricultural scientists is how to make this available.—Editor.

BROOMSEGE.

Broom Sedge and other pest grasses have taken full possession of my meadows and pastures and a desire to avoid plowing and cropping them in riddance of the noxious growths?

Is such a course possible? Are there vigorous grasses that with harrow and fertilizers, will eventually root out the pests?

Even my lawn, of several acres area, though mowed several times in the summer, has lost all tame gresses.

R. S. LACEY.

Alexandria County, Va.

The only plant we have ever known to root out Broom Sedge is Japan clover and this whilst valuable as summer grazing for cows and sheep is not a hay crop so far north as Virginia, and gives only a short grazing season. We have known Broom Sedge to be got rid of by burning off the growth and then liming the land and harrowing in and then in the Spring and Fall following, covering with farm yard manure heavily, and sowing a mixture of grass seeds and harrowing again.

RUBEROID ROOFING

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED)

The Standard for 14 Years.

The oldest prepared roofing on the market, and the first Ruberoid Roofs, laid many years ago, are still giving satisfactory service under the severest climatic and atmospheric conditions.

Contains no tar or paper; will not melt or tear. Acid fumes will not injure it.

Outlasts metal or shingles. Any handy man can apply it.

There is only one Ruberoid Roofing, and we sell it. You can verify its genuineness by the name on the label and on the under side of every length of Ruberoid Roofing. Send for samples and booklet.

A large stock of Corrugated and V-Crimp Roofing always on hand.

Southern Railway Supply Co.,

1323 East Main Street.

RICHMOND VA.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R.

and

Washington Southern Railway.

THE DOUBLE-TRACK LINK.

Connecting the

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Pennsylvania Railroad, Seaboard Air Line Railway, Southern Railway

Between All Points via Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.



THE GATHWAY

between the NORTH AND SOUTH.

FAST MAIL, PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT ROUTE.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

W. M. TAYLOR, Trav. Pass. Agent.

By persistently feeding this new seedling with manure and fertilizer the Broom Sedge will be smothered out.

We apologize for not having replied to this earlier. The enquiry was mislaid.—Editor.

IRISH POTATO FERTILIZER.

Will you kindly work out the per cent. of plant food in the formula given for Irish potatoes in the February issue of Planter.

Unless I have made a mistake a ton of the ingredients recommended would cost more and analyze a less per cent. than Mapes Economical Potato Manure. I am a constant reader of The Planter and aim to follow its teaching but I can't afford to make any mistakes.

J. E. HAWKINS.

Henrico County, Va.

The formula given works out 5.8 ammonia, 6.4 phosphoric acid and 8.6 potash, and would cost at the seaboard \$25 per ton.

We don't know what Mape's Manure works out, nor the cost.—Editor.

WELL AND WATER WORKS.

Will you please tell me what kind of well and water works are best and cheapest? Can I have a well bored with Iwans' Post Hole and Well Auger, use pipes instead of a wall, and use a pump in it? Is the Leader Hydro-pneumatic Water Work System good for country houses, simple in construction? Is concrete cement less expensive than brick and as good or better for building houses? Will you tell me which is the best corn planter and where to get it?

MISS M. ALICE WILSON.

Henry County, Va.

Write the Sydnor Pump and Well Co., Richmond, whose advertisement you will find in this issue as to water system. They have had large experience in this kind of work and can advise you much more satisfactorily than we can. Cement is now largely taking the place of brick and wood in the construction of buildings and is much more satisfactory and lasting. Write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask them to send you the Bulletins they have issued on cement construction. Also write The Atlas Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad street, New York, and ask them to send you their pamphlet on "Cement Construction about the home and on the farm." Mention our name when writing these parties.

It is difficult for us to say which is the best corn planter. Some farmers prefer one make and some another. Send to the Implement dealers advertising in this issue for their catalogues and compare the merits of the different machines. You can get a good reliable corn planter from any of the Richmond dealers. None of them can



Congo on
Barn at
Lincoln, N.H.

CONGO NEVER LEAK ROOFING

When looking for a roof one naturally wants something that is durable and that will stand the test of time.

Congo Roofing has stood this test, and has proven its worth as a protection against all kinds of climate and weather.

Many buildings the country over are covered with Congo, which have already given many years of service, and are good for many years more.

Heat and cold, rain and snow, have no appreciable effect upon Congo. Even fire itself is stubbornly resisted by these roofs.

Not the least attractive feature of Congo is the price. It is the cheapest of the high-grade rubber roofings.

Send for Booklet and Free Sample, and you'll surely buy no other kind.

UNITED ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.

512 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago and San Francisco.



CORRUGATED V-CRIMP ROOFING, RUBBER ROOFING, TARRIED PAPER ROOFING TIN IN ROLLS A SPECIALTY.
WRITE US YOUR WANTS.

MCGRAW-YARBROUGH CO., Richmond, Va

Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives

IRONVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

In the Blue Ridge, Elevation 1400 Feet. On the N. & W. Ry., 12 Miles East of Roanoke.

An eleemosynary institution furnishing the modern hygienic-dietetic treatment at cost or less, according to means of patient and institution. Maximum rate, including all essentials, \$10 per week.

For full particulars, medical records, etc., address

D. W. R. READ, Secty. MARCUS JUNGER, M. D., Medical Supt.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

afford to send out a planter that will not do good work.—Editor.

GROWING FORAGE ON MILL POND LAND AND RED LAND.

I have a nice body of flat land, which was very productive before it was turned into a pond (Shocco Mills) 50 years ago. My dam broke three years ago and left me a beautiful plot of level ground, part of it now too wet for ploughing and in "bull-rush," but there are several nicely dried spots of an acre or two each, that I think would produce finely. I want to make forage.


1. Would you sow in Kaffir corn, broadcast? Hungarian Millet? Or in Sorghum, broadcast? Would you apply acid phosphate or a complete fertilizer, or any manure? It (the pond) brings weeds high as my head, in dry places.)

2. I have a red clay subsoil lot that is a natural wheat and grass land, but having been cropped to death by tenants, is poor and inclined to bake. I had a fair crop of German millet on it last year, with 300 pounds acid phosphate broadcast per acre. Followed this with Crimson clover and have a fine stand, but for lack of plant food, I fear the crop will be poor. I want to follow this clover with a forage crop that will tend to build up, rather than deplete the soil, and then follow it (the forage crop) with Crimson clover. What shall I grow on this lot for forage? I am satisfied that all of our land would be benefited by liming and subsoiling. I am terracing as a first requisite to building up the fertility. This was in antebellum days a magnificent country, of large and wealthy landowners. I am located on a part of my grandfathers tract (Jones White Sulphur Springs,—it was here that General Lee's daughter died during the war and is buried in our family cemetery within two hundred yards of my door) and he and my father were large wheat growers. I have seen wheat as high as my shoulders on the lot I am writing about, but in these days no wheat is raised.

Your opinion on the most satisfactory pea to plant in drill and cultivate for market will be much appreciated. What of the "New Era?"

HOWARD F. JONES.

1. We don't think you will find any crops to do well on this land until it has been limed and thoroughly aerated by being well and deeply plowed and frequently cultivated. It is sure to be acid from long saturation with water and exclusion from the air. Either sorghum or Kaffir corn will probably grow. Drill and not sow broadcast so that you can work it frequently. If the season should be a dry one the Kaffir corn would stand best. Acid phosphate would probably give the best results as a fertilizer.



POTASH

in the fertilizer in generous quantities makes heavy yields of clean and sound vegetables and fruits.

Strong and lusty plants resist the attacks of insects and germ pests.

Plenty of Potash in the fertilizer assures the best crops.

Our Book, "Potash in Agriculture," is free to farmers. May we send it to you? Address

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York
Atlanta: 1224 Candler Building Chicago: Monadnock Building

ANIMAL DIP-DISINFECTANT-LICE KILLER-WORM POWDER

USED AT 44 AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES
IS FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS EVERYWHERE

ZENOLEUM

SEND FOR FREE 64 PAGE VETERINARY BOOK

IF ZENOLEUM IS NOT SATISFACTORY, EITHER WE OR YOUR DEALER WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY
THE ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO., MAKERS, 93 LAFAYETTE AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

GROUND PHOSPHATE ROCK

Will double the productiveness of your farm. One application lasts for years. Carries double the phosphoric acid of acid phosphate—costs less than half. Write your Congressman for Farmers' Bulletin, No. 262 of U. S. Ex. Station. For prices, etc., address.

W. B. ALEXANDER & CO.

Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

DON'T BUY A FENCE

until you have investigated the merits of SUPERIOR FENCES. Made of 8, 9 and 10 HIGH CARBON COILED SPRING STEEL WIRE, locked with SUPERIOR HEAVY WEIGHT LOCK—All styles, heights and spacings—unquestionably the BEST FENCE made for all purposes. Also a very swell line of STEEL GATES both plain and ornamental. Cheaper than wood. PRICES LOW. EASY TERMS. Write for illust'd catalog.

THE SUPERIOR FENCE CO. Dept. J CLEVELAND, O.



1908 - - Virginia State Fair - - 1908

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

OCTOBER 5-6-7-8-9-10.

In keeping with the primary object of the Virginia State Fair Association—the development of the interests of the Agriculturists of Virginia—attention is directed in this, the first, announcement of the 1908 Virginia State Fair, to the **FARM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT**, a classification of **Grains, Grasses, Vegetables, etc., etc.**, of which is set out below. Special attention is called to **COUNTY EXHIBITS**.

FARM PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

CORN.		First Premium.	Second Premium.	First Premium.	Second Premium.	
Best 10 ears White Corn.....	\$3 50	\$1 50	One peck Parsnips, hollow crown.....	1 00	50	
Best 10 ears Yellow Corn.....	3 50	1 50	Six bunches Moss Curled Parsley.....	1 00	50	
Best 10 ears Mixed Corn.....	3 50	1 50	One peck peas, in pods.....	1 00	50	
Best ear of White Corn.....	1 00	50	One peck Bull Nose Peppers.....	1 00	50	
Best ear of Yellow Corn.....	1 00	50	One peck any other variety Peppers...	1 00	50	
Best samples of 10 ears Pop Corn....	3 00	1 00	Best six plants of ornamental and useful Peppers to be shown in pods.	1 00	50	
Best samples of 10 ears Sweet Corn....	3 50	1 00	One peck Early Irish Potatoes.....	2 50	1 00	
Best display varieties of Corn on Stalk	3 50	1 00	One peck Late Irish Potatoes.....	2 50	1 00	
GRASSES, WHEAT, OATS, ETC.				One peck White Sweet Potatoes.....	2 50	1 00
Best quarter bushel Longberry Wheat..	\$3 50	\$1 50	One peck Red Sweet Potatoes.....	2 50	1 00	
Best quarter bushel Fultz Wheat.....	3 50	1 50	One peck Jersey Yellow Sweet Potatoes	2 50	1 00	
Best display of Wheat in Sheaf.....	3 00	1 00	One peck Red Yams.....	2 50	1 00	
Best quarter bushel White Oats.....	3 00	1 00	One peck White Yams.....	2 50	1 00	
Best quarter bushel Mixed Oats.....	3 00	1 00	Radishes, White, 6 bunches.....	1 00	50	
Best display varieties of Oats in Sheaf	2 00	1 00	Radishes, Yellow, 6 bunches.....	1 00	50	
Best quarter bushel White Barley....	3 00	1 00	Sandwich Island Salsify, 6 bunches....	1 00	50	
Best display of Barley in Sheaf.....	2 00	1 00	Half bushel Spinach, any variety....	1 00	50	
Best quarter bushel White Rye.....	3 00	1 00	Crook Neck Squash, 3 specimens.....	1 50	50	
Best display of Rye in Sheaf.....	2 00	1 00	White Bush Squash, 3 specimens.....	1 50	50	
Best display of Alfalfa Hay, bale or bundle, to weigh at least 20 pounds..	2 50	1 00	Cashaw Squash, 3 specimens.....	1 50	50	
Best display Orchard Grass, bale or bundle, to weigh at least 20 pounds..	2 50	1 00	Heaviest Squash.....	1 00	
Best display of Red Clover, bale or bundle, to weigh at least 20 pounds..	2 50	1 00	One peck Turnips, purple top.....	1 00	50	
Best display of Crimson Clover, bale or bundle, to weigh at least 20 pounds..	2 50	1 00	One peck Turnips, white top.....	1 00	50	
Best display of Alsike Clover, bale or bundle, to weigh at least 20 pounds..	2 50	1 00	Three Yellow Field Pumpkins.....	1 00	50	
Best display of varieties of clover plants	2 50	1 00	Three Sweet or Pie Pumpkins.....	1 00	50	
Best collection of Alfa plants, not less than 6 stools.....	2 50	1 00	Heaviest Pumpkin.....	1 00	50	
Best display of Soy Beans on vine....	2 50	1 00	One peck Purple Tomatoes.....	2 50	50	
Best display of Cow Peas on vine....	2 50	1 00	One peck Red Tomatoes.....	2 50	50	
Best and largest display of varieties of Sorghum on Stalk.....	2 50	1 00	Best display of two varieties of Watermelons.....	2 50	1 00	
Best display of German Millet in bundle	2 50	1 00	Best specimen of Cantaloupes, green flesh, any variety.....	2 00	1 00	
Best display of Hungarian Millet in bundle.....	2 50	1 00	Best specimen of Cantaloupes, yellow flesh, any variety.....	2 00	1 00	
Most complete display of varieties of whole plants, including Wheat, Corn, Clovers and Grasses, made by an individual or firm.....	7 50	2 50	For best collection of Vegetables.....	10 00	5 00	
Sweepstakes.						
For best quarter bushel of Wheat, any variety, to be grown by exhibitor..	5 00	COUNTY EXHIBIT—Collector's Class.			
For best 20 ears Corn, any variety, to be grown by exhibitor.....	5 00	The products shown may be collected by one, or more than one, individual, but must have been produced in the county for which they are shown. The exhibits will be classed in three groups: First, all the territory west of the Blue Ridge; second, the Piedmont section; third, the Tidewater and Middle sections of Virginia. Fruit products will not be graded in this competition.			
Display of Grain, Grasses and Forage Crops, in grain and stalk; 25 samples must be shown; exhibitor must be a farmer, but not necessarily the grower of all the items.....	20 00	10 00	For a collection of the Farm Products enumerated above, one first and one second prize to be awarded to each of the three divisions above noted. (Total of all premiums in this group, \$225.00).....			
VEGETABLES, ETC.						
Wax Beans, one peck.....	1 00	50	County exhibits of farm products should consist of a complete and attractively arranged display of the field and garden crops of commercial value in the county. Samples of corn should be shown in the ear and on the stalk, small grains threshed and in the straw, hay and forage crops in commercial samples and in stalk specimens. Grains samples should contain not less than one gallon of each variety, and no sample may be older than the growth of 1907. The awards will be made on the basis of 25 per cent. for number of different samples, 50 per cent. for quality and 25 per cent. for artistic display.			
Stringless Beans, one peck.....	1 00	50	PEANUTS.			
Pole Lima Beans, shelled, one peck....	1 00	50	Exhibit of Peanuts, unpolished..... \$5 00 \$3 00			
Bush Lima Beans, shelled, one peck....	1 00	50	Exhibit of Spanish Peanuts, unshelled.. 5 00 3 00			
Bassano Beet, for table use, six bunches	1 00	50	TOBACCO—GROWERS' CLASS.			
Any variety Beets, including Stock Beets, half bushel.....	1 00	50	First Premium. Second Premium. Third Premium.			
Flat Head Cabbage, any variety, six heads.....	1 00	50	Sun Cured, crop of 1908..... \$30 00 \$15 00 \$5 00			
Heaviest head of Cabbage.....	1 00	35	Olive Stemming, crop of 1908.. 30 00 15 00 5 00			
One peck Carrots, topped, any variety..	1 00	50	Brown Shipping, crop of 1908. 30 00 15 00 5 00			
Half peck Cucumbers, for slicing.....	1 00	50	Brown Stemming, crop of 1908 30 00 15 00 5 00			
Half peck Cucumbers, for pickling....	1 00	50	BRIGHT CROP, 1908—"FLUE CURED."			
Best three Egg Plants, any variety....	1 00	50	Wrappers..... \$10 00 \$5 00			
One peck Red or Yellow Dry Onions..	1 00	50	Cutters..... 10 00 5 00			
One peck White Dry Onions.....	1 00	50	Fillers..... 10 00 5 00			
One peck Yellow Danvers, Onion Sets..	1 00	50	Smokers..... 10 00 5 00			
One peck White Onion Sets.....	1 00	50				
One peck Okra, any variety.....	1 00	50				

Watch this page for additional announcements in the Farm Products Department, also for information as to premiums on Horses, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, Domestic Art, etc., etc. The unqualified success of the Fairs held by this Association in 1906 and 1907 has proved the importance and necessity to the farmer of such exhibition—and the help of all is solicited. Information with regard to any matter connected with the Fair will be cheerfully furnished. Address MARK R. LLOYD, General Manager Virginia State Fair Association, Richmond, Va.

2. On the other land sow cow peas and fertilize with acid phosphate. What the land needs is lime and humus—until these are supplied its fertility will not be increased. When they are it will probably grow wheat as well as it ever did. In this issue in the Article on work for the month, you will find advice as to cow peas. We have not the issues for which you enquire.—Editor.

GINSENG.

Can you tell something about the the culture of ginseng, what kind of soil it requires, what climatic conditions; how long does it take to mature. Your answer will be much appreciated.

C. P. VAUGHAN.

Louisa County, Va.

There is a little book published on Ginseng, its cultivation, harvesting, etc., price 50 cents, which we can supply, which gives full instructions for growing the crop. We do not advise its growth as we have never known any one to make money producing it except from raising plants and seed for the other fellow to waste his time and money on.—Editor.

PIGS NOT THRIVING—INOCULATION OF COW PEAS—LIMING LAND.

I have some pigs that came about the 1st of the year, and I took them away from sows when two months old, and fed on corn meal mixed with slops, they don't seem to grow, but very little and have a dry cough. Would you please advise me, the best thing to do for the cough and to start them growing nicely again?

2. Do you think it pays to inoculate "cow peas" to make better growth?

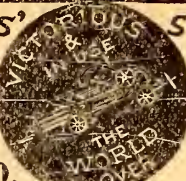
3. When is the best time to lime land, and what kind is best and cheapest.

C. H. HAVERTY.

Isle of Wight County, Va.

1. The feeding of pigs with corn or corn meal is wrong. Corn is a fat forming food (a carbo-hydrate) and not a muscle bone and flesh forming food, which is what young animals of all kinds need. Milk and mill feed or as it is called in many places "ship stuff" is a much more suitable feed, and if to this can be added some cow pea or soy bean meal or some oat meal they will do still better. All these feeds are bone and muscle builders. The pigs should also have a little bone meal fed every day and have access to a clover or grass pasture at all times when the weather is fine. Roots and peanuts are good for them and should be fed with the grain ration mentioned above and only a little corn be fed. The cough very likely proceeds from dusty beds or from worms troubling them. Keep their beds free from dust and their houses

WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S" STANDARD Baling Presses
LARGEST & MOST PERFECT LINE IN AMERICA.
GUARANTEED TO HAVE NO EQUAL
ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
WHITMAN AGRL CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.



Received Grand Prize, highest awarded on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

BUY YOUR GATES



Direct from us and save the profit of the jobber, the dealer and the salesman. Our Gates are sold to you at wholesale, saving you 50 per cent. When buying from us you pay the actual cost of making, with only one manufacturer's profit added.

WE WANT AGENTS

In every county in the State. One of our agents sold twenty-four Gates to one man. No trouble in selling them, as they are without question the best Iron Gate on the market for the money. Write for our catalogue and special proposition.

THE INTERNATIONAL FENCE CO.,
 Box 698, Columbus, Ohio.

Stands Like a Stone Wall

Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible



AMERICAN FENCE

Buy your new fence for years to come. Get the big, heavy wires, the hinge joint, the good galvanizing, the exactly proportioned quality of steel that is not too hard nor too soft.

We can show you this fence in our stock and explain its merits and superiority, not only in the roll but in the field. Come and see us and get our prices.

Our Complete Catalogue of Improved Farm Machinery sent to any address free.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY,
 1302 E. MAIN ST., - - RICHMOND, VA.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

POINTS YOU SHOULD UNDERSTAND

ABOUT

HARVESTING

MACHINES



TESTING BINDING ATTACHMENTS

When you buy a harvesting machine you naturally want to be sure that you are buying the right one.

You want a machine that will not make trouble and lose money for you at your busiest time.

You want a machine that will harvest all of your grain crops—and thus save all your profit for you with the least possible waste.

You want a machine that will be easy on your horses, and give you long service and good service in all conditions of grain—light—heavy—standing—down—tangled—in short, you want a machine that you can always depend upon.

The machine you buy cannot be all this—cannot be right—unless the workmanship in it is right.

Two things are the prime essentials to the best workmanship—they are the best tools and the best workmen—the best facilities and equipment and the most skillful mechanics.

The secret of success in the making of modern machines is in the machinery to make the machines.

Although the International Harvester Company organized with \$60,000,000 worth of equipment, the demand for International machines has compelled the expenditure of \$16,000,000 more on factories alone.

Tens of millions of dollars have been expended so that these factories shall have the best manufacturing facilities, and be as automatic as the inventive genius of man can make them.

In the productive activities of the Company an army of 25,000 employees receive in their pay envelopes the immense wage of \$15,000,000 every year.

Two of the fourteen plants give direct support to 3 per cent. of the population of Chicago.

Is it any wonder that the International Harvester Company attracts to its factories the most expert workmen, the most skillful mechanics?

It is the enormous demand for
**CHAMPION, McCORMICK, OSBORNE,
DEERING, MILWAUKEE, PLANO,**

HARVESTING MACHINES

which enables this Company to maintain plants of the very highest efficiency and to employ workmen of the highest skill.

Such workmanship could not possibly be maintained upon the comparatively small demand that would come to one independent manufacturer.

In the manufacture of a harvesting machine, each one of the several thousand parts must be made exactly right or the machines will never give good service.

If you examine any part of an International machine you will find each piece to be as carefully made as though an entire plant had devoted all its resources to making that one piece—every part of every machine being made with the utmost care and consideration for the work it must perform.

The wonderful automatic machinery which ample capital has enabled this company to gather together in its plants is the basic reason for this perfection of workmanship and economy of cost.

This Company has the most perfect equipment for making castings. At one plant 56,000,000 castings are made in a year.

Here tons upon tons of molten metal cool into sprocket wheels, bevel gears, frames and other familiar parts, and their quality cannot be excelled.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) CHICAGO, U. S. A.

International Line:—Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header-Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Sweepers, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Tillage Implements Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, New Bettendorf Wagons, International Auto Buggies and Binder Twine.

In the tempering and case-hardening rooms, the parts to be tempered are heated in molten lead and dipped in oil and brine—the fuel used for the furnace is hard coal, coke and fuel-oil—but the parts are drawn to temper in wood furnaces.

All sections, ledger plates, springs, etc., are hardened and drawn to proper temper.

By an unailing system of double checking the vast product from the various plants is handled with comparatively few errors.

In large measure the efficiency and durability of a machine depends upon how carefully it has been tested. The purchaser of a machine should prefer the one which has been thoroughly tested before it is shipped from the works. The Company maintains laboratories at the steel mills and at each manufacturing plant. In these laboratories the raw materials are subjected to careful tests, the test at the works serving as a check on the steel mill test. The small manufacturer cannot afford to maintain such laboratories for the purpose of testing raw materials, and without such tests defective materials are certain to be found after the machine is put in the field. The rigid test given all material before it is allowed to enter into the construction of International machines is a guaranty as to their quality.

All finished machines must pass a critical inspection by competent men who devote their whole time to this work. Their trained eyes discover any imperfection, and by means of their check marks and numbers, which are carefully registered, they are held responsible for the good work and material entering into the construction of the machines. By this arrangement it will be seen that no machines are allowed to leave the works that would reflect discredit on the inspector, whose position depends solely on his watchfulness and care. This is a safeguard that saves the farmer much time and money in the midst of the harvest when a serious breakdown would mean the loss of a whole year's profits.

The large space set aside for testing, elaborate equipment used, the efficient organization and the methods adopted make it practically impossible for a defective machine to be shipped out.

Not alone in workmanship, but in materials and principles of construction as well, International machines have the best of reasons for their undisputed superiority.

The manufacturers of these machines are able to own their own timber lands and saw mills, mines and steel mills, thus securing the best materials the world affords.

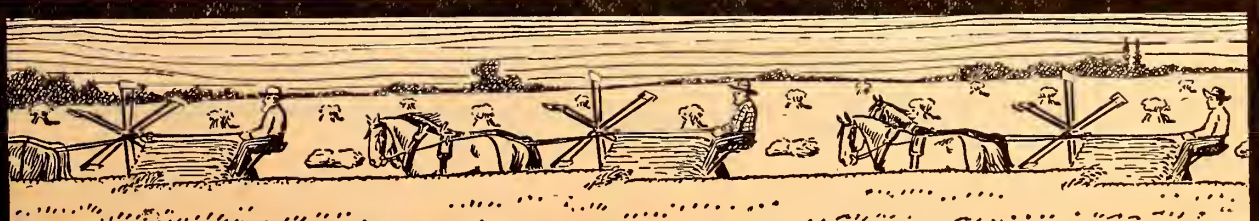
And for the same reason these manufacturers are able to maintain a \$350,000 a year staff of inventors and designers to improve their machines from year to year, thus holding the place they have established as the standard through fifty years of superiority.

This is the kind of a harvesting machine that you want—the only kind that you can be sure is right.

Call on your International dealer and get a catalog.

If you do not know an International dealer, write us, and we will be glad to give you the address of the one nearest to you.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano and International Sisal, Standard, Manila and Pure Manila brands.



clean and dry and give a tablespoonful of turpentine in their food once or twice a week. Now that the weather is warm, let them spend most of their time in the pasture.

2. No, it is not necessary to inoculate for cow peas in the South. The bacteria peculiar to the peas is found in nearly all land here and the seed itself carries the bacteria.

3. The fall and winter is the best time but it may be applied with advantage right up to the time of planting crops. The best lime to use is that fresh from the kiln. Either burnt stone or burnt shells whichever can be most cheaply bought.—Editor.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN REGISTRY.

Please give name and address of the Secretary of the Holstein Friesian Association, and if there is more than one in the United States.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. Frederick L. Houghton, of Brattleboro, Vermont, is the Secretary of the Association. There is only one association.—Editor.

SHEEP SCAB.

Kindly give me through your columns, a cure for sheep scab.

W. B. D.

Baltimore, Md.

Cooper's Sheep Dip advertised in this issue is an old and world-wide used remedy. Purcell, Ladd & Co., of this city are local agents for it. The Zenoleum Dip is also a good one.—Editor.

DISEASED APPLE TREES.

Enclosed find some twigs of apple tree. What is the disease and what the remedy?

J. W. H.

Warwick Co., Va.

The apple twigs which you send show infestation with the scurfy scale (*Chionaspis furfurus*). This is a native insect and does, as a rule, comparatively little damage. While it may weaken the trees a little, and undoubtedly does them some harm, I never knew of an apple tree in bearing being killed by it. The same remedies which are applied for the San Jose scale will operate against this insect also. I refer particularly to the winter washes described in Circular 42.

Yours truly,
L. O. HOWARD,
Chief of Bureau.

GROUND LIMESTONE.

In your April number I see where Mr. Willis O. Wing, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, says that several tons of unburnt, ground limestone should be used to the acre for alfalfa, which shouldn't cost over \$1.00 per acre. Now, I am interested in the clovers, and would be glad to be informed



How Can I Know About Paint Before I Use It?

asks the cautious man or woman. After the paint is on the house it is too late. The money, not only for the paint, but for the painter's labor, has been spent. Why not do as the big paint users do—railroads, contracting painters, factory owners, etc.?—they test White Lead, which is the solid ingredient of all good house paint, before it is applied.

The paint ingredients (White Lead, Linseed Oil and coloring matter) should always be *bought separately* and mixed by the painter *fresh for each job*. The test for quality is then made before the paint is mixed. It is not a bit complicated; all one needs is a flame (candle, gas or spirit lamp) and a blow-pipe to intensify the heat.

White Lead is corroded metallic lead, the same as shot, lead-pipe or home-made sinkers for fishing lines. Intense heat forces the pasty "White Lead" back into its original form of metallic lead. If, therefore, your experiment fails to wholly reduce the white lead to metallic lead, you may be sure that the supposed White Lead is either adulterated or totally bogus.



FULL WEIGHT KEGS

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity, but full weight of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of White Lead designated on the outside.

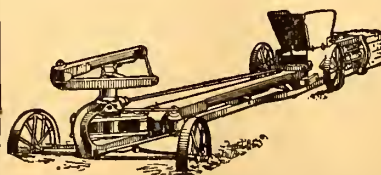
We will furnish the necessary Blowpipe Free upon request

if you wish to test paint. We are glad to have you test our White Lead. Would we dare to do this, if there were any doubt as to the purity of our product? Ask for Test Equipment 14 Address

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

- New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland,
- Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis,
- Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.); Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)



LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

The Old Reliable. In Use 25 Years. HORSE POWER AND BELT POWER. Our Various Styles Meet All Demands. Self-Feed Wood or Steel Pitman. Quality Gives Best Results. Send for Catalogue.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO. 162 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

where I can purchase the lime for that money.
B. T. HALL.
Spottsylvania Co., Va.

There are several lime burners in Ohio and Pennsylvania now grinding the limestone and putting it up in bags, and it is to this lime, no doubt, Mr. Wing refers. We do not know that any of the Virginia makers have yet begun this business, but they ought to do so, as lime in this form is found to be very beneficial when used with green fallows, or where there is plenty of humus in the soil.—Ed.

BLOAT IN CATTLE.

Can you tell me the probable cause of and a remedy for flatulent colic, or bloat, in cattle?
R. H.L.
Elizabeth City Co., Va.

Bloat is a form of indigestion and may be caused by any kind of food. Young clover and other wet green food causes it. Corn meal sometimes causes. Food eaten too hastily causes it. Whenever the digestive action of the stomach is imperfectly performed, the food in the stomach ferments and gas results, which causes the bloating. The only remedy when the animal is suffering from a severe attack and the left flank is blown up is to rub or above the level of the backbone,

and, when struck with the tips of the fingers, makes a drum-like sound, is the trochar which is a sharp pointed instrument encased in a sheath which leaves the sharp-point of the trocar free. This instrument is pushed through the skin at a point equally distant from the last rib, the hip bone, and the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae and the sharp-point of the trochar is directed downward and slightly forward into the paunch. The trochar is then withdrawn leaving the sheath in the opening as long as the gas issues from it. After the gas ceases to blow off, remove the sheath or canula and the place soon heals. Where the case is not so urgent as to be likely to cause immediate death if not relieved at once, the remedy is to give two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia every half-hour in a quart of cold water. This should be followed by a purgative of one pound of Epsom salts. Gentle walking exercise will often relieve mild cases.—Ed.

PLANT FOR NAME.

I enclose a sprig of a plant that comes up in my garden early every spring. It has a purple bloom, then a dark pod filled with very small peas they, too, are very dark. My cow seems to like it very much, eats it

readily. Will you please tell me what it is, and if it is of any value?

(Miss) M. S. MARTIN.
Pittsylvania Co., Va.

The plant is the Wild Vetch. It is a legume and valuable both as a forage plant and as an improver of the land.—Ed.

HOW TO CONSERVE AMMONIA IN MANURE—THOMAS SLAG—APPLYING LIME—SEEDING GRASS.

1. I notice in the March issue of The Planter your reply to Subscriber relative to dry cow manure. Now, you tell him that the ammonia content was lost in drying process. Now, will you please tell me if this is true of all nitrogenous litter made on farm and, if so, best method of preserving this costly element in hen house litter particularly and all farm manure. I am using high-grade acid phosphate in my stable and sometimes floats. Notice from recent experiments the phosphate is pronounced the better of the two.

2. With \$4.20 per ton as price on caustic lime delivered at my freight office, and say \$14.50 as price on 16 to 18 per cent. phosphate as figures to establish a ratio, at what price does Thomas Slag phosphate become an economical fertilizer.

3. In liming my land, which I have

A "Home Comfort" Stove

Have you solved the "Home Comfort" problem for this coming summer? Are you planning to put the coal range out of commission?

Will you do the family boiling, stewing and frying in a sane and restful manner over a stove that *keeps the kitchen cool*? The heat from the

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is very powerful, but being *concentrated* at the opening on the top of the stove, all surface radiation (the cause of over-heating in a coal or wood stove) is avoided.

Thus, though the "New Perfection" Oil Stove is a wonderfully quick and easy cooker, kitchen discomfort is almost entirely eliminated by it. Nothing adds more to the pleasure of a summer at home than a "New Perfection" Oil Cook Stove in the kitchen. Made in three sizes, fully warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The **Rayo LAMP** All that a lamp should be the Rayo is. Well made—ornamental—not easily tipped over—has perfect combustion—greatest volume of light for oil consumed—burns longest with one filling. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



been doing now for several years, my practice is to haul lime onto land previously marked off in checks and distribute it in checks in desired quantities in these checks. Allow to remain for several days until pulverized by the air and then scatter. I notice your advice in recent issue is to slake by pouring water over lime. Please state the loss consequent upon air slaking. As it is quite an expense to carry the water to the field, I suppose the adhesive property of lime is destroyed by the air slaking and this is very much desired in most of my land, which is inclined to wash. Can this property in lime be retained without making it really wet, in which state it could not be scattered.

4. In my system I seed my corn land at last working of corn to wheat or oats, and sapping clover and alsike clover. I run these fields then two years. This season I wish to add herds grass to the other seed in order to get a better sod on land. Now, will you tell me if tall meadow oat grass would be a good addition to this? Will it stand hard grazing, and will it set in the corn?

Louisa Co., Va. JAMES H. Q.

1. The best way to conserve the nitrogen in manure is to apply it at once as made to the land. There the soil absorbs it. It is not, however, always convenient to do this and then the best way is to pack the manure tightly in a pit or covered yard and keep it moist with water or liquid manure, spreading on it also at frequent intervals some acid phosphate which will have the effect of arresting rapid decomposition and at the same time will increase the value of the manure as plant food by supplementing the phosphoric acid content in which element farm yard manure is most lacking. Where the manure can be kept in the stall or boxes and be kept trodden solid by the animals, there will be little loss of nitrogen, but this practice cannot be adopted in a dairy stable, as it is unsanitary, the odor of the manure affecting the milk very quickly. In horse stables, the use of plaster as a deodorizer is frequently advised. It is true that to some extent the plaster will arrest the loss of ammonia, fixing it as sulphate of ammonia, but experiments have demonstrated that it is not so effective for this purpose as acid phosphate. The difficulty in using acid phosphate in the stables is that it is caustic and affects the feet of animals with tender feet. Hen manure can best be preserved by mixing it with dry dust and plaster and keep-

TREES.

First Class Nursery Stock of all kinds.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We make a specialty of handling dealers' orders.

ALL STOCK TRUE TO NAME.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Apples, | Nectarines, | Pecans, | Ornamental and |
| Pears, | Cherry, | Chestnuts, | Shade Trees, |
| Peach, | Quinces, | Walnuts, | Evergreens, |
| Plum, | Almonds, | Small Fruits, | Roses, Etc. |
| Apricots, | | | |

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, for Hedging.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

AGENTS WANTED.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO., Baltimore, Md.

.. ELMWOOD NURSERIES ..

—We are Growers and Offer a Fine Assortment to—

- APPLES,
CHERRIES,
NECTARINES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
ORNAMENTALS,

- PEACHES,
PLUMS
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRIES,
ASPARAGUS,
SHADE TREES,

- PEARS,
APRICOTS,
CURRANTS,
DEWBERRIES,
HORSERADISH,
HEDGE PLANTS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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

Do You Still Use Huckberries?

IF CO

SEND FOR THE VIRGINIA HUCK BASKETS.

CATALOGUE FREE

SOUTHSIDE MANUFACTURING CO., Petersburg, Va.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

IF INTERESTED, WRITE US.

POTTER & WILLIAMS,

—WHOLESALE—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEALERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
144, 146 and 148 Michigan Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO BERRIES, PEAS, BEANS, CABBAGE,
CUCUMBERS, POTATOES, CANTALOUPES, ETC.

\$5 Hog Trough for \$2.45



Every hog-raiser should write for free circular describing these troughs

Made of 1-8 inch Thick HEAVY BOILER STEEL
"So Strong no Beast or Man Can Break or Injure."
Here is the best and most durable trough ever made. Guaranteed to please you or money refunded. Will last lifetime. No expense for repairs. 18-inch wide x 7-inch deep x 5-ft. long, weigh 40 lbs., each \$2.45 or \$50-\$7.35 and we pay the freight. 6 ft. \$3.15; 7 ft. \$3.85; 8 ft. \$4.40; 10 ft. \$4.90. Don't miss this great bargain. Write to F. K. BOWES CO., 692-695 Lake St., Chicago.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline, kerosene or alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

ing it barrelled up in a dry shed. Your practice of using acid phosphate and floats is correct, and you will find advantage to your crops from it.

2. The easiest way to arrive at what is the fair price at which Thomas slag is an economical manure to use is to compare it with ground South Carolina or Tennessee rock (floats). It is a fertilizer having much the same characteristics as these natural fertilizers. The South Carolina and Tennessee rocks were formed by heat in the ages past. Thomas slag is made by the application of heat in the furnace in smelting iron or steel ores. South Carolina rock has an average analysis of 0.27 soluble phosphoric acid, 0.07 reverted phosphoric acid, and 28.03 total phosphoric acid. Thomas slag has an average analysis 0.00 soluble phosphoric acid, 3.06 reverted phosphoric acid, and 23.49 total phosphoric acid. The lime content of South Carolina rock is 41.87 per cent. The lime content of Thomas slag is 48.66 per cent. You will see, therefore, that they are practically on a par as suppliers of plant food, and should, therefore, sell at about the same price. When both are reduced by grinding to an impalpable powder the availability of the plant food is about the same. The difficulty in getting them at the same price is caused by the fact that the rock is a home product whilst the slag is imported

and, in addition to freight charges, has added to it a protective duty as an imported product of iron or steel. This is one of the absurdities of the tariff. The slag in no way competes with iron or steel in the market, as it is solely used as a fertilizer and the farmer who gets no benefit from the tariff in any way, but is robbed by it on everything he buys, is made to pay dearer for a fertilizer in order that his robbers may be able thus to plunder him in two ways. When will the farmers make their power felt and compel the abolition of this iniquitous trust maker—the tariff!

3. When lime is allowed slowly to air slake, it reverts back again to the chemical condition it was in before burning, which is a less available one for the amelioration of the physical and mechanical condition of the soil than when reduced quickly to a powder hot and caustic by the application of just sufficient water to make it fall. It should not be so wet as to become a pasty plaster, but only have sufficient water sprinkled on to cause it to fall into a powder. You will find that very little water is needed to secure this end and it will then spread as easily as air slaked lime.

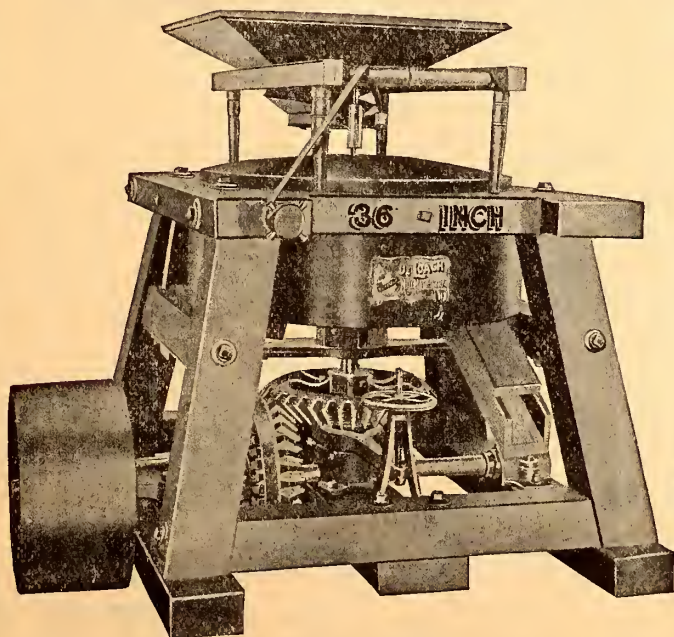
4. Tall meadow oat grass makes an excellent addition to the seeding of a meadow or pasture. It is a most nutritious grass and makes a heavy yield on average upland. It is not

suited for wet, low grounds. If you would also add some meadow fescue seed you will still more improve the sod, as this grass makes a thicker bottom grass than either herds grass or oat grass.—Ed.

The American Review of Reviews.

Herbert Henry Asquith, Frontispiece. The Progress of the World. Record of Current Events, with portraits. Some of the Recent Cartoons. Laszlo and His Portrait of the President, with portraits. Dr. Wiley, Government Chemist, by Snell Smith, with portrait. What Medicine Owes to Robert Koch, with portrait. The New Nation to the North, By Agnes C. Laut, with map. The Arts and Crafts in America, by Ernest Knauff, with illustrations. Education in South America, by William R. Shepherd, with portraits and other illustrations. International Socialism as a Political Force, by George Allan England. Hearst: A Political Problem, by a Democratic politician. Checking the Waste of Our National Resources, by Guy Elliott Mitchell, with illustrations. A National Inventory, by Richard H. Edmonds. The New American Farmer, by Herbert N. Casson. Leading Articles of the Month, with portraits and other illustrations. Leading Financial Articles. The New Books, with portraits.

DeLOACH CORN MILLS



Produce more meal and better meal than any mills on the market.

Both Pulley and Geared Mills.
Under Runner Mills, 18 to 48 inches.
Top Runner Mills, 30 to 48 inches.
With the famous Virginia or Escopus Stones.
World beaters for making table meal.

Also French Buhr Mills for all Kinds of Grinding

Turbine and Over-Shot Water Wheels. The famous DE LOACH VARIABLE FRICTION FEED SAW MILLS, SHINGLE MILLS, PLANERS, GANG EDGERS, LATH MILLS AND WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.

Engines, Boilers and Gasolene Engines

Send for Catalogue and tell us fully what you want.

DeLOACH Mill Mfg. Co. Box 265, Bridgeport, Ala.

A FARM ECONOMY.

The use of a "food tonic" as a preventive of indigestion and consequent check on growth and development, is becoming a settled practice among owners and feeders of live stock.

It is a well-established principle that bitter tonics strengthen digestion, that iron builds rich blood in abundance and that nitrates remove from the system the clogging poisons that are not less deadly because their action is slow. It sometimes happens in feeding cattle or hogs that the gain of months is almost complete lost by a mistaken idea of economy which prevented a slight outlay for the "food tonic."

This is a sample of the same old policy which "saves at the spigot to waste at the bung."

Continuous and rapid growth or fattening is impossible without daily doses of this beneficial tonic preparation.

Keep that in mind and remember that back of the idea is the indorsement of such men as Professors Winslow, Quitman and Finley Dun, noted the country over as experts in all that relates to veterinary medical practice.

It has been found that all farm animals are equally benefited by the use of the "food tonic." Horses are in better condition for work or driving and, where the object is to sell, they invariably show to better advantage.

To hasten a bunch of hogs when high prices are in prospect, there is nothing better, and the actual profit derived from its use may be well illustrated by a simple computation.

Suppose a bunch of four 125-pound hogs be taken as an experiment and that a maximum dose of two tablespoonfuls be given twice a day. Now, the actual weight of tonic eaten by the four hogs would be 1-6 of a pound and would cost 5-6 of one cent, or a fraction over 6 cents per month per hog. Then, if the fact be taken into consideration that a thrifty hog may increase a hundredweight in a few weeks, we see at once that the "food tonic" would soon pay for itself and a large margin of profit be realized.

This is the theory and practice of the "tonic idea," and there is abundant evidence to sustain it. Men who are using the "food tonic" regularly find that it pays for itself over and over again and that there is no small investment made that gives so handsome a return.

The larger business of cattle raising and feeding is also equally broadened and extended by this commonly practiced principle of giving a digestive tonic. By its use a bunch of steers is carried safely through the months when heavy feeding is the rule, and brought to a satisfactory market condition without a moment's check in the process of development.

Sheep and lambs benefit as much from a consistent use of "food tonic" as other stock, tests by a State Experiment Station proving in one instance a profit of 235 per cent. over the cost from which it would seem that no farm economy is more practical or profitable than the "food tonic" idea.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

"You say you met the defendant on a street-car, and that he had been drinking and gambling," said the attorney for the defense during the cross-examination.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"Did you see him take a drink?"

"No."

"Did you see him gambling?"

"No."

"Then, how do you know," demanded the attorney, "that the defendant had been drinking and gambling?"

"Well," explained the witness, "he gave the conductor a blue chip for his car-fare, and told him to keep the change."

—Lippincott's.

Washington Co., Va., Dec. 18, '07.

I wish to say that if a few more of our farmers would take the Southern Planter and read it faithfully, they would learn about farming and trucking. I think it is the most valuable of all papers. I could not do without it.

W. M. RATLIFF.

Implements, Machinery, Vehicles.

Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline and Kerosene Engines, Wind Mills, Towers, Tanks, Pumping and Electric Lighting Outfits, Complete for Farm and Suburban use, New Holland Corn and Cob Mills, Wood Saws, Owensboro and Buckeye Farm Wagons, Hickory and Peters Buggies and Carriages, Bissell and genuine Dixie Plows and Repairs, J. I. Case Portable and Traction Engines, Separators,

Repairs For All Farm Machinery.

POSTAL US FOR CATALOGUES OR ANY INFORMATION DESIRED

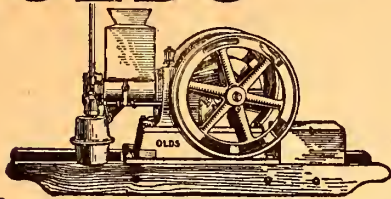
F. C. HOENNIGER & BRO., INC.

1432 East Main Street,

Richmond, Va.

(F. C. Hoenniger, Pres. & Tres.; T. W. Hoenniger, V.-Pres. & Mgr.; L. O. Boone, Secy.)

OLDS ENGINES



I want you to get the most liberal proposition ever made on a Gasoline Engine. It will save you money. When a company like this, the oldest and biggest exclusive gasoline engine manufacturers in the country, make such a proposition, it means something. I have placed my proposition in the hands of our representatives. Write to them or to me, and you will receive it by return mail.

JAS. B. SEAGER,
Gen. Mgr. Olds Gas Power Co.

The Olds Engine is the best and cheapest Engine you can buy. It is the simplest in construction, most economical to run, will do your work at the smallest expense, and does not get out of order.

Our New Hopper Jacket Engine on Skids.

This company has been making engines—and nothing else—for thirty years. We are engine specialists.

It stands to reason that a big, successful concern like this, that makes one thing, must make that one thing well.

Our new factory is the most complete and up-to-date engine factory in the United States. Because of its complete equipment we can build engines of the highest efficiency at the very lowest cost.

That is why we can give you a durable, simple, strong, highest-grade, perfect-working, long-lived engine at a low price.

This liberal proposition is the crowning reason, on top of a lot of good common sense ones, why you should buy an Olds Engine and none other.

We Have Any Kind of an Engine You Want

Our new catalogue tells about them in detail. I especially want to call your attention to our Hopper Jacket Engine on skids or wheels, 3 to 12 H. P., which is ready to run when you get it. Fill it with gasoline, throw on the switch, turn the wheel—that's all. No piping to connect, nothing to set up, always ready, can be moved anywhere.

All Olds Engines run properly, are easy to start, winter and summer. The U. S. Government uses them.

Don't fail to write for our new catalogue and the liberal propositions at once. Address the home office or any representative.

Do not buy any other engine until you have got my liberal proposition. It is something unusual. You certainly want to know about it.

OLDS GAS POWER CO.

- Home Office, 949 Seager St., Lansing, Mich.
- Boston, 69-75 Washington St., N.
- San Francisco, Cor. Jessie and Ecker Sts.
- Kansas City, 1226 W. Eleventh St.
- Omaha, 1013 Farnum St.
- Binghamton, N. Y., 23 Washington St.
- Minneapolis, 313 S. Third St.
- Philadelphia, 1316 Market St.
- Portland, Oregon.
- Elgin, Ill.
- Kempton, Pa.
- Houston, Texas.
- Norfolk, Va.
- Miami, Fla.

CASE CRANK SHIFT CULTIVATOR

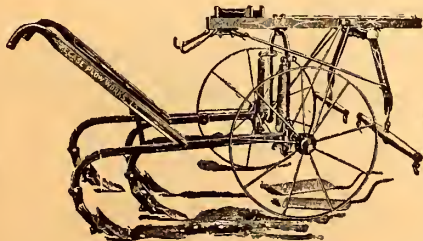
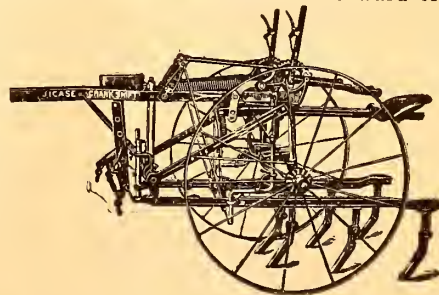
This Cultivator is a combination of two popular types—the "Crank Shift" and "Pendulum Swing"—the best features of both being combined in it.

The Shift.—The shifting or dodging of the gangs is done by a straight forward and back movement of the feet. The leverage is so powerful that it is done with practically no effort, and the gang responds so quickly that crooked corn can be perfectly cultivated.

The Levers.—When at work the levers are down. Raising them a few inches brings the coil lift springs into play, and the gangs are lifted high without effort on the part of the operator. Mounted on the main levers are racks and short levers used in regulating the depth of cultivation with either gang, each independent of the other. To cultivate deep with either gang, it is only necessary to set the short lever backward or forward to cultivate shallow. By this ingenious arrangement of levers, one gang can be lowered to follow a dead furrow, and the other raised to cultivate a ridge, or both lowered in crossing a furrow or low spot. Setting the gangs with the short lever has no effect on their being lifted full height out of the ground with the main levers.

The Telescope Axle.—Like all other features, this one is perfect, and permits a range of adjustment between wheels from 44 inches out to 52 inches.

The Wheels.—The wheels are made with removable and capped hub—the kind that can be greased right without removing anything but the cap. Better than dustproof, for every greasing forces out all the old grease and any dirt that may have gotten into the bearing.



CASE WALKING CULTIVATORS

Has adjustable coil-lifting springs which are attached to a sleeve with a coupling on the forward end of the gangs instead of the gangs themselves.

When in action the adjusting springs come immediately over the axle, but as the gangs are raised from the ground the springs are carried out from the center and increase in pressure as the handles are raised.

OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE, GIVING PRICES ON ALL FARM MACHINERY, SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

THE IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

1302 E. MAIN ST.,

RICHMOND, VA.

ENQUIRERS' COLUMN.

(Detail Index.)

Muskmelons or Cantaloupes—
Celery Growing—Strawberries. 487
Watermelon Growing—Variety of
Corn to Plant—Preservation
for Fence Posts..... 490
Coarse and Fine Bran—Grass
Seeding 491
Cow With Fits—Fertilizer for
Corn—Farm Demonstration
Work 492
Utilizing Bones..... 492
Whitewash 494
Care of Mare and Foal..... 494
Sulphur 495
Poisoning Hawks..... 496
Hog Cholera—Sheep Dying..... 496
Bermuda Grass Seed..... 496
Phosphate 498
Broomsedge 498
Irish Potato Fertilizer..... 499
Well and Water Works..... 499
Growing Forage on Mill-Pond
Land and Red Land..... 500
Ginseng 502
Pigs Not Thriving—Inoculation
of Cow Peas—Liming Land... 502
Holstein-Fresian Registry..... 504
Sheep Scab..... 504
Diseased Apple Trees..... 504
Ground Limestone..... 504
Bloat in Cattle..... 505
Plant for Name..... 505
How to Conserve Ammonia in
Manure—Thomas Slag—Apply-
ing Lime—Seeding Grass..... 505

BOOKS.

The Winter Lamb, by H. H. Miller, H. P. Miller and J. E. Wing. Published by J. E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Every breeder of early lambs ought to have this book. In it the authors give the fullest information as to how to successfully and profitably produce the early lamb which our climatic conditions in the South so well fit us to put on the market when the price is the highest. We will send a copy to any subscriber to The Planter for 25 cents. The price of the book without The Planter is 50 cents.

Modern Sheep; Breeds and Management, By Shepherd Boy. Published by the American Sheep Breeder, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.50. This is one of the best books published on this subject and every sheep keeper should have it.

Jefferson Davis, by Dr. William E. Dodd, of Randolph-Macon College. This is one of the American Crisis Biographies published by George W. Jacobs and Co., of Philadelphia, Pa. The price of the book is \$1.25. Dr. Dodd has written a most readable life of the only President of the Southern Confederacy and it cannot fail to be of interest to Southern people especially.

CATALOGUES.

Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street, New York. Every-

thing for the lawn and lawn formation and care.

The Spotless Co., Inc., Richmond, Va. Everything for the farm and home.

B. H. Greider, Rheems, Pa. Pure-bred poultry.

Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Gombaults Caustic Balsam.

Wallace B. Crumb, Forestville, Conn. Chain hanging cattle stanchion.

Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J. The Iron Age farm and garden Imple-ments.

C. L. Shenk, Page Valley Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. Thoroughbred poultry.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, Ill. Everything for the farm and home.

American Jersey Cattle Club, 8 W. 17th St., New York. Dairy quality of dairy cattle.

The Raney Canner Co., Chapel Hill, N. C. Improved Raney Canner.

E. F. Schlichter Co., 10 S. 18th St., Philadelphia. Silos.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va. Money in Tobacco.

Leggett & Bro., New York. Leg-gett's spray calendar.

A Neat Binder for your back num-bers can be had for 30 cents. Address our Business Department.

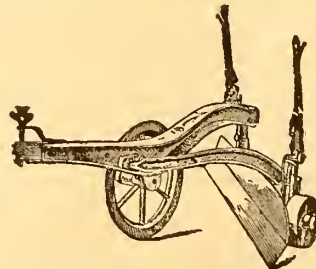
Established by
Geo. Watt, 1840.

THE CALL-WATT CO.,
13 South 15th St., Richmond, Va.

MANFRED CALL,
Manager.

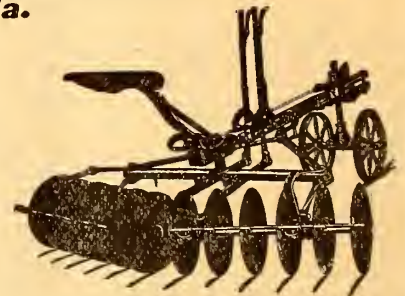
**IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY,
WAGONS.**

THE UNIT ROAD MACHINE

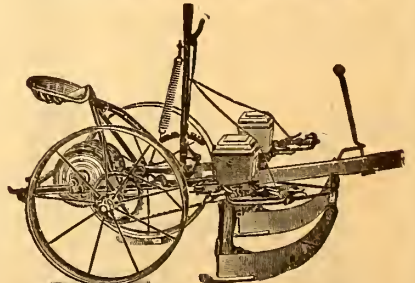


The Simplest, Easiest Managed and
Least Expensive of Any.
Requires but one Man and one Team
to Operate It.
Saves Labor Enough to Pay for Itself
in Two Days' Use.

THE PRICE BRINGS IT WITHIN
THE REACH OF ALL.



DISC HARROW WITH TRUCK.

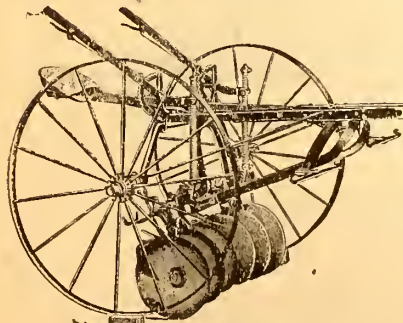


TWO-ROW CORN PLANTER.

With Shoes or Discs and with or
without Fertilizer Attachment and
Check Rower.
ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG.

PRICES.

THE EMPIRE CORN AND FERTI-
LIZER PLANTER.



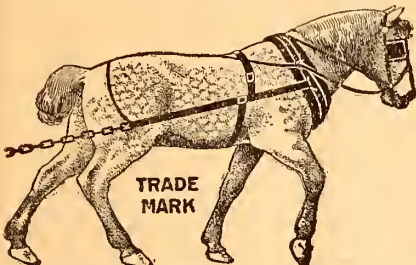
THE DISC CULTIVATOR.

SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR AND
.. DISC HARROW COMBINED.

BALING PRESSES FOR HAND, HORSE AND STEAM POWER.
FERTILIZER, LIME AND PLASTER SOWERS. EIGHT STYLES AND SIZES. SAWS.
PEA HULLERS, GRINDING MILLS, HORSE POWERS, POLE AND WOOD
ROAD ROLLERS, ROAD PLOWS, WHEEL AND DRAG SCRAPERS.
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.
WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE AND ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOW

A SUGGESTION WORTH HEEDING.

There has been much in the press of late concerning substitution and buyers have been repeatedly warned to stick to the brands of goods having an established reputation and which have demonstrated their worth. One of the surest methods of protecting one's self against inferior imitations is to become familiar with the trade marks of standard articles.



Our readers will recognize in the illustration here shown a trade mark of this character. Wherever the dapple gray horse above illustrated appears on a box of gall cure, the purchaser may be certain that the contents were manufactured by the Bickmore Gall Cure Company, Old Town, Maine, and that it can be relied upon to accomplish the results claimed for it by its makers.

This firm has for many years manufactured and sold this very useful preparation, which is of great value

for curing saddle and harness galls, sore shoulder, scratches, grease heel, wire cuts, and other sores and abrasions on horses and other animals. One of the decided advantages about this preparation is the fact that the afflicted animal may be kept at work while the cure is in process and oftentimes the cure is more rapid when the animal is working than it would be if he were left idle in the stall.

The frequency with which a working horse is liable to be affected with some of the complaints above mentioned makes it desirable to have on hand at all times a remedy of this sort; not only for the reason that it enables the owner to keep his animals in working condition but from a humane standpoint as well. Nothing is more distressing to a person of tender sensibilities than to see a horse under the harness being tormented by a sore which is being constantly irritated and is a continual source of torment to the animal, and no man, unless he is exceedingly heartless, will allow such a condition of affairs longer than it can be helped.

By having a supply of Bickmore's Gall Cure on hand such unpleasant circumstances can be avoided and the animal saved much unnecessary suffering. The Bickmore Gall Cure Co. issue an attractive booklet which they call their Horse Book, and which they send, together with a free sample of

their gall cure, to any one on receipt of ten cents to cover postage and packing. To secure the same, address the Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Old Town, Maine, kindly mentioning this paper.

THE PHILADELPHIA SILO.

The E. F. Schlichter Co., of Philadelphia is advertising its well-known silo in this issue. There are several new and exclusive features set forth in a brief circular, which will be mailed on application. Write to-day for it.

THE GENERAL II. IMPORTED HACKNEY STALLION NOW AT BURKEVILLE, VA.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. T. O. Sandy, Drs. J. G. Ferneyhough, and John Young, owners of this splendid horse. These gentlemen have long been interested in good horse flesh, and recently had the opportunity to purchase the General II., formerly owned by H. K. Bloodgood, Esq., of Massachusetts. They have placed him in the stud at Mr. Sandy's farm and horse owners are offered his services at reasonable rates. We venture the prediction of his immediate popularity, as he is a fine animal and the sire of some splendid horses. Look up the ad., or, better still, run down and see him and some of his get.

COLONEL PATRICK.

47729.

Record, 2:10 1/4; Trial, 2:05 1/4.

The fastest trotting stallion owned in North Carolina. Richly bred and a race horse. Sired by The Conqueror, 2:12 1/4; dam Godella, 2:16 1/4, by Aberdeen 27.

FEE—\$50 TO INSURE.

Address M. H. WHITE, Hertford, N. C.

GRANDEE.

Registered French Coach Stallion, chestnut horse, 16 1/2 hands, weight 1,300 pounds. Blue ribbon winner Virginia State Fair at Richmond, 1906 and 1907.

FEE—\$50 TO INSURE.

Address CARL H. NOLTING, Trevilian, Louisa County, Va.

N. B.—Rich bluegrass pasturage for visiting mares.

RED DILLON, 38696.

Bay horse, foaled 1902, height 15 1/2 hands, weight 1,200 pounds. Sired by Baron Dillon, 2:12; dam, Zinda Lake, by Red Lake, 2:15 1/4, sire of Lake Queen, 2:06 1/2. For terms address

JOHN B. VAUGHAN, Owner, Ashland, Va.

C. E. Worsham. R. A. Carter.
B. C. Bristow.

The Bristow-Worsham Co.

[Incorporated]

Manufacturers and Dealers in BUGGIES, RUNABOUTS, WAGONS TRUCKS, DRAYS AND EVERYTHING IN VEHICLES.

Office and Salesroom, 1417 E. Main St., Factory, 1600 East Franklin St., RICHMOND, VA.

Agents for Milburn and White Hickory Farm Wagons.

HACKNEY STALLION.

PATRICK HENRY.

Chestnut horse by "Squire Rickel," son of the famous Cadet; dam, "Marjorie," a gold medal winner by "Roseberry."

A POLLARD & SONS,

Dunraven Stock Farm, R. F. D. No. 5, Richmond, Va.

N. B.—Horses handled and conditioned; also boarded and pastured.

1908. IN THE STUD. 1908.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION, LARRY K.

Brown horse, 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds. Sired by Favor, dam Blue Bells, by Narragansett.

FEE—\$10 SEASON, \$15 INSURANCE. Address

E. B. LEWIS OR JOHN W. MATHEWS, Meredithville, Va.

FRED HERR, 45239.

Bay horse, foaled 1902, height 16 hands, weight 1,100 pounds, by Charley Herr, 2:07; dam, Jessie P., dam of Annie Lee, 2:07 1/4, etc., by Neapolitan, 9966.

FEE—\$10 SEASON, \$15 INSURANCE. Address A. T. BROADDUS,

R. F. D. No. 1, Highland Springs, Va.

DIRECTOR, JR., 32294.

Manogany Bay Stallion, height 15 1/2 hands, weight 1,100 pounds; dam Mamie Wilkes, dam of Mary B., 2:19 1/4, etc., by Red Wilkes, 1749.

FEE—\$10 CASH FOR SINGLE LEAP OR \$25 INSURANCE.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Owner, South Hill, Va.

DISPERSAL SALE.

Trotters, Hackneys and Thoroughbred Horses, owned by the estate of William N. Wilmer, deceased, will be sold at auction WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, AT 1 P. M., at Plain Dealing Stock Farm, Scottsville, Albemarle County, Va. The offerings include Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies, by noted sires, from richly-bred dams. Among the famous sires represented are Allerton, 2:09 1/4; Axworthy, 2:15 1/2; Norval, 2:14 1/4; Kentucky Prince, 2:47, and others. The Stallions include Virginia Chief, 27267, one of the best known sires of good and useful horses in Albemarle County; Abineer, 30923; Plain Dealing, 30921, and Surprise W., Hackney. Among the Brood Mares are daughters of Allerton, Norval, Onward and other sires, with foal by, and others bred to, Bon Axworthy, the son of Axworthy and world famous Sunol, 2:08 1/4. The younger horses range from sucklings and yearlings upward. Send for catalogue.

JOSEPH WILMER, ADMINISTRATOR, Scottsville, Va.

N. B.—Five or six head of good big Mules will also be sold.

Stallion cards, folders and catalogues compiled; pedigrees of trotters, pacers and thoroughbreds traced. My library includes Year Books, Trotting Registers, Stud Books, Files of turf journals and other references. Special attention to registration matters.

Address W. J. CARTER, 1105 E. Cary Street, Richmond, Va.

A FLEXIBLE ROOFING.

After a man has done some work with ready roofings he begins to long for flexibility in his material more than anything else. So many roofings are stiff as boards and hard to handle. Bending them properly over the eaves, cutting them to fit the roof or folding the thick sheets in the corners is often difficult to do correctly. A roofing like Congo is rather more satisfactory to the man who does the work. Congo is extremely pliable under all climatic conditions. It can easily be folded double and will lie snug and close so that making a tight waterproof roof is a simple matter. The manufacturers will supply samples and booklets on request.

Address United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

BLACK'S BLACK LANGSHANS.

Attention is called to the advertisements of A. M. Black, Tazewell, Va., the well-known Langshan specialist. Mr. Black has succeeded in developing a distinct strain of typical Langshans of great egg-laying capacity. He has won numerous prizes wherever he has shown, and is now offering stock and eggs from his winners. Send for his latest circular.

DE WITT POULTRY FARM.

At Highland Park, a suburb of

Richmond, Va., is located this splendidly equipped poultry farm. Sixty varieties of fowls are raised and eggs and breeding stock can be furnished at all times. At the Virginia State Fair, this farm won numerous premiums on a variety of fowls. During the spring they have had the services of Judge Wittman to assist in mating their pens, and all poultrymen will appreciate what this means. Recently, Mr. J. E. Guvernator, the Proprietor, purchased the Virginia Poultry Supply Co., and is now in a position to furnish all kinds of poultry sundries, including incubators and brooders. See advertisements elsewhere.

WHAT MAKES POULTRY RAISING PAY.

Close attention to all little details, proper location, good, healthy stock and a love and aptness for the business. One of the greatest difficulties which besets the poultryman is the louse problem, which recurs every summer. It is not only the cause of much trouble and annoyance, but very often is one of the main causes of lack of success in raising poultry. The various kinds of lice which swarm in the poultry house and pester the fowls day and night cause them to lose flesh, reduce the egg production materially and also impair the vitality of the fowls. It follows, therefore, that if he can secure freedom from these pests,

the poultryman has solved one of the main questions which involve the success or failure of his business.

The preparation advertised in these columns known as "Avenarius Carbolinum," is beyond doubt the most radical and permanent remedy to be used for this purpose. It is a heavy, oily liquid, will not evaporate or wear off, but sinks deeply into the wood and remains permanently. It is applied to the inside walls, roosts, etc., of the hen house or brooders with a brush like paint or by spraying. While entirely non-poisonous and harmless to fowls, it is strongly caustic and antiseptic, which causes sure death to vermin of all kinds. As one application is sufficient to keep the premises free from all further trouble and thus makes the remedy the cheapest and best that could possibly be obtained for this purpose. One trial will be sufficient to convince any one of its excellence.

The material has been in use for nearly forty years as a wood preservative, and its use is recommended especially for preserving fence posts and other posts, shingles, stable floors, joists, sills, etc., and for the painting of all exposed woodwork on farm buildings and outhouses. Its attractive, rich nutbrown color is very durable and will not fade or wear off under the influence of sun and rain, and the woodwork, when treated, is absolutely

W. K. BACHE.

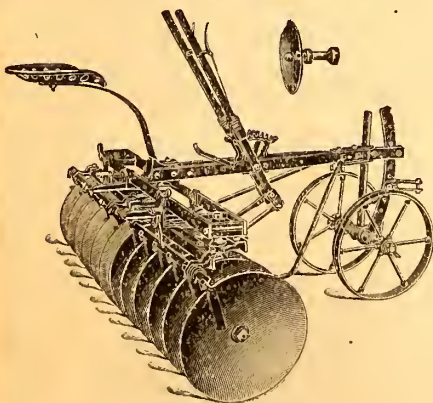
S. S. MULFORD.

HARDIN K. BACHE.

CYRUS McC. BACHE.

W. K. BACHE, SONS & MULFORD.

1406 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

"Everything used on the Farm."**Farming Machinery, Vehicles, Harness.****"PERFECT"**

Tongueless Disc Harrow with Fore-truck.

Easy on team.

Easy to Operate.

"Keystone" Single Row Corn Planter.

"Bradley" Double Row Corn Planter.

"Little Jap" Disc Riding Cultivator.

"Janesville" Disc Riding Cultivator.

These Cultivators can be converted into Riding Disc Harrows or into Hoe Cultivator.

De Laval Cream Separators.

Thornhill and Tennessee Farm Wagons.

"Anderson" Buggies, Surreys &c.

"Deering" and "Johnston" Binders, Mowers and Hay Rakes.

Twine, Oil and Repairs.

Write for Circular and Prices on Anything Needed.

protected against premature rot and decay. It will at least double the natural life of the wood, and, in many cases will even treble same.

For further information, see Bulletin 30, sent upon application by the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., 346 W. Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A NEW TRIUMPH IN DIP MAKING.

The old established firm of William Cooper & Nephews for over 65 years the leading dip makers of the world, have recently put upon the market a fluid dip, the advantages of which over all crude dips will be appreciated by thoughtful sheep owners. It is a highly concentrated, non-poisonous dip of marvelous strength.

For scab curing, 1 gallon makes 120 gallons wash.

For ticks, lice, etc., 1 gallon makes 200 gallons wash.

It costs less than others because strength is greater.

It mixes readily with cold water, whether hard or brackish, alkali or salty, and is instantly ready for use.

It contains no tar oils and does not stain the fleece.

It costs much less for freight.

It is a complete, ready-made dip—requiring no addition whatever for official dippings other than water.

It is distinctly beneficial to skin and wool.

It contains no crude element of any

kind, every atom of it being real, genuine unadulterated dip.

It stands at the head of all liquid dips, as perfect in manufacture as in curative effect, and incomparably cheaper and better than coal tar dips, tobacco or lime and sulphur.

It contains no sediment and no stirring is required. Once mixed, the bath is uniform and unchangeable throughout.

Another great preparation of these well-known chemists is Cooper's "Lavene"—the most effective skin dressing for Horses, Cattle and Dogs. Cures worst case of mange and ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the disease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals for show.

Stockmen and Farmers will do well to write to Wm. Cooper & Nephews at their Chicago, Illinois, branch office and ask for a free catalogue describing all of their valuable remedies.

ABSORBINE FOR BLEMISHED STOCK.

Mr. M. M. Bell, Jamesville, Va., writes under date of December 14, 1907: "Absorbine is the finest thing that I have ever used. I had a two-year-old colt trained the past season. She came home with a bunch on her ankle that I hated to look at. After

writing to you and using the Absorbine as you advised me, there is no more bunch. I think as much again of the colt."

Now is the time to get your stock in proper condition for the season's work or the sale. A lame, blemished horse can be made sound and smooth with Absorbine without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Absorbine is mild, but prompt in its action; stops lameness, kills pain, removes bunches. \$2.00 per bottle at all druggists or express prepaid upon receipt of price. Manufactured only by W. F. Young, P. D. F., 109 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

SHE DID HER DUTY BY HIM.

One Monday morning the colored "wash lady" did not arrive at the usual hour to do the weekly washing of a family residing in a Pennsylvania town.

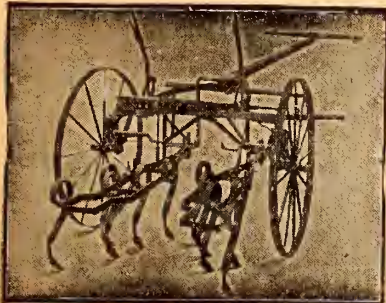
When she appeared some time later the mistress of the house descended to the kitchen and was greatly edified by the woman's explanation.

"No'm"—carefully removing a hat ornamented by a voluminous black veil, "I wa'n't sick. I had to stay home to receive my diseased brother's remainders that was sent from Pittsburg day before yisterday."

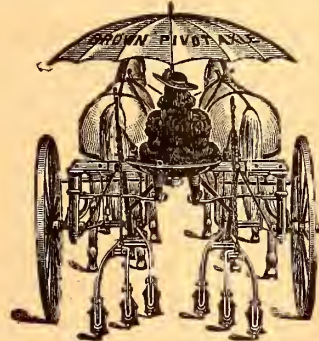
—*March Lippincott's.*

Please mention the Southern Planter.

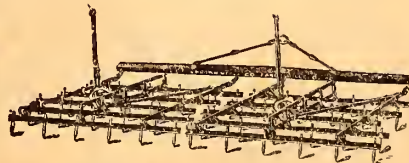
LEADING 1908 UP-TO-DATE LABOR SAVING 20TH CENTURY MACHINERY.



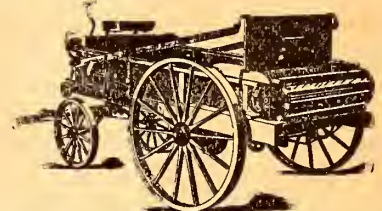
The "Genuine" Reed Spring Tooth Cultivator. Thousands used every year, giving perfect satisfaction. The Reed Spring Tooth Cultivator can be converted into a spring tooth harrow by buying the center gang at a small cost, making it a Spring Tooth Harrow on wheels. Write for the Reed Special Cultivator Circular and Catalogue.



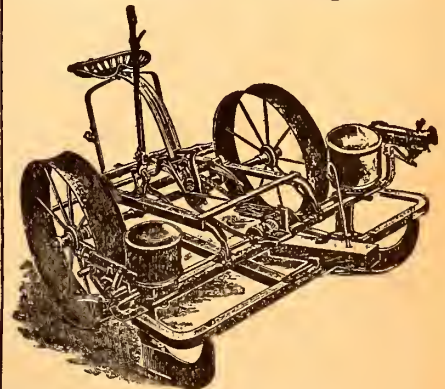
The "GENUINE BROWN RIDING AND WALKING CULTIVATORS. Write for special catalogue and prices.



BROWN Steel Lever Harrows, Wood Harrows, Case-Ring Bearing Disc Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows. All sizes, plain or with levers. Acme Harrows of all styles kept in stock at lowest net prices. We mail our General Catalogue promptly on request.



Kemp's Twentieth Century Improved Manure Spreader. Made in three sizes. Write for prices and catalogue.



Case and Tiger Double-Row Corn Planter. Plants two and a half to five feet. Plain or with Check-Row Attachment. Also furnished with Fertilizer Attachment if wanted.

ECONOMY SILO

The most novel, practical and perfect doorway of the 20th Century. Continuous hoops with hoop support. Perfectly air tight. Built on scientific and mechanical principles. Fully warranted. Write for illustrated catalogue and information.

HENING & NUCKOLS, 1436-38 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

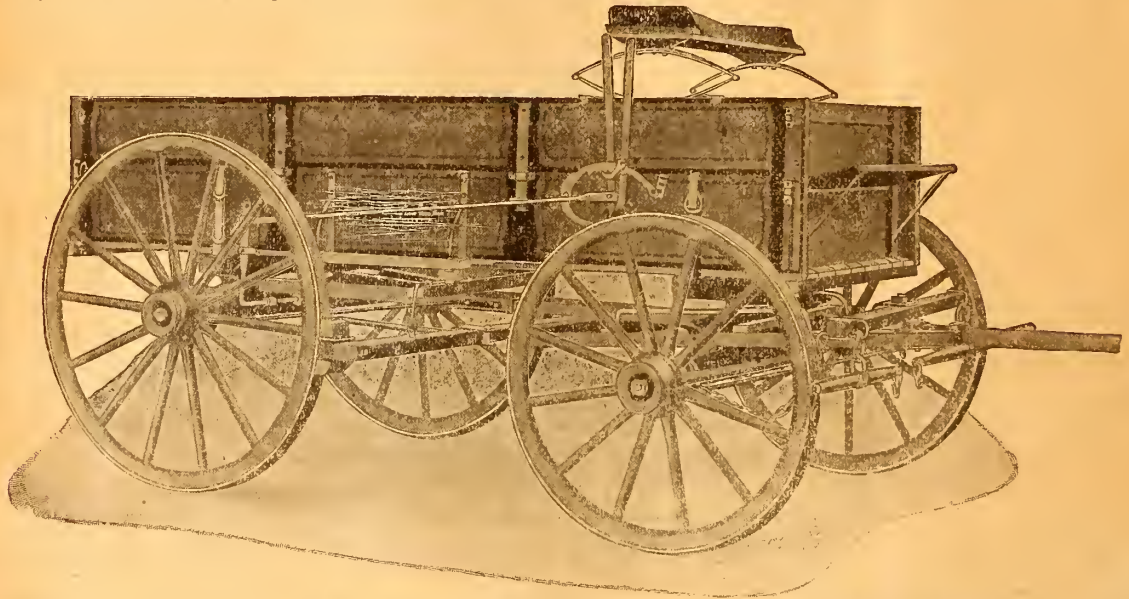
Get a Spotless Farm Wagon.

It doesn't matter where your farm is or how serviceable a wagon you need, one of our One or Two-Horse Spotless Wagons will fill the bill, and do it to your own satisfaction.

Prices on freight, collect from our factory in Southern Virginia. Add \$1 to price if you wish them shipped from Richmond, Va.

\$10 Brings a Spotless Wagon to You.

To show you how great our faith in Spotless Wagons is just send us \$10, as a sign of good faith on your part, and we will ship you any Spotless Wagon you desire to your freight office. Examine it, look it over, compare it to other wagons and if you are not convinced it is a great bargain ship back to us and we will send you your \$10 and pay freight both ways. Now, isn't that talking business? If you are satisfied, pay the freight agent balance due and freight and take wagon. Furthermore, after you have tried the wagon you may return it if not as represented.



Two Horse Wagon Complete Without Brake \$44.40.

THIMBLE SKEIN ONE HORSE SPOTLESS WAGON.

With Double Box, Spring Seat and Shafts.

	Size of Skein (Or Axle)	Size of Tire	Height of Wheels.		Dimensions of Beds			Capacity	Prices	
			Front	Hind	Lower	Top	Length		Complete Wagon with body and seat	Running Gear only
2B1790	2 1/8 x 6 1/2	1 1/4 x 1/4	3 ft. 2 in.	3 1/4 x 8 in.	9 3/4 in.	4 3/4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1500	\$27.75	\$23.40
2B1792	2 5/8 x 7 1/2	1 1/4 x 5-16	3 ft. 2 in.	3 3/4 x 8 in.	9 3/4 in.	4 3/4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1800	28.75	24.38

THIMBLE SKEIN TWO HORSE WAGON

2B1793	2 1/8 x 8	1 1/2 x 3/8	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2000	\$44.40	\$37.80
2B1794	2 3/4 x 8 1/2	1 1/2 x 7-16	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	7 1/2 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2500	45.60	39.00
2B1796	3 x 9	1 1/2 x 1/2	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	8 1/2 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2700	46.80	40.20

ONE HORSE STEEL AXLE WAGON

With Double Box, Spring Seat and Shafts.

2B1798	1 1/8 x 7	1 1/4 x 1/4	3 1/4 x 2 in.	3 1/4 x 8 in.	9 3/4 in.	4 3/4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1500	\$27.75	\$23.40
2B1800	1 1/4 x 7	1 1/4 x 5-16	3 1/4 x 2 in.	3 ft. x 8 in.	9 3/4 in.	4 3/4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1800	28.80	\$24.69

STEEL AXLE TWO HORSE WAGONS.

2B1802	1 3/8 x 8	1 1/2 x 3/8	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2000	\$46.80	\$40.20
2B1804	1 1/2 x 8 1/2	1 1/2 x 7-16	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	7 1/2 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2500	48.00	41.40
2B1806	1 5/8 x 9	1 1/2 x 1/2	3 ft. 4 in.	4 ft.	11 1/2 in.	8 1/2 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	2700	49.20	42.60

WAGON EXTRAS

Spring Seat, complete for either one or two horse wagon	\$1.50 each
Shafts, for one horse wagon, complete	3.40 each
Body Brakes, for one horse wagon, complete	2.75 each
Gear Brakes, for one horse wagon, complete	3.40 each
Gear Brakes, two horse wagon, complete	4.50 each
Lock Chains, two horse wagons, complete47 each

Our Guarantee.

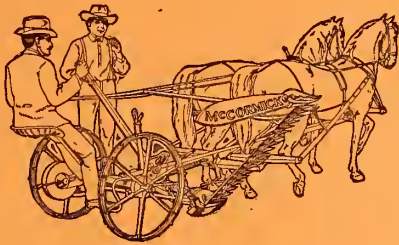
Will make good any and all breaks due to defective workmanship and material which appears in the first year after purchase.

SPOTLESS CO., INC., 122 SHOCKOE SQUARE **RICHMOND, VA.**

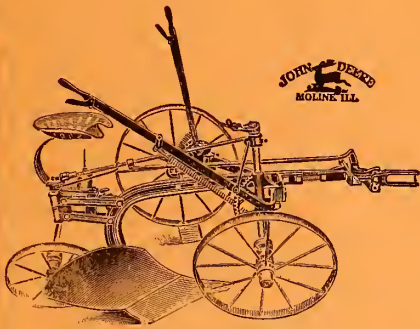
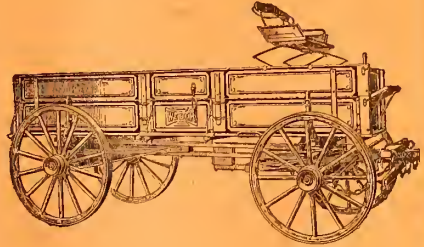
LABOR SAVING IMPLEMENTS

THE WATT PLOW CO., Richmond, Va.

McCormick & Deering Mowers, Hay Rakes and Binders.

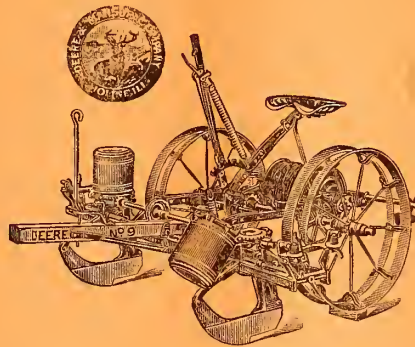


Fish, Moline, Ebbert, Weber, Champion and Hickory Farm Wagons.



JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.

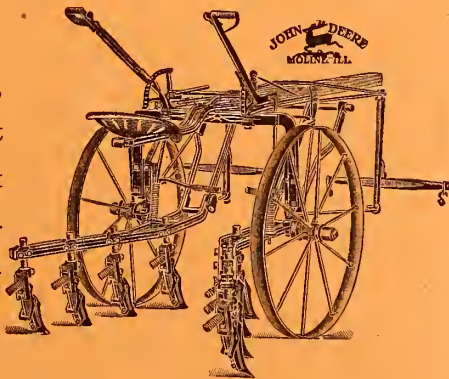
John Deere Sulky and Gang Plows



JOHN DEERE & BLACK HAWK
MOLINE, ILL.

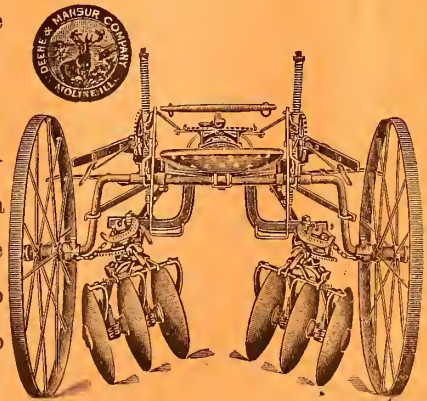
John Deere and Black Hawk Double Row Corn Planters.

John Deere, Buckeye, & Avery Walking and Riding Cultivators.

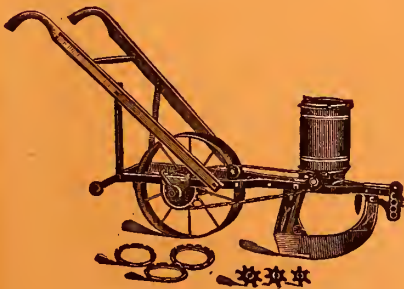


JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.

John Deere and Continental Disc Cultivators. Extra Discs can be furnished to convert into Harrow.

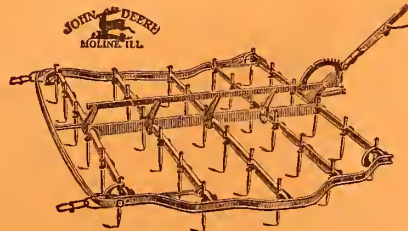


JOHN DEERE & MANSUR COMPANY
MOLINE, ILL.



播种机

John Deere, Black Hawk Spangler, Root, and Eureka Single Row cornplanters



JOHN DEERE
MOLINE, ILL.

John Deere and Roderick Lean Spike Tooth Harrows.

The Watt Plow Co.,

1426 EAST MAIN STREET
1438 EAST FRANKLIN STREET

Richmond, Va.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

Why Not Insure To-Day?

Don't put off our examiner until to-morrow; your Doctor may be called in to-night.

Haven't Decided on the "Plan?"

Then take "Straight Life" and change to Limited Payment Life or Endowment later, if preferred.

Haven't Decided on the "Company?"

Drop me a postal and I'll send you the names of some of our policyholders in your neighborhood as "references"—our rates, also if date of birth is given.

T. ARCHIBALD GARY,

General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina,

601 Mutual Assurance Society Building,

Richmond, Virginia.

- - Corrugated V-Crimp Roofing - -

Painted and galvanized.

"Bestoid" Rubber Roofing

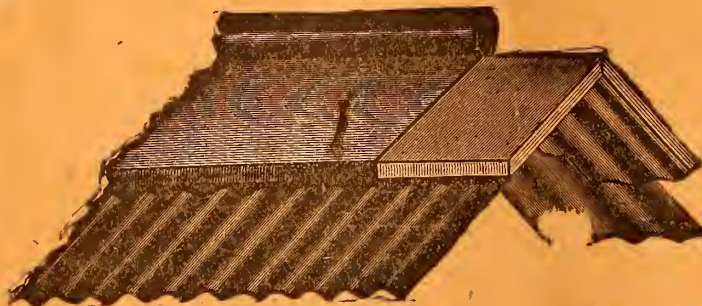
Carey's Magnesia Cement Roofing

Tarred Paper, Tin Plate, Lime,

Cement, Hardware, Terra Cotta

Pipe, Wire Fence, Drain Tile, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



BALDWIN & BROWN,

1557 E. MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE EVERLASTING TUBULAR STEEL PLOW DOUBLETREES.

Guaranteed not to Break or Bend.

Furnished with Hook or Ring for Plow Muzzle, also Traces.

Send for Our Number 8 Catalogue

1908. Get acquainted with our complete line. THEIR USE SPELLS ECONOMY.

We manufacture a complete line of Doubletrees, Singletrees, and Neck Yokes of every description.

DETACHABLE Singletrees with Safety Trace Hooks

Ask Your Dealer for Them and Take no Other. This Pattern, No. 105, made in three sizes.



Pittsburg Tubular Steel Whiffletree Company, Sole Manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

FERTILIZERS

LEE'S PREPARED AGRICULTURAL LIME

Never fails to give good results when properly used. Wheat is now selling at a paying price, and from accounts of the present crop is likely to continue to maintain present prices.

The present troubles in Russia will, no doubt, reduce her exports, and the foreign demand will continue to be good. The use of \$3 or \$4 worth per acre will increase the yield eight to ten bushels per acre, thereby paying over 100 per cent. on the cost, besides improving the land and insuring a good stand and growth of CLOVER.

LEE'S SPECIAL WHEAT FERTILIZER.

Our sales for the season of 1906 were 62 per cent. larger than those of 1905. Those who have tried it bought more largely the next year, and say they have had a better stand and growth of Clover and Grass than they have from any fertilizer they have ever used.

LEE'S HIGH-GRADE BONE & POTASH.

FOR POTATOES, CABBAGE AND OTHER VEGETABLES.

IMPORTED THOMAS' SLAG.

Millions of tons are used in Europe. It is the best and most lasting fertilizer for Wheat, Corn, and other crops on the market, having 16 per cent. Phosphoric Acid and 40 to 50 per cent. of Lime. It is a COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

A. S. LEE & SONS CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.