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Southern Planter

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DEVOTED TO

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

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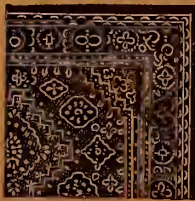
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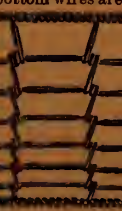
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The Southern Planter.

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PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
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Agriculture is the nursing mother of the Arts.—XENOPHON.
Tillage and pasturage are the two breasts of the State.—SULLY.

70th Year.

RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 10.

Farm Management.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The drouth to which we referred in our last issue as having seriously impaired the yield of the crops in the Valley and Northern sections of this State especially and to a less extent almost over the State, has continued with more or less persistence to this writing (Sept. 22) and as a result the crops have been cut materially shorter than was the promise earlier in the season. More especially is this the case in the Northern sections of the State where farmers find themselves with a very short supply of feed for stock during the winter and the promise of the smallest corn crop that has been harvested for many years. In the Middle and Southside sections, whilst the yield will be reduced, yet there will be near an average quantity of corn as the acreage planted was larger, if frost holds off long enough for the late planted to mature. The weather during the whole crop season has been abnormal as we have had not only a deficiency in moisture but also a deficiency in temperature over the whole State. To a more or less extent this has been the case all through the South and the effect is apparent in the reduced condition of the corn and cotton crops on September 1st.

This drouth has also extended largely throughout the corn belt and instead of our having a record corn crop as looked probable two months ago the total estimated crop will not be much, if any in excess of that of last year although the area planted was so much larger. Up to August 1st the promise was for a crop of near 3,000,000,000 bushels. Now it is estimated that it will not exceed 2,700,000,000 bushels, if so much. The average condition of the crop on September 1st was 74 as against 84 on August 1st and a ten-year average of 80. Since this report appeared condition has been further impaired. With this prospect it may be fairly assumed the corn will not be cheap again this winter. The condition of the crop in Virginia is 77 as against 89 last year and a ten-year average of 87. In North Carolina it is 78 as against 84 last year and a ten-year average of 83. In South Carolina it is 84 as against 81 last year and a ten-year average of 78.

The average condition of the spring wheat crop was

88 when harvested as compared with 91 last month and a ten year average of 76. This crop has maintained a wonderfully high condition all through its season of growth and the result is a crop much above average, both in quantity and quality. The total yield is estimated at from 280,000,000 to 290,000,000 bushels, thus bringing the whole wheat crop up to a yield of about 700,000,000 bushels or a little more. This crop with our present population to feed and requirement for seed will not leave much surplus for export and the prime is not likely, in our opinion, to decline. European requirements will not be so large as Russia is said to have made above an average crop and is exporting freely. The demands of our own population and not the export demand is now and will in the future be the factor which will largely dominate the price of wheat until we considerably increase the acreage or yield of the crop or both. In a recent speech Mr. J. J. Hill said that the normal increase of our population each year would call for an annual increase in the wheat crop of at least 15,000,000 bushels. To meet this our farmers will have to do much better in wheat production than they have done for a number of years past.

The average condition of the tobacco crop in Virginia is 85 as against 90 a year ago and a ten-year average of 84. In North Carolina 77 as against 84 a year ago and a ten-year average of 81. In South Carolina 85 as against 83 a year ago and a ten-year average of 84. In Maryland the condition is 75 as against 85 a year ago and a ten-year average of 84. In Tennessee the condition is 80 as against 90 a year ago and a ten-year average of 81. The crop is now all in the barns and curing and the indications are that the quality will be good though lighter and thinner in texture than a year ago. If the color should come up good the crop will find a ready market at good prices. Lugs have been selling well though not so high as a year ago when there was a heavy demand for this class of tobacco.

The hay crop of the country is estimated at nearly 7,000,000 tons less than that of a year ago and the quality is not so good, as much was injured by the June

rains. Hay is likely to be in demand all the winter at a good price.

Sweet potatoes and peanuts have made better crops than at one time appeared probable and are now being dug.

The harvesting and saving of the various forage crops and of late crops of hay and alfalfa should have attention. At this time of the year these crops require much more time and care in curing than earlier in the summer but if well cured they are better and more nutritive feed than crops saved when the sun is so hot. Do not hurry the hauling but let the crops cure out well in the windrows and cocks and see that these are well aired and sunned just before being stored in the barn to carry off all dew and gathered moisture.

The harvesting of the corn crop will require attention. Do not let it stand until all the fodder is burnt up. Cut as soon as the corn is well glazed and dented and set up in shocks not too large but well put up and tied round the top so that they will stand a good wind without falling. Do not waste time and corn pulling fodder and cutting tops. Save all the crop. It has cost time and money to make it and is too valuable to leave half of it in the field.

Don't delay filling the silo too long so that the frost catches the corn and injures the fodder. Whilst it is not desirable to cut corn for the silo when it is in its most vigorous state of growth, as it is then so full of water that the product makes a sour silage yet at the same time it is important not to wait too long so that it becomes first-bitten before being cut. It should have sufficient moisture in it to make it heat well so as to drive out the air and pack closely. The nearer it is to maturity without being dried up the better silage it makes. If the corn should become too dry before it can be siloed it should be watered as it is cut into the silo so as to ensure the heating, otherwise the product will mould badly. The heating destroys the mould germs. If you have cow peas or soy beans to silo let these be cut along with the corn and be well mixed as they run into the silo. Used in this way they make a most nutritious and well balanced feed but if siloed alone the product is a slimy, slippery silage which stock do not eat well. Cover the top of the silage with cut chaffed straw or waste marsh hay to the depth of a foot and water this freely so that it will pack down closely, and fill with mould and thus effectually seal the silage.

The seeding of winter oats has been much delayed by the ground being too dry and hard to plow. The showers we have had will have put the land into plowing order and not a moment's delay should be allowed in pushing on the seeding as it is late now for putting in the crop but if put in deeply with a drill or if seeded broadcast and covered with a light furrow thrown by a plow or if cut in with a disc harrow the crop should make sufficient growth before the winter sets in to stand well. The too shallow seeding and light covering of winter oats is largely the cause of winter killing. The seeding of wintered oats in deep furrows is now being largely practiced in some of the Southern States.

The ridges left between the furrows seems to protect the plants and good crops are secured in this way on land on which the crop always formerly winter killed badly when sown in the ordinary way. In our last issue we wrote more fully on the seeding of this crop and to that issue we refer our readers.

The preparation of the land for and the seeding of the wheat crop should have attention as from October 15th to November 15th is the best time for seeding this crop in the South. In our last month's issue we wrote very fully on the subject of the preparation of the land for wheat and refer our readers to that issue. We do not know that we can usefully add anything to what we then said. The great factor to be observed is the best possible preparation of the land before seeding. This and not the quantity or quality of the manure or fertilizer used is what is going to be most potent in securing a good yield. Now that cow peas and the other legume crops are so much more generally grown we ought to see a considerable increase in the average yield of wheat in the South and there is plenty of room for this. We ought not to make a less average than 25 bushels of wheat per acre and ought easily to get 30 bushels and yet we only get an average of about 13 or 14 bushels. The leguminous crops will supply the nitrogen needed if only they are given sufficient phosphoric acid to make them grow luxuriantly. The addition of lime to make the potash available and further phosphoric acid to supply the need of that great constituent of seed formation should ensure better yields. When the crop follows a luxuriant growth of cow peas or soy beans or clover it is essential that these should be plowed down early in the fall or better that they should either be grazed off or be cut for hay leaving a long stubble to be cut into the soil with the disc harrow in preference to plowing down. The plowing down of heavy crops of these legumes is inadvisable in that that first, it is a waste of good feed; second, that it makes the land too puffy and light for the best growth of the wheat crop and destroys the capillarity of the soil and lastly it brings the nitrogen nodules on the roots to the surface where the nitrogen is lost by being dissipated in the air. We are strongly of opinion that the liberal use of raw ground phosphate rock will be found a great aid in securing better yields of wheat but it will require time for the results to be seen as the phosphoric acid in the rock is in a slowly available form. Experiments have shown that the wheat plant takes up its supplies of this constituent largely in the later periods of its growth and by this time the rock phosphate should have become available when it is applied in conjunction with a leguminous crop cut into the land. Raw bone meal is always useful in growing wheat as it not only supplies phosphoric acid but also a small percentage of nitrogen which gives the wheat a start. Another great factor in securing a better yield is the use of greater care in selection of seed, not merely in selecting a variety which has been found adapted to the section but in the selecting only of the cleanest, heaviest seed. All light and shrivelled grains should be blown out and all weed seeds be eliminated. Heavier seeding is also needed. The sowing of a bushel of seed to the acre is not sufficient except upon very rich land.

two bushels is much more likely to make a profitable crop and we would never seed less than 1½ bushels. Another point requiring attention is the soaking of the seed in a formalin solution to destroy all smut germs. The old blue stone and lime preparation is not effective for this purpose. We have had reports of a number of crops this year where the yield was greatly reduced by the presence of a large proportion of smut ears in the crop. All this could have been prevented by using formalin on the seed and this at a very small cost. The proper way to use the formalin is to mix one pint or pound of formalin in 40 gallons of water. This is sufficient to treat 50 bushels of wheat. Spread the wheat on a tight, clean floor four or five inches thick, then sprinkle the formalin on it from a watering can and turn over with a shovel so that every grain is wet. Let stand a little while and then sprinkle again and turn again. The wheat should absorb 3 or 4 quarts of the solution per bushel. Then pile and cover with clean syacks or canvas for two hours and then spread out to dry and when dry it is ready for sowing. Be careful not to put the treated grain into sacks which have had untreated wheat in them or it may again take up the smut germs. Treat the seed just before it is wanted for sowing so that it may not have to stand long in the sacks or it may become heated and the vitality of the germ be destroyed. Almost every year we have to warn our readers against some attempt to palm off upon them some new variety of wheat for which extraordinary yields are claimed. Last year we warned against the Alaska wheat fraud for which a yield of 200 bushels or more per acre was claimed. As a fact this variety rarely harvested more than 25 or 30 bushels per acre and the wheat of such poor milling quality that no one wants to buy it. We have heard of several who, notwithstanding our warning, got bitten with this fraud. This year we have a letter from a subscriber enclosing us circulars and photographs from the Stoner Seed Wheat Company of Fincastle, Va., which is putting out this wheat on a contract which calls for the grower to pay \$5 an acre for the seed and to deliver all the wheat produced back to the Stoner Wheat Company to be paid for at the market price of milling wheat. This wheat is required not to be seeded at the rate of more than half a bushel to the acre so that the grower is to pay for the seed at the rate of \$5 per half bushel. The contract provides that this price is to be paid for the seed if the wheat makes 20 per cent. more than the average crops grown in the previous three years. This wheat is a variety of which we heard a few years ago and about which we wrote the Department of Agriculture at Washington, suggesting that they investigate the matter. They did so and advised us that the wheat had no greater merit than any other wheat which had been carefully selected for a few years. In the face of this advice we advise our readers to be cautious about taking hold of this proposition.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article in this issue on Pastures from our friend, Mr. French. The fall is a good time to begin the work of cleaning out the bushes and bramble patches, scrub pines and sassafras. After all these have been cleared away and rocks gath-

ered off then if a dressing of a ton of lime to the acre can be given and a harrow be run over the land to break the crust and open out the matted sod the pasture will be in a good condition in the winter to receive a top dressing of manure if it can be spared or an application of 200 or 300 pounds to the acre of raw phosphate rock or acid phosphate and in the early spring a light seeding of mixed grass seeds. The effect of such treatment will be to make a pasture upon which stock can be grazed profitably and which will each year improve in stock-carrying capacity. A good pasture will return good money on the labor and cost of making it and make the farm as a whole more profitable.

Have all barns, horse and cattle stables and sheds cleaned out thoroughly and given a coat of lime wash inside and out if not painted outside first having all necessary repairs made to roofs, doors, windows and siding so that when it is time to bring in the stock they may be comfortable and dry. It is poor farming to try to warm buildings with live stock. Nails and boards are cheaper than good feed for this purpose.

Don't forget to come to the State Fair at Richmond October 4th to 9th. We are going to have a grand exhibit of everything from the farms and gardens, and for them, and amusement galore day and night. We shall be there. Make our tent your headquarters and leave your baggage there or at our offices.

VALUE OF A FIRST-CLASS PASTURE.

Editor Southern Planter:

Our Southern farmers fail, I believe, to realize the value of a first-class pasture, else there would be more of this class of pasture in our section. The writer has been privileged to travel over much of the South from Maryland to Mississippi, and will state candidly that not one, so-called pasture in a hundred is worthy the name bestowed upon it. Why this condition exists I do not know, unless it is as I have stated the farmer is not alive to the value of first-class fields of grazing crops. That first class pastures may be made in almost every section of the South country admits of no denial and is proven by the fact that in every section the writer has visited are found a few really good pastures.

Farmers who travel little, and so see little of the country, have a very vague idea of what a real first-class pasture is. I have had men to take me out on their farms to inspect their live stock and during our drives or walks would ask me if I noticed what a splendid pasture they had, when the plain truth was that their fields were not producing one fourth the grass that they were capable of producing if properly handled, but were producing an abundance of plants that have no place in a pasture field. We must come to know that a pasture is valuable only in proportion to the pasture plants it contains, and the luxuriance of their growth; and that brush, briars, thistles and weeds are not, and never will be, valuable pasture plants, and so have no place in a pasture field after the farmer has had time to remove them. And, my friends, we will have a much greater amount of time to devote to our farms than we may now think we have when we learn to utilize the spare

minutes and hours as they pass. We have all seen stores that were dirty, everything in a muss, nothing much in its place, but the proprietor and clerks always found time to sit around the front door and gossip. We have seen other stores where all hands were tidy, everything in its place right where it could be located at a moment's notice the show cases shining and everybody busy all the time. We would expect to see the owner of this store succeed and we would seldom be disappointed. We farmers may well learn the lesson from this, to utilize the spare time when actual farm work is not pressing in getting rid of things that have no place in a well conducted business farm. If I should ask every reader of *The Planter* whose pasture fields are entirely free of brush, briars, thistles, etc., to hold up his hand how many hands, think you, among the 50,000 would go up. Again, were we to ask those whose pastures contained no galled or bare spots to answer, Here! do you believe our farmers would all speak at once? I doubt it. Then there are thousands of acres of so-called pasture that are nothing but swamps on which good animals should never be asked to graze because of the fact that grasses produced in water-sodden land are wanting in nutrition and unpalatable. Drainage will increase the value of these lands many fold and pay handsomely. That these wrong conditions may be changed at little expense and good pastures made in the South we know from experience on our own farm. This farm was only a few years ago as poor as anybody could imagine it to be, and we were laughed at when stating that we expected to have good, productive pastures on it. Time went on. The brushes and briars were grubbed out during odd times when the land was too wet or too dry to work properly. A little grass seed was scattered about. The galled spots were manured—as the manure crop grew—until to-day, although it is nothing like we expect to make it, we have some fairly good pastures. One hundred and twenty acres carries, seven months in each year, about 65 head of cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, around 100 hogs and five horses, and a gentleman visiting us last week remarked that the pastures contained enough for twice the stock they were carrying. But these fields are growing grass, grass only, and that good grass. Not a swampy or galled spot appears in the fields, nor is there a bush briar or thistle growing in the 120 acres, and the labor expended on these fields this year has not totaled \$5 altogether. It has simply been given "a stitch in time" and keeping everlastingly at it. Pastures like these grazed with first-class grade beef cattle, sheep and hogs will pay better than 6 per cent. on \$150 per acre, and they are possible over the greater part of the South. But such pastures are not made by stringing three strands of barb wire around a brush lot. They require attention, fertilization, seeding, mowing occasionally, and when small bushes appear the business way to do is to take the mattock and with one "lick" remove them once for all.

The writer spent five weeks the past summer at the Mississippi Institutes, and for three weeks was associated with a gentleman who owns 3,000 acres of pasture (Burmuda grass and white clover) that is netting him \$4 per acre per year grazed with common Mississippi scrub cattle that sell at 2½ cents per pound. And yet I saw thousands of acres of cotton in that same sec-

tion that would not make \$7 per acre or less than half what the labor was worth that was expended on the crop. Seeing these things the writer was impressed more than ever with the utter folly of the single crop system and the neglect of grass, the greatest soil builder and holder we have and at the same time one of the cleanest money-making crops we can grow when pastured with first-class animals.

Our soils are, many of them, decreasing in fertility. The remedy is grass and legumes fed to good animals.

The labor problem is bothering many of us. The remedy is grass and good animals.

Money matters are troubling many of us. The remedy here also is grass and good animals to graze it. Not good grass and poor quality of cattle, nor good cattle and poor grass, but good grass and good cattle. Think about it, fellow-farmers.

A. L. FRENCH.

Rockingham Co., N. C.

SUGGESTED BY THE SEPTEMBER PLANTER.

Editor Southern Planter:

Lime Spreading.

I have done a good deal of lime spreading in the past and always found that it paid to pile the lime and slake with water. Most of my spreading was done with shovels from a wagon, but the more recently invented lime spreaders seem to me to be as great an improvement as the manure spreaders are for manure. Of course, it is unpleasant to handle lime in any way, but there is less in this way and a more uniform spreading. Have used the spreader on a farm in which I am interested this fall, and know that it is better than shovel spreading.

Cotton Seed.

Of course, all the cottonseed should pass through the oil mills and the meal be returned to the farms that grew the seed. But it is evident that this is not the case even to the extent that the product is manufactured, for the meal goes North and to Europe more than to the Southern farms, and it would be far better for the farmers if the seed were all kept on the farm if they are going to sell it off instead of exchanging seed for meal. Of course, there would be a waste, but there is a frightful waste from the farms of the South in letting the meal go away. Of course, it would be a great saving if all the cotton seed not used for planting was pressed for oil, but it is a worse waste to sell the seed to the mills and return none to the farm than it is to keep the whole seed and feed or use it as manure. The fact is, that all the seed not used for seed should be pressed for oil and then enough cattle be kept in the South to use the meal and stop the frightful waste of fertility from the Southern lands. But there are thousands not near enough to an oil mill to make the exchange of seed for meal and hulls, and for them it is better to feed the seed on the farm than sell it outright.

Red Clover.

There is no doubt of the value of red clover to the Northern farmer, as Mr. Marsh suggests. The Northern farmers, as a class, understand this, but complain that they cannot grow red clover as they formerly did. The complaint is general all over the Middle States where I

have attended institutes. It is largely the result of an increasing acidity in the soil through an increased dependence on fertilizers and a smaller attention to stock feeding, and also to a deficiency of lime, phosphoric acid and potash in many cases, and very generally the failure is due to the using up of the humus in the soil, so that it dries out and bakes so hard after harvest that a good stand of clover is often lost. But the present interest in alfalfa is of more value to the Northern farmer than the Southern one for with the same amount of effort, time and expense I have seen devoted to getting ten tons of alfalfa hay, I could have made forty tons from cow peas and crimson clover, and in the meantime would have done more for my land. Any one with a pet lot of strong land can grow alfalfa, but it will never take the place in the South for the improvement of the land that peas and crimson clover fill. Around my home I can see here and there a little patch of alfalfa that has been nursed up by a good deal of expense, while all around the whole countryside farms have been redeemed from barrenness and made profitable by peas and crimson clover. Let the people who cannot grow these grow alfalfa, and let the Southern farmer stick to the crops suited to his conditions and which will redeem every waste place in the South if used intelligently. I can get more dollars worth of feed in one year from peas and clover than anyone can get in two years from alfalfa.

Plows.

It is very evident that where one leaves last year's corn stalks on the land and has weeds as high as the horses' backs he has need for something different from the Oliver plow, but the farmer who does not allow such a state of affairs can use the Oliver with success. It is not a plow for foul land nor heavy turning under of vegetable growth, and as a rule I do not want any of that to do unless I was trucking and could afford to waste good feed as manure. For foul land Mr. Smith is right in preferring the South Bend, and I would add the Syracuse. But for clean land and ordinary sod turning, the Oliver is as good a plow as I ever used and lighter draft than the others of same size.

Crop Rotation.

Mr. Felts has probably as good a rotation as he could have for his purposes, and I am glad that he is giving to the dogs in the neck. But I could never see why any one should bother with poles or stakes or scaffold to make pea vines into hay. I never used a stake in my life, have made hundreds of tons of the prettiest hay from cow peas and never had a load of spoiled hay in my life. It is easier cured than clover hay, for if caught in a rain it is not as seriously damaged as clover is, and in all my hay-making experience I have simply cured it in cocks, as I do red clover, only that it often has to remain in the cocks a little longer than clover. The main curing—the real curing—should be in the barn. But I am glad to note that Mr. Felts has found out that a good farmer does not need to buy nitrogen, and I bid him Godspeed with his motto.

Dual Purpose.

There are doubtless animals in the Short Horn and other beef breeds that have been developed to dairy type and are deep milkers, but such animals would never top

the beef market. Mr. Luttrell in effect tells me to stick to the poor land and let cows alone. Now, I have not the slightest objection to the beef men boasting what they call dual purpose animals. But who ever hears an experienced 'airyman talking dual purpose? If I was feeding beef animals I would feed the Doddies, which have topped the beef market more frequently of late years than any other breed. But if Mr. Luttrell prefers half milk and half beef I have not the slightest objection, but I know that the same animal cannot be as good for milk and for the beef at the same time. Many of the fairs have offered prizes for dual purpose animals without getting any. Why do the breeders not show them? Mr. Luttrell says that "the dual-purpose cows, in many cases, are favorites as strictly dairy cows." Then just to that extent they are not dual purpose, and not beef animals. I would like to see one of those milking short horns. I tried hard once to get some, and paid \$1,000 for two heifers and a bull calf that were claimed to be of the best milking strain, but got pure beef animals and not milk enough to feed a calf. But if the beef men are satisfied with the half and half animals I do not see that any one should object. The dairymen are not anxious about them.

Goats.

Angora goats are all right where a man has a lot of bushes to be cleared, but no goat is in place on a clean and well-managed farm. Turn goats into woodland and there will be an end to the reproduction of timber. There is nothing that will rid an old field of sassafras sprouts better than goats. But where a man has good grass pastures he needs sheep more than goats.

Winter Oats.

That is an odd notion stated in *The Planter* that some think winter oats must occasionally be sown in spring to prevent their running out. In the South, if compelled to sow oats in spring, I would always sow the winter oats because they will give better weight in the South than the regular spring oats. But there is more danger that they will run out through careless seed selection than in any other way. If farmers would use the fanning mill thoroughly and get rid of the light oats and the cheat seed, which looks like a small oat, they would have stronger growth from the heavy seed and no cheat. Blow out everything but the heaviest of grain, both of oats and wheat, and you will not be bothered with running out.

W. F. MASSEY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOIL INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

This report contains matter which bears so pertinently on conditions affecting the fertility of land in Virginia and other Southern States that we gladly publish it. We are indebted to a gentleman in Tennessee for the privilege of its publication and commend it to the attention of our readers.—Ed.

To the Board of Directors of the Illinois Farmers' Institute:

Gentlemen—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 4th, 5th and 6th, your committee on soil investigation and experiments inspected the experiment station fields located at Momence, Urbana, Odin and Vienna.

Several men having extensive real estate interests in

this and other States, together with representatives of trunk lines of railways, editors of agricultural publications and others interested in the work, joined the committee at various points, viewed the experiments and noted the results.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, director of the soil experiment work in Illinois, lead the party and in his usual forceful, convincing manner, at each of the fields visited, explained in detail the plan of the field, the crop rotation practiced, the treatment of the soil and the results obtained.

The largest part of the first day was given to the inspection of the field at Momence, in Kankakee county. This field is located on the peaty swamp land prevalent in that locality. All plant food elements are present in this soil in large quantities except that of potash. The addition of this element produces results which can be seen as far as the eye can distinguish the growing crops. The demonstration on this field is a clear one and cannot be misunderstood by any who are interested in the subject of soil improvement.

Late in the afternoon the party reached the Urbana fields. The series of tests on these fields, intended to demonstrate a method whereby a grain farmer can maintain the fertility of the soil while continuing in the grain business, was thoroughly explained by Dr. Hopkins. It was conclusively shown that through a proper system of crop rotation, together with the practice of returning to the land the "crop residues," such as corn stalks, straw, green legume crops, etc., the land will more than hold its own, and where elements of plant food needed are supplied in quantities larger than necessary to produce large crops, the soil is growing richer each year. It was also shown that lime and phosphorus can be added with profit on the investment aside from the profit that comes from the gradual increase of fertility.

In the grain farming system, as conducted in these experiments, with no special treatment aside from the use of legume catch crops, the corn yield for 1905, 1906 and 1907 averaged 69 bushels per acre. Where one-half ton per acre of ground limestone was applied five years ago, the corn has yielded 72 bushels per acre, and with phosphorus added for six years at the rate of 25 pounds per acre per annum, the average yield of corn per acre has been 90 bushels for the last three years. The addition of 100 pounds per acre of potassium sulfate further increased the yield to 94 bushels per acre.

In the live stock system, where manure alone was applied, the corn averaged 81 bushels per acre for the same three years; the addition of lime made an increase of four bushels per acre; lime, phosphorus and manure increased the yield 12 bushels per acre, and the addition of potassium brought the increase up to 15 bushels per acre.

One of the best crop rotations practiced in the systems of grain farming by the Station is the four-year rotation of wheat, corn, oats and clover. This affords opportunity for seeding clover with both wheat and oats, the one crop being plowed under as green manure for corn, and the other mowed once or twice in the early summer of the fourth year and later plowed under for wheat, after the seed crop has been harvested. Sometimes it is necessary or advisable to substitute other legume crops, such as cow peas, soy beans alsike clover, alfalfa or

sweet clover. In the grain farming the corn stalks are disked down, and the threshed straw from the clover is returned to the land, also the wheat and oat straw, so far as practicable. The straw is applied in moderate amounts to the stubble ground where the young clover is growing, and also as a top dressing on the young wheat. Dr. Hopkins, in answer to questions as to how thick the top dressing should be, said: "As in all things agricultural, the farmers' judgment must be used and the local conditions must be considered, but surely an ideal system of grain farming is one in which legume crops find a prominent place, and practically all produce except the grain or seed is returned to the land—to some extent, of course, in the manure of the work horses, but in the large part by direct methods."

The second day of the trip was spent in Marion county, the Odin fields being located in that county on the typical "hard-pan" lands of "Egypt." Experiments on these fields demonstrate the need and value of the application of limestone and the turning under of legumes. Humus is very lacking in this soil and as soon as the land has been treated with limestone, clover grown and by a few crops turned under, it begins to respond with better crop yields.

The rotation practiced on the Odin fields is corn, wheat and clover, with the use of legume catch crops, usually cow peas, in the corn. Phosphorus and potash also show a profitable increase over their cost in crop yields when applied to this soil. Untreated land under this rotation of crops, averaged 10 bushels of wheat per acre for six years. On the treated land the average is over 27 bushels per acre for the same period.

About 150 farmers gathered at these fields and listened attentively to the explanation of the work and the lecture by Dr. Hopkins. During his talk, the Doctor was interrupted many times by persons asking questions, or by those wishing some particular point repeated that they might make note of it. A few of the points brought out follow:

Dr. Hopkins—At least 75 per cent. of the farmers of Illinois are essentially grain farmers, and it is commonly reported that the percentage of grain farmers has been increasing for several years and is still increasing, notwithstanding the general teaching of the past that live stock farming should be followed.

Q. What do you consider of first importance in the treatment of this soil?

A. Lime,—and ground limestone gives best results.

Q. What next?

A. Humus, decaying organic matter. Humus does not feed the crop; it holds moisture and assists in making available the plant food in the soil. The rate of availability depends on the season.

Q. What percent of the elements of plant food does a crop take from the land?

A. I should say that with good farming a crop will use one per cent.

Q. Will not a good system of crop rotation maintain the fertility of the soil?

A. No sir. We can no more maintain the fertility of the soil by rotation of crops than we can maintain our bank account by rotating the privilege of drawing checks on the account between the various members of our fam-

ily. Proper rotation is good farm practice, but it will not furnish the needed elements of plant food.

Q. Does the addition of potassium benefit this land?

A. The application of potassium shows good results on the corn crop. Results of experiments indicate that a 60-bushel crop of corn requires about 50 per cent. more potassium than a 30-bushel crop of wheat; this may account, in part, for the greater effect of potassium on corn, although about the same relations holds for phosphorus. An important difference probably exists in the relative feeding powers of the two crops, influenced by the difference in root systems, different depths of feeding, and in the difference in season conditions. A further important question is whether more or less of the effect attributed to potassium may not be due to the stimulating action of the soluble potassium salt in liberating other substances from the soil instead of serving directly as plant food; if this proves true, from investigations now in progress, it will be advisable and more profitable to substitute some less expensive material, such as kainit, for the concentrated potassium sulfate in these experiments. It should always be understood that the plant food contained in all soils is almost entirely in insoluble form; that growing crops can take up plant food only in soluble form, and that one of the problems always to be considered is how to enable the growing crops to secure sufficient plant food for maximum yields.

Q. Do you say that green clover or cow peas plowed under will make raw rock phosphate available?

A. Yes, sir. The nitric acid formed by such decaying organic matter in the soil is seven times as much as is needed to make phosphorus available. As an average of the four years from 1904 to 1907 inclusive, wheat grown on this field in the rotation practiced, has produced 11 1-2 bushels per acre with no special soil treatment, all crops having been removed.

Where one cow pea crop and some catch crops had been plowed under during the rotation, the average yield of wheat was increased to 14 bushels per acre. Where limestone had been applied and the cow peas also plowed under the average yield of wheat has been 18 1-2 bushels per acre. Where phosphorus has been applied in addition to the use of limestone and green manure, the average yield of wheat during the four years has been 27 bushels; and where potassium also has been included the average yield has been 29 1-2 bushels of wheat per acre.

Q. How much limestone should be applied to this land per acre?

A. Two tons of ground limestone to the acre should be applied, and five tons would be better. Heavier applications will give greater profits per acre, but probably less profit per ton of limestone. It is not known how rapidly limestone in the soil will be used up. Probably after a liberal application has been made, additional applications of one ton per acre every four or five years will be sufficient to keep the soil sweet, but further investigations, extending over several years will be necessary to secure satisfactory information concerning some of these questions.

Q. What is the cost of ground limestone.

A. You can get fine ground limestone delivered at Odin in car load lots at \$1.22 1-2 per ton, and for 97 1-2 cents per ton delivered at Centralia. It can be obtained at about 75 cents per ton from the Southern Illinois Pen-

itentiary, Menard, Ill., and with the assistance of the Governor of Illinois and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, a very low freight rate has been granted on ground limestone. The railroads are doing their part in this work—they are doing all they ought to be asked to do in this matter.

Q. What is the method of applying the limestone?

A. There is no spreader on the market that will satisfactorily handle such heavy materials as ground limestone or rock phosphate. The limestone should be spread as evenly as possible and this may be done with a shovel either from a wagon or from small sized piles placed at intervals through the field. A very good home-made spreader is described in circular No. 110 of the Experiment Station. A copy will be sent to any one on request. Just send a postal card to the station at Urbana, and you will receive the circular; you can also have your name put on the mailing list for other bulletins issued by the station.

Q. How much clover should be plowed under to produce a crop of corn?

A. A 100-bushel crop of corn requires about 148 pounds of nitrogen, thus to return the nitrogen removed by it would require a crop of clover amounting to two and one-half tons of hay together with the corresponding one and one-fourth ton of roots. A ton of clover contains only 40 pounds of nitrogen and it is well to keep in mind that the nitrogen contained in the clover roots will not exceed one-half of the amount contained in the total growth above ground.

Q. How about manure?

A. One ton of manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen and it would take 15 tons of manure to supply nitrogen for a 100-bushel crop of corn, or 7 1-2 tons for a 50-bushel crop.

On the Vienna field in Johnson county, the committee viewed the conditions which prevail in the Ozark Hill region. On these lands lime makes clover growing possible, and the green manure supplies the needed humus. Results from treatment on these lands are as striking as on other experiment fields. The total wheat crop for six years on this untreated land was 16 bushels; on treated land 100 bushels, a difference of 84 bushels, or five times as much as the land produced without treatment. Clover on untreated land made two-thirds of a ton per acre; on treated land, two and a half tons; corn yields correspondingly.

The various tests on the fields visited in Southern Illinois show conclusively that the soil first needs lime so it will grow legumes, then the legumes, then the legumes should be returned to the land to provide decaying organic matter which in turn will not only hold moisture and bring about a better physical condition of the soil, but will furnish the nitric acid needful in making the mineral elements of plant food in the soil available.

At this field, Chairman Allen addressed the farmers who had viewed the fields, after which Dr. Hopkins talked for an hour discussing the various results obtained from this and other fields of the State. Following are a few of the questions asked and the substance of the answers they received:

Q. Do you think this soil can be built up through a

system of live stock farming without the purchase of fertilizers?

A. I do not. The history of nations shows that live stock alone without the purchase of fertilizers or food stuffs from outside sources does not keep up the fertility of the soil. In all countries a few farms and some market gardens can be kept fertile by the use of waste fertilizing materials from the cities, or even by the purchase of grain produced on other farms to be fed in connection with all of the produce of the farm and all manure applied to the one farm, but there is no independent system by which the fertility of a farm can be kept up by merely returning to the land the manure that can be made by feeding only crops produced upon that farm. Even if this were possible the system would not be applicable because the world does not live upon animal products only. Bread is the staff of life, and grain must be produced and sold from the farms.

A live stock farmer operating a large farm is rarely able to apply more than ten tons of manure to the acre once in five or six years, whereas he will remove from the soil more plant food in two crops than the total amount applied in five years even if we do not take into consideration the loss of plant food by the ordinary method of handling manure. From the moment manure is voided it begins to decay, and loss of organic matter and of plant food also begins by decomposition, volatilization, and leaching.

Q. Will you suggest a system that a strictly grain farmer may follow to build up this soil?

A. Yes sir. First let the land owner give sufficient thought to his farm to plan a good crop rotation and then let him see to it that such a rotation is practiced. Such a course is practical on rented farms as well as on those operated by their owners. Let the grain farmer adopt a four year rotation, viz:

First year—Oats, with clover seeding.

Second year—Corn, the young clover having been plowed under in the spring as late as practicable, and after disking.

Third year—Clover to be mowed once or twice in May or June and left lying on the ground. Only the clover seed crop to be harvested and removed.

When the wheat, oats and clover crop are threshed, let the same wagons that haul the crop from the field to the machine haul back the straw and throw it out in windrows across the field. To or three extra teams may be required for this, but it is the best time and it is the most economical method of returning the straw to the land. Commonly all the threshed straw may be returned to one field, preferably, perhaps, to the field where oats have been harvested. The straw should then be spread over the land between the windrows as uniformly as possible to prevent smothering the young clover. Another plan is to put the straw in the stack, afterward load it on wagons, haul it to the barns, spread it in the stalls and after it has soaked up as much liquid as it will hold, load it on the manure spreader and spread it on the field. At some time during a rotation of this kind, spread over the land 1,000 pounds of fine ground rock phosphate, to be plowed under with the decaying organic matter. This may be applied either to the wheat stubble or on the oats stubble. If the soil is acid, it must be treated with

limestone, and if for any reason clover fails, soy beans or cow peas should be substituted. In this system the only produce to be sold from the farm is the grain of wheat, corn and oats, and the seed of clover, all stalks and straw to be returned to the land. This is a system that is not only possible but it is simple and easy and profitable. The only requirement of the land owner is that he furnish the lime and phosphate and see to it that the rotation is practiced.

During the trip, Dr. Hopkins made many good talks and answered hundreds of questions put to him by interested farmers, but in all of his talks and answers to questions he was never heard to discourage exclusive live stock farming, or to advocate exclusive grain farming, but the burden of his thought seemed to be the necessity of urging both live stock and grain farmers to adopt systems that will maintain and improve their soils.

H. A. McKEENE,
Secretary.

THE WINTER COVER.

Editor Southern Planter:

Many will fail to sow crimson clover seed this fall because of the high price of the seed, and many others too because there is not seed enough to go around. Of course it is desirable to have a legume crop as a winter cover, but where this has not been sown rye comes in very handily. Of course it is simply a saver of nitrates that might get away from us in winter, and a maker of organic materials to increase the humus in the soil.

But even rye is better than bare ground in winter, and there is still plenty of time for sowing it. As a winter cover crop the rye should never be sown in less quantity than two bushels per acre, and the earlier it is in the ground the better winter cover and winter pasture you will have.

A recent writer in one of the farm papers calls those of us who have been hammering away at the farmers to increase the humus content of their soil, "humus cranks." I do not know what the world would do if there were no cranks, no men with hobbies, that will help mankind. I must confess to being one of the humus cranks, for in all our efforts to improve the productivity of our soils, the increase of the humus is the important matter. A farmer in Eastern North Carolina has been for some years growing peas and other legumes solely for the increase of humus-making material in his soil, aided by applications of acid phosphate and potash. He has built up his soil to such an extent that he said he was expecting to make three bales of cotton per acre this season had it not been damaged by a storm, and he would certainly make two and a half bales, and about 100 bushels of corn per acre.

I think that he would have done the same thing more economically had he used the legumes for feed and used the manure, but would perhaps have been longer in getting to the point of productiveness he has reached. And the wonder is that while one man in a section will bring his land up to the making of two and a half bales of cotton per acre, there are men all around him who adhere to the old plan and make less than half a bale of cotton per acre and not corn enough to feed the mule that works it.

One would suppose that an object lesson like this would make better farming all around the neighborhood. But it seldom does. The difference very largely is that the farmer mentioned above always has a winter cover on his land while the land of his neighbors lies with dead cotton stalks on it all winter, to be chopped down in the spring and the land planted to cotton again, aided by a little dribble of the poor 2-8-2 fertilizer.

Mr. Costen of Northampton says that my advice to the sweet potato growers on the Eastern Shore to sow crimson clover as a winter cover to be turned for sweet potatoes is all right, for he has tried it. What a great saving of labor it would be in place of laboriously raking and hauling the pine leaves and woods trash all winter to turn this in for sweet potatoes. A good crop of crimson clover would save a large part of the fertilizer bill because the grower would only have to supply the crop with phosphoric acid and potash, the clover giving him an abundance of nitrogen. Cow peas in summer and crimson clover in winter make a team hard to beat.

I have often been asked if peas sown among corn would injure the corn crop, and have always said that in my experience the presence of the peas is an advantage to the corn in any favorable season, for I have always believed that the bacteria on the roots of legumes are nitric ferments, oxidizing the free nitrogen in the soil air, and hence nitric acid which at once seeks a base in the soil and is a nitrate that is taken up by the pea roots and the roots of any other plant that may be present with the peas. The recent bulletin of the Kansas Station shows that this would seem to be correct, for they found that corn with peas sown among it made more corn than land alongside that had no peas sown on it. It would seem then that peas among corn are an actual help to the corn crop while getting organic nitrogen in the pea growth for future nitrification.

W. F. MASSEY.

NEW YORK STATE FARMING.

Editor Southern Planter:

After having been told so often that the South is behind in methods of farming, it is encouraging to travel and see that in spite of our many mistaken practices, we are still ahead of our neighbors in many ways. With this object in view I thought that a few comments on Northern farming, as seen by an outsider, would be interesting to your readers.

We have been told again and again that the Northern farmer is up-to-date in everything, until we have come to believe it. In this as in many other matters distance lends enchantment to the view and it will not bear a closer examination. The chief difference between the Northern and the Southern farmer is that the Southern man knows that he is behind and in spite of many adverse conditions is trying to catch up with the process, while the Northern man thinks that he is at the top, when the fact is that if he does not improve his methods, he will soon be left far in the rear.

It is true that we do not see so many one-horse plows as in the South, but there are very few three horse rigs and none of the four horse outfits that we see in the West. The corn is still planted by hand, no up-to-date two row planters being used, while the majority of the

farmers still plant and dig their potatoes as well as apply the fertilizer by hand. In putting in their crops, they "patch it up" if anything, worse than their Southern brothers, it being a common thing to see in a ten acre hay field an acre of oats in one corner, barley in another and corn and potatoes in the center with no attempt to follow a regular rotation. This system leads to carelessness in handling of the land, and a stone or stump will be left until it gradually grows up with brush and spoils half an acre. Apparently no one ever thought of digging it out. While a swale that a dozen rods of tile would drain, will be allowed to spoil several acres of land and interfere with the economical cultivation of their best fields. The fact that they are losing the rent of the land never seems to worry them in the least.

Very little attention is paid to rotation of crops or the growing of clover as a soil improver and dairy feed, it being easier to buy the nitrogen from the fertilizer agent and the meal from the feed dealer. In fact, many of the farmers are simply trading their milk check for their feed bill, with nothing left for profit.

In buying fertilizer we see the same happy go lucky system pursued. The average farmer will say that he wants a \$20 or a \$25 goods and leaves the selection entirely to the fertilizer agent. We must say that the agent is justifying this trust reposed in him and in the majority of cases is advising a better goods, and it is true in the North as in the South that more potash is being used each year with profitable results.

Under such a system we are not surprised to find our old friend 2-8-2 very much in evidence just as he is in the South, in spite of all the hard knocks given him by the Southern Planter and other papers. The Northern farmers even go the Southern farmers one better and buy such low grade goods as 1-7-1, 1-6-2, and 8-3, and if any thing poorer was made, they would be glad to buy it. It is estimated that of the five millions spent for fertilizers in the Empire State, one third at least is useless filler.

Better fertilizers are very gradually introduced. Probably the most popular fertilizer among the best farmers is one supplying 2 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. phosphoric acid and 10 per cent. potash, while the up-to-date cabbage and potato men use either the above goods or a 4-6-10 or a 5-8-8.

Among the progressive dairymen who are growing clover in a short rotation, a combination without nitrogen, containing 10 per cent. phosphoric acid and 8 per cent. potash, is very popular.

Very little home mixing is done. Dean Cook, of the Canton School of Agriculture, is using with good results a mixture of 300 pounds of nitrate of soda, 1400 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds of potash, while the most fruit men are using equal parts of bone meal, acid phosphate and potash in connection with clover cover crops.

Probably 99 out of every 100 tons is ready mixed goods, as the Northern farmer does not take kindly to home mixing, but in many cases he buys some high sounding name like "Sure Growth," "Plant Food," "Success," "Champion," or "Peerless," forgetting that, as a rule, the prettier the name, the lower the analysis. The Northern man thinks that the Southern man is wedded to his old ways, but in this respect he lives in a glass house.

G. FRED MARSH.

PREVENTIVE FOR WHEAT SMUT.

Considerable loss occurs to farmers each summer by wheat smut, according to the correspondence of State Zoologist Surface of Pennsylvania. A formalin dip has been recommended in a bulletin heretofore issued by Professor Surface, and letters have been recently received inquiring whether this is a reliable remedy for wheat smut, and how it should be used. The following answers to seven queries in one of these letters, in regard to the use of formalin, were made by Professor Surface:

1. Yes, it is a practical preventive for smut of wheat and oats.

2. You use one pint of commercial formalin (forty per cent. solution of formaldehyde) in thirty gallons of water.

3. Immerse the seed for at least forty minutes.

4. The best way to do this is to put the seed into a bag and let it stand in a barrel of formalin solution, and when you wish to dry it spread it on the barn floor and shovel it over occasionally.

5. The strength is gradually lost by evaporation when it stands open, but not quickly lost.

6. You can dip any number of sacks in the same vessel as long as you replenish it with the same percentage; or, in other words, return what is carried away by the previously removed sacks. You can keep the undiluted formalin in stock as long as you desire.

7. The diluted liquid is not at all dangerous to handle, and the unused seed does not need to be washed after it is dry, as it really does not poison it, as it merely kills the germs that are upon it. After it is once dry it is safe to feed it to stock or otherwise use it, if not used for seed.

FERTILIZERS AND MANURES.

The Ohio Experiment Station has carried on several series of experiments in the use of fertilizers and manures on crops grown in systematic rotations. In one of these experiments, located on the farm of the main station at Wooster, on a soil peculiarly responsive to the action of fertilizers and manure, there has been produced from one of the treatments, a 14-year average increase to the value of about eight dollars and a half per acre annually in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy. The cost of the fertilizer producing this increase has amounted to \$23 for each five-year rotation, or a little more than \$4.50 annually, thus leaving a net profit of \$4 per acre, or enough to pay the rental of the land. I know of no similar test in which results equal to this have been attained for so long a period. But on the same farm, stable manure, used on a rotation of corn, wheat and clover, at the rate of eight tons per acre every three years, has produced increase to the value of more than \$12 annually, or more than \$4.50 for each ton of manure. In other words, eight tons of manure has produced an increase greater by 50 per cent than that obtained from a fertilizer costing \$23.

It is true that manure is not always produced without cost, but the expert feeder expects that on the average the increase in value of the animal fed will pay for the feed and care, leaving the manure free of cost. And this very fact, that the manure is looked upon as a product that has cost nothing, leads to neglect in

its management, so that a very large proportion of the manure produced on our farms is lost before it ever reaches the field.—Prof. Charles E. Thorne, Wooster, O.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEEDING.

Editor Southern Planter:

There has been heavy loss among the farmers in this State this year in failure to get stands of German clover (crimson clover) owing to the protracted drouth which has been so persistent and general.

The writer is one of those who has met with this loss and in my case it has been a severe one, as the area seeded in corn has been a large one, and there is at this writing but little to show for it. And I find that generally in this part of the State and I suppose elsewhere, at best, seeding in corn at "laying by" time whether the seed be covered or not, is precarious and owing to the uncertainty of securing a stand I will have to abandon the practice unless something can be done to ensure better results.

I am writing to know if some of your many subscribers who have had longer experience with German clover than we have, can help us out. From the few years of experience I have had with it I find this clover one of the most valuable soil improvers I have ever tried; but I meet with so many failures in getting stands, due in the main to dry spells which I believe we are more subject to in Piedmont Virginia during the summer months and September than they are in sections even as near as Richmond. I want to ask particularly what has been the experience of those who have seeded German clover in the pug (hulls) as there must be a good many farmers who save their seed at least for their own use, and beat them out or run them through a threshing drum which will leave a good deal of the seed in the hull. I am directed along this line of inquiry from noticing that where I have had occasion to throw the old clover straw there is always a good stand, and this year I gathered some of the ripe heads and sowed them in the pug over a plot of land, and notwithstanding their having been most unfavorable conditions for germinating, the stand is excellent and plants seem vigorous.

Now if there is anything in this suggestion, would it not be worth somebody's time to get up a machine that would simply get out all the seed in the pug, for sections where there is trouble in getting stands? If this applies to German clover may it not also apply to other clovers?

Fluvanna Co., Va.

C. E. JONES.

We have subscribers who raise their own crimson clover seed and always sow it in the chaff and they tell us they rarely fail to make a good stand. The chaff evidently holds the moisture around the seed and keeps it nourished until the roots get hold of the soil. We have always held the opinion that very much of the loss caused by clover of all kinds dying out soon after being seeded and in the winter is caused by not sufficiently covering the seed. We always covered with a weeder or light harrow or cultivator and rarely failed to make a stand. A subscriber wrote us some time ago that he had lost his stand for several years and then adopted the practice of sowing with his drill and since then had never lost a stand.—Ed.

Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The harvesting of the apple crop will require the attention of orchardists this month, but as our crop this year is so largely a failure this work will not require the time which it usually does. In some orchards, however, there is a fair sprinkling of fruit and if this has extra care given in selecting and packing, the short crop over the whole country will ensure good prices. We are pleased to learn of the success of the packing associations which have been formed in handling the crop last year and we have no doubt but that all orchardists will find it materially to their advantage to thus market their crops. Don't because the crop is short seek to dispense with the aid of these associations and thus cause them to become discouraged and close up. You will want them badly when you have a heavy crop to dispose of. There is no question but that this is the proper way to handle the fruit crop to the best advantage.

Carefully sort over all products of the orchard and garden which are to be stored for winter use and take out all imperfect and damaged products and let these be used first. If stored away with the others they will only cause the spread of disease and loss. In our last issue we gave advice as to the best way to store these different products and to that issue refer our readers.

Don't be in too great a hurry to dig the winter Irish potatoes. Let them become fully matured before lifting and then sort them over carefully and store only sound and undamaged tubers and if our advice as to storing is followed you will have potatoes good up to next May.

Mr. Foreman, of Tullahoma, Tenn., who has written a little booklet on "How to Grow and Keep Sweet Potatoes," which can be had from him for 25 cents, says that a small crop for home use can be very successfully kept by packing them away in barrels in sawdust, not letting the potatoes touch each other and keeping these barrels in a room where they will be dry and warm, say where the temperature will not go below 45 and not above 55.

The late fall cabbages should be pushed on as fast as possible by frequent cultivation and top dressings of nitrate of soda, so that they will head up in November and early December and then you can have fresh cabbage all winter by heeling the plants over to the north and plowing a furrow on to the base of the heads unless the section where the crop is grown is a very cold one and the winter a severe one. In such a case part of the crop should be pulled up and the whole plant with the root on should be stored in a kiln or pie, setting them head downward and packing them closely together so as to run up to a point and then cover the whole well with straw and boards to keep out the wet.

Rutabagas and turnips should not be pulled until De-

ember. They will make more growth during this month and the next than at any time in their life and a little frost never hurts them. Beets and mangold wurtzels should be pulled and stored before frost touches them.

Kale and spinach should be sown at once for the spring crop.

The plants for growing the spring crop of cabbages should be pushed on in growth, but do not force them too much. They should be short, sturdy plants ready to set out at the end of this month and in November. Get the land ready for planting them out and remember in doing this that cabbages want plenty of fertility in the land if they are to be successfully grown. Use the mineral fertilizer phosphoric acid and potash liberally but do not be too liberal in the use of nitrogenous fertilizers at this season. All of this that is needed is just to start them well and then in the spring give top dressings of nitrate of soda to force the growth and heading.

Lettuce plants set out in frames or open ground last month should be pushed on with cultivation and fertilizer so as to head up this month and the next. Have means of protection at hand for immediate use in case of frost.

Sow seed for lettuce plants to set out in the frames next month for the winter and early spring crop. This seed should be sowed in frames so that the young plants can be protected in cold weather.

Potatoe onions and the Queen variety may yet be set out for the early spring green onions, but no time should be lost in getting this work done so that the bulbs may get well rooted and start growth before the cold weather sets in.

Strawberry plants may be set out during this month and November. They should just get well started before the cold weather sets in. Prepare the land well and use potash and phosphoric acid liberally.

Orchard trees may now begin to be set out. We have always advised fall planting of orchards in the South, as our experience has convinced us that the trees have a much better chance of growth when so planted than those set out in spring. Do not plant large three or four year old trees. The one and two year old trees always do better and you can then form the heads to your liking, and let this be low down.

Some earth should be drawn up to the celery plants to keep them from spreading, but do not earth up to blanch the stalks until next month. They will make the best of their growth this month if the land is kept moist either by watering or mulching.

LIME-SULPHUR FOR USE AGAINST SAN JOSE SCALE

Concentrated Preparation:—Powdered Commercial Sulphur Substituted for the Sublimed or Refined Sulphur—Cheaper—Spray Early.

Editor Southern Planter:

When the lime-sulphur preparation was first brought out in the Eastern States, the general recommendation was to use the flowers of sulphur in preparing it. We soon learned, however, that the flour sulphur was just as good and recommended it. Both are grades of refined sulphur.*

Our tests soon showed us that the flowers of sulphur being very finely divided had a tendency to collect into little pellets, so the lime could not reach it and act on it promptly, and that the flour sulphur not being quite so fine, did not collect into pellets and more of it went into solution.

These facts and the additional fact that almost chemically pure sulphur is mined in Louisiana† impressed the writer with the idea, that it should not be necessary to purify this Louisiana sulphur to make it suitable for orchard work; that all it needed was to be finely ground. The Crystalline Louisiana sulphur—the unground, lumpy sulphur—was tried a few years ago, and found to be unsuited, mainly because it did not go into solution quickly.

We took up the question of getting this crystalline Louisiana sulphur ground in the fall of 1906, and there was finally placed on the market a brand of sulphur known as "Powdered Commercial Sulphur," guaranteed to be 99 1-2 per cent. pure sulphur. This is simply finely ground Louisiana sulphur. Samples of this sulphur were obtained from what appeared to be two sources, and analyzed.‡ The same relative quantities of lime and sulphur as recommended in our regular formula (30 pounds of lime, 30 pounds of sulphur to 100 gallons of water, cooked for 40 minutes) were used in this work. By this means something over 99 per cent. of the sulphur was dissolved. A sample of chemically pure flowers of sulphur was analyzed at the same time and in the same manner, with the result that a very small fraction over 95 per cent. went into the solution. This made a difference of 5 per cent. in favor of the powdered commercial sulphur, largely because the flowers of sulphur collected in small pellets, as indicated above.

The powdered commercial sulphur is possibly a trifle coarser even than flour sulphur. It should be very finely ground to dissolve quickly enough for use in preparing the lime-sulphur wash. Its advantage to the fruit grower is the fact that, not having to be refined, it can be sold cheaper. These facts were brought out early enough in the past spraying season to enable us to give the powdered commercial sulphur a thorough test against San Jose scale. This was done by several orchardists, one of whom used 1,000 pounds, finding it

suited the purpose as well as any form of sulphur used previously. In fact, it is the writer's opinion that this form of sulphur was used quite generally the past winter.

The use of powdered commercial sulphur will greatly cheapen the lime-sulphur wash, which taken in conjunction with its effectiveness should place it further than ever in the lead, as the most effective and economical spray for use against the San Jose scale. No doubt, it can also be used in preparing the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash for summer treatment against plant diseases. The wash must be used very weak in the summer as the regular strength will defoliate the trees.

It should be pointed out in this connection that trees infested with San Jose scale should be treated at the earliest possible moment after a majority of the leaves drop. Do not neglect it until the rush of spring work comes on, when it is so likely to be neglected. Such materials may be purchased to far greater advantage by uniting with your fellow fruit growers, so as to be able to purchase in large lots.

Concentrated Lime-Sulphur. There has been on the market for some years a lime-sulphur preparation, which the manufacturers have been selling as a substitute for the home-made article, and many of the fruit growers who are not familiar with the process of preparing this material have purchased the prepared article. It will be quite a saving for the fruit growers to prepare this wash themselves, the difference in freight of the dry sulphur and the prepared article, should pay the cost of preparing the wash.

The question of preparing the concentrated lime-sulphur preparation at home was taken up recently by Prof. John B. Stewart, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Pa. His results were published in Bulletin No. 92 and any interested person can no doubt, obtain this publication by writing to the author.

Briefly stated, the method of preparing is to use less lime than usually recommended—50 pounds of best stone lime, 100 pounds of flour sulphur, 50 to 55 gallons of water, and he recommends that this mixture be cooked for one hour, after which it may be stored in any convenient receptacle, that does not expose it to the air.

The product should then be diluted with water as required for use, which can be done very readily by using a Beaume spindle graduated from zero to 36 degrees.

As it is being diluted about ten pounds of best stone lime should be slaked and added to the solution. Material prepared in this way can be reduced with from 8 to 9 parts of water. The concentrate is about as strong as that purchased from the manufacturers, and will keep very well, as mentioned above by excluding the air—the lime should not be added, however, until one is ready to spray the solution on the trees.

The recommendation to spray with lime-sulphur all trees in orchards that are infested with San Jose scale just as soon as the leaves drop, can not be too strongly emphasized. If necessary repeat the application again in late winter or early spring, but it should not be left till spring to then be neglected and the trees allowed to go to ruin.

Do not depend upon the manufactured preparations

*In the process of purification, crude sulphur is heated in a specially constructed vat until it passes off as a vapor and over into another vat. When this vapor condenses the part that edges over first condenses into a powder, known as flowers of sulphur, while the large bulk of it runs down on the sides of the vat as a liquid, after which it is collected and ground into a very fine powder, forming what is known as flour sulphur.

†We understand this sulphur is mined by forcing a jet of steam into the depths of the earth, by which the sulphur is melted and forced out in the liquid state, leaving the impurities behind.

‡Analysis by W. S. Vartin, formerly assistant in chemistry, in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

for they are costly and there is also a tendency to use them weak because of cost. The writer is familiar with sad cases of this kind where hundreds of dollars have been lost this year, even in small orchards, by the fruit being specked with scale.

Blackstone, Va.

J. L. PHILLIPS,
State Entomologist.

VIRGINIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Information as to Exhibits at the State Fair and Elsewhere.

The Executive Committee of this Society have decided in view of the short crop of apples, and failure of stone fruits generally this year, to confine our Society's engagements for making collections for exhibition at the State Fair, at Richmond, October 4 to 9, and at our Annual Meeting, to be held at Winchester, January 5 and 6, next.

If found desirable, the apples shown at Winchester will be exhibited elsewhere, outside of the State.

The Society's Exhibit at the State Fair will consist of apples purchased by the Society, and contributed by members, and will be shown as a collection of Virginia apples by the Society; those apples that are contributed by members to the Society's collection will be shown with the grower's name attached, but those purchased will be shown as the property of the Society. This exhibit will be sent to the Pittsburg Exposition in October, with the cards of the contributors attached.

All members are however invited to enter fruit for exhibit as individuals under the premium schedules published by the State Fair management, copies of which can be obtained on application to Mr. Mark R. Lloyd, General Manager, State Fair Association, 809 E. Main Street, Richmond.

If the members thus entering their fruit, will use an identification card on their exhibits issued by this Society (which can be obtained on application to Walter Whately, Secretary, Crozet, Va.) their names will be listed and advertised by distribution at the Fair by Mr. H. C. Wysor, the Society's representative in charge of our exhibit; thus giving our members free advertising, and this will be in addition to the members competing for the premiums offered by the State Fair Association for the classes in which their entries are made.

The schedules for entries, and premiums to be offered at our Annual Meeting, at Winchester, Va., on January 5 and 6, 1910, can be had on application to the Secretary

Special Premiums.

The local Committee at Winchester having the Horticultural Meeting in charge offer the following:

- (1) For 25 boxes of any one variety: 1st prize, \$75.00; 2nd prize, \$40.00; 3rd prize, \$20.00.
- (2) Six boxes of any three varieties, two boxes of each, 1st prize \$20.00; 2nd prize, \$10.00.
- (3) Five boxes of any five varieties, one box of each, 1st prize, \$20.00; 2nd prize, \$10.00; 3d prize, \$5.00.
- (4) For the best two boxes of any variety outside of the Valley, 1st prize, \$10.00; 2nd prize, \$5.00, 3d prize, \$2.00.
- (5) For the largest apple, 1st prize, \$3.00; 2d prize, \$2.00; 3d prize, \$1.00.

Special Premium.

Offered by Dr. J. B. Emerson of Albemarle Co., Va., open to competition from any State or Canada of \$50 for the best five boxes (one of each variety) of Albemarle Pippin, Winesap, York Imperial, Ben Davis Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Paradise Winter Sweet, Rome Beauty. All growers in the countries named are cordially invited to enter for this competition, and to notify the Secretary of their entries by December 25th.

WALTER WHATELY, Secretary.

SHOULD NURSERYMEN GROW TREES FROM CAREFULLY SELECTED SCIONS ONLY?

Is This Question of Sufficient Importance for the Fruit Grower to Select Scions From His Best Trees that Bear Annually and have Trees Propagated From Them?

Editor Southern Planter:

There has recently been considerable discussion in regard to the selection of buds and scions for propagating purposes. For many reasons no operation can be of more importance than the selection of materials for propagating purposes. The following is taken from the "National Nurseryman."

"Editor National Nurseryman.

"It is, I believe, a well established and physiological principle that those plants propagated by means of seed, vary much more than those propagated from cuttings, and that selection plays a much greater part, in the former, in keeping the variety fixed, etc.

"However, I believe it is also recognized that selection should play an important part in keeping varieties up to a fixed standard, and even in improving the standard where plants are propagated exclusively from cuttings. This would appear to be true with the potato for instance.

"It has been the custom of many nurserymen to cut propagating wood from the nursery row. The trees in the nursery being well cultivated, manured, etc., grow very rapidly, and also very late in the season. Because of their rapid and late growth, and the fact that the soil is not always given all the elements of fertility that are necessary to fully mature the wood, the scions from such trees would not be as well matured as scions taken under the best conditions from bearing trees. I have known in some cases where scions were cut continuously from the nursery row for a period of perhaps 25 years.

"Will those who are informed and interested be so kind as to state their opinion on the following:

"1st. Whether scions taken from the nursery row, as suggested above, would have a tendency to cause the trees grown from them to come into bearing later, or in any way affect their general fruitfulness?

"2nd. Would cuttings from apple trees, for instance, that came into bearing their seventh year and continued to bear annually thereafter, be more likely produce trees that would bear well, than trees grown from scions taken from the nursery row, as mentioned above, or from trees that had reached their 20th year without bearing good crops?

"3d. Would it be desirable for a fruit grower to

cut scions from his apple trees and propagate trees from them for his own planting, or have responsible nurseryman to propagate them for him?

"4th. Would it be important for nurserymen to grow and care for a scion orchard in the most improved manner, so that it will bear annually and well, mainly as a source of propagating wood?

"If nurserymen can find time to give me an opinion on the above, I assure you it will be appreciated greatly."

Two of the replies to these inquiries are given below, one of which is a copy of a letter from Prof. William A. Taylor, Pomologist in charge of Field Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the other is a copy of letter from another well known horticulturist:

"Replying to your inquiry of the 21st inst., regarding the advisability of continuous propagation of fruit trees from the nursery row, I would say that while so far as known to us, there is very little exact record of tests made under conditions that are fairly comparable and, therefore, very little evidence upon which a conclusion could be safely based, I think that there can be no doubt that on general principles, it is better to propagate most fruit from the wood of thrifty and productive bearing trees, rather than from nursery stock. With most of the tree fruits, propagation from bearing trees would be considerably more expensive and would necessitate higher prices for the young trees grown in this way. This difficulty could to a considerable extent be overcome by frequently "renewing" the nursery row stock from which scions are to be cut, thus keeping the trees from which scions are cut within one or two removes from bearing wood, and at the same time insuring that thrifty vegetative condition, which promotes ease and sureness of propagation.

"I have known of nurseries in which this practice is common, and there is no reason known to me why it should not be found practicable in all fruit nurseries.

"In addition to its theoretical soundness, as regards preservation of fruit producing tendencies, this practice also tends to insure against perpetuation of errors in identity of stock as it necessitates annual or at least frequent re-examination of bearing trees by some responsible person.

"Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,

"Pomologist in Charge of Field Investigations."

"In reply to your questions of the 21st ult., the following is written:

"1st. It seems to me that the scion determines generally the nature of the limb that develops from it, therefore, it is desirable to secure them from plants that are old enough to indicate their tendencies—whether of slow maturity, early fruitage, etc.

"2d. Scions from an apple tree that bore fruit in its seventh year are more apt to produce limbs that bear earlier than scions from a tree of the same sort that did not bear until its twentieth year.

"3d. It seems to me desirable for a fruit grower to cut scions from his best trees, or get a grafter to make the selection, provided that his trees are first class in every respect.

"4th. It seems to me that it is important for nursery

men to use the best possible scions and to this end certain exceptional trees might be treated, whenever found, with the special aim of producing first class scions."

We hope to have comments on this subject from persons interested, and shall be very glad, indeed, if the discussion of this matter should lead our Experiment Stations to make some definite experiments.

The bud and graft wood should be free from San Jose scale and other insect pests and plant diseases, such as crown-gall, peach yellows, little peach, etc., and the peach pits used in growing seedlings should be selected from trees that are free from peach yellows and similar diseases.

If reasonable care is exercised to see that the San Jose scale and peach yellows are held in check in the vicinity of the nursery, the main source from which the stock may become affected is from buds and scions used in growing the stock.

If this wood is to be cut from the nursery rows, which is no doubt a very bad practice, every stick of it should be carefully scrutinized in a good light to see that no scale is present, and if there is any found, no other cuttings should be made from the nursery, certainly not from any block of stock within half a mile of this one. Remember that this is the main source of San Jose scale in the nursery, and that it must be guarded against like poison. As an added precaution, every stick of this propagating wood should be fumigated.

Buds from other nurseries or outside places should be carefully inspected and then fumigated."

Scions From Bearing Apple Trees.

We have often called attention to the fact that scions should be cut from bearing trees. While it is not easy to do this in all cases, it should certainly not be difficult in case of the apple. In the first place, cuttings from the nursery row where the trees have grown rapidly are immature and no doubt a much larger per cent. of the grafts made from them will die, than would be the case if the scions were taken from more mature bearing trees. The nurseryman in the latter case has the opportunity of selecting scions from the most thrifty fruitful, and otherwise desirable trees. If this were practiced from year to year, we should be able no doubt to increase greatly the fruitfulness of our trees, as we'll as cause them to come into bearing much earlier in life.

The Scion Orchard (Apple).

Every nurseryman should have his test orchard from which he expects to cut the propagating wood for nursery work. This orchard should be guarded as the apple of his eye. It should be kept in the very best condition for growing fruit as well as for scions. A nurseryman, however, who is not located in the commercial orchard section will no doubt find it greatly to his advantage to employ a reliable person to grow his scion orchard. Certainly the wood should be renewed from bearing trees every few years.—See Prof. Taylor's letter above.

This orchard should be protected from San Jose scale and crown gall especially. The trees for this orchard should be grown from scions taken from some of the best trees in the State—some that have borne young and borne continually each year. No tree should be planted unless it has a perfect root system, is low headed

and is absolutely free from infection with crown gall.

The trees should be planted about 12 to 20 feet apart, headed low and kept pruned back so that all parts can be readily sprayed.

They should be thoroughly inspected twice each year, especially for San Jose scale and crown gall, and must be sprayed twice each year with lime-sulphur preparation. This is absolutely necessary. The following in regard to the scion orchard is quoted from Mr. Sherman, State Entomologist of North Carolina:

"There should be no let up in the protection and care given this orchard, and the spraying with lime-sulphur wash should be done absolutely without fail, even if the scale is not known to be anywhere in the vicinity. This is not a case where they should be sprayed after the scale is found—they should be sprayed as a continual protection to the trees, and to kill any few scale-insects which might become established on the trees without the knowledge of the nurseryman. Do we make this clear?"

"Should the scale be discovered on a tree in this block which is used for buds and grafts, the entire tree (we say this without modification) should be cut off well below the ground and burned immediately. You cannot afford to take risks in this matter. If you have been spraying the trees regularly, as here advised, the scale is not likely to be widespread, but no tree on which it is found can be allowed to remain. Is this plain?"

The above should also be adopted in regard to any orchard trees on the grounds of the nurseryman, and he should use his every effort to see that the same plan is adopted in regard to all orchards in his vicinity.

As it has been demonstrated that scions from trees diseased with crown gall are more liable to produce trees affected by this disease, than scions from healthy trees: every tree found in the scion orchard affected with this disease should be routed out at once.

Some nurserymen may consider the above too much trouble for growing nursery stock, or that it is too costly to buy scions from a firm that will give such attention to growing them. The writer wishes to state frankly and candidly without intending reflection upon anyone that fruit growers should refuse to buy nursery stock from such a nurseryman. If the fruit grower demands good stock, he will get it, but he must at the same time be willing to pay a good price.

Nurserymen or orchardists who will start a scion orchard along these lines, will be in a position to reap rich rewards when the fruit grower comes to demand pedigree trees free from insects and diseases. The same will be in store for the nurseryman who will add to this low headed trees, and help to get commercial planters to adopt this style of tree.

Healthy Peach Buds and Pits for Propagating Purposes

Peach, plum and apricot trees are subject to peach yellows. This disease spreads from tree to tree and from orchard to orchard, and is also distributed by means of nursery stock.

Peach trees in the nursery grow rapidly, and they may be affected by peach yellows and not show the characteristic appearance so the inspector can find it. This being the case, the inspector must rely upon watching the trees after they have been planted in the field, to find out whether or not the nursery in question is sending out diseased trees.

The fact that the disease is distributed by growing seedlings from seed taken from the diseased trees, and

also by using buds from diseased trees for propagating purposes, makes it possible to almost eliminate the trouble by selection of seed and budwood from healthy trees.

Some observations along these lines were presented to the American Association of Nurserymen in Milwaukee in June, 1908 by Mr. J. L. Phillips, State Entomologist of Virginia. We wish to state here, however, that efforts have been made to obtain peach seed for use in the nurseries from Georgia, where peach yellows is not known to occur. All nurserymen should adopt this plan or some other equally as good for securing peach seed for propagating purposes, even though it should mean somewhat greater cost.

The scions used in propagating peach trees should be obtained from healthy trees also. The best means of getting them from healthy trees is to arrange to get them from sections where peach yellows does not occur. They should not be cut from any orchard if there is a single tree in that orchard affected with this disease.

W. J. PRICE, JR.,

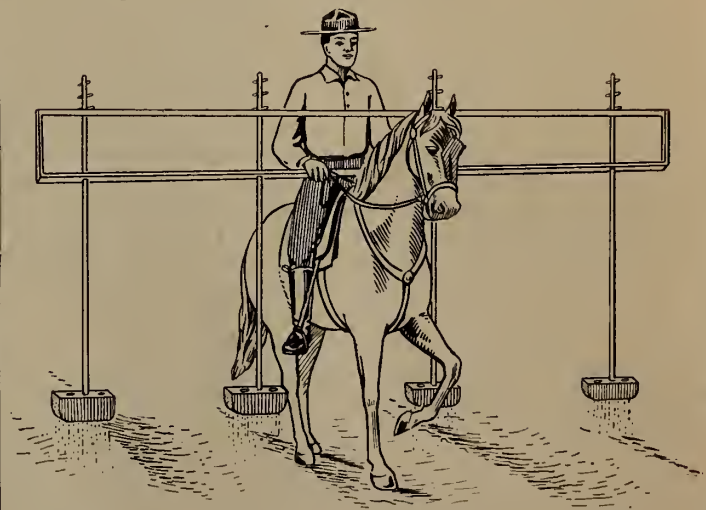
Blacksburg, Va.

Asst. State Entomologist.

PARIS GREEN DISTRIBUTOR.

Editor Southern Planter:

After years of experimenting I have adopted the following plan for fighting the Colorado beetle. Wishing to aid my brother farmers in the yearly fight they have to make to save their potato crops I will give a brief description of it. It is so simple that anyone can make it. The picture shows how it is operated.



Take two pieces of 1x3; nail them together 12 inches apart on two or three standards, bore four augur holes through each piece exactly opposite each other, and insert through the holes a hickory pole 3-4 to 1-inch diameter and of sufficient length to reach to the plants to be poisoned, the poles to work a little loose, bore holes in the poles to adjust the length required and as far apart as may be necessary to have the bottom of the hole over the center of the row. At the end of the pole make a bag of close meshed homespun on a 1x3x9 piece and have a hole in the 1x3 to pour Paris green in. This contrivance will put on 20 acres of poison in a day with one mule and rider. Should it be desired to use plaster with the Green only make your bag a little larger and with a larger mesh of cloth. I always use the Paris green pure and have been doing it for 20 years. Charleston, S. C. JOHN S. HORLBECK.

Live Stock and Dairy.

THE DAIRY INSPECTION QUESTION.

Since writing on this subject in our last issue a fact has come to our notice which more strongly than any other we have heretofore mentioned condemns the methods of the Richmond City Health authorities and stamps them as unjust and injurious to our dairymen. It appears that on account of the great shortage of milk and cream supplies required by the people of Richmond, and which shortage our dairymen and farmers were making efforts to meet until checked by the city authorities, additional supplies in large quantities have been brought into the city from New York State. These supplies have mainly come from a large dairy company in New York City which gathers its product from more than 300 different farms in that State. The sources of these supplies have been allowed to send in their product to this city without being subjected to any inspection whatever by the Richmond City authorities. A Virginia dairyman is not allowed to send either milk or cream into the city until authorized by the health officers of the city, after local inspection by city officers who have been shown to be manifestly incompetent and unfair in their work. Inspection by the State authority is not admitted by the city authorities as sufficient for a Virginia farmer, whilst a New York farmer could send in his product without any inspection whatever by our State or local authorities. Surely such discrimination against our own citizens should not be allowed for one moment and the authorities who have permitted it should be sternly commanded to amend their ways. "What's sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander." This only more forcibly illustrates what we have contended for, that the State authority should be invested with full and sole power and authority in the premises and that every source of supply should be placed on the same footing and the city authorities be limited in their work to examination of products when delivered within the city limits.

DUAL PURPOSE COWS.

Anent the controversy now running between Messrs. Luttrell, Thomas, Doak, Arbuckle and Massey as to the relative value of different breeds of cattle to the ordinary farmer for dairy and beef production the following communication from Professor Hill of the Chicago University to the Breeders Gazette will be of interest. Professor Hill has just returned from England. Whilst there he attended the Tring Agricultural Show, a local county show in a strictly agricultural section of England. Of this show and the stock there exhibited he says:

Our state fairs and the International bring out greater numbers of highly-fitted animals for exhibition and greater crowds to study and admire them than were seen at Tring Show, but our show work is professional. For the most part the exhibits at the local shows there are produced by amateurs. The number of exhibitors is great but the entries per exhibitor are low. A great number of the farmers in each county take pride in producing colts or calves or pigs or lambs good enough to win in the local show. The good work quickly meets financial reward also because the landlords, the brewers and the

Americans are ever ready to pay good prices for animals that can win. The farmer can bring his animals in from the pasture for a one-day show in natural condition without much trouble to himself or to the animals, but to be on the fair grounds a week means a serious interference with the habits of the animals and with the duties of the farmer. Shows lasting a week or a show circuit must be supported by professionals. The exhibits can interest the visitors for one day, but if it is extended over four or five days, races, side shows and gaming devices are naturally introduced to draw the crowds and retain their interest. Unfortunately at many American fairs these side attractions have overshadowed the agricultural exhibits. At the Tring Show no races, no side shows, no noise of barkers crying their attractions or inviting the unwary to try gaming devices were to be seen. The one non-agricultural exhibit was the ride by the Dragoon guards. Their gorgeous uniforms and their splendidly trained horses made their evolutions a great delight to all. The sheep dog trial might hastily be classed as non-agricultural because the dogs did more than would be required of them on a farm with a flock but their training and ready obedience might be called an agricultural asset. They drove wild sheep half a mile, through numerous gates, with only a panel fence at each side, so that the sheep could go around instead of through the gates.

Another point of difference in the American and British shows is the fact that the stallions and bulls which play so important a part in any American show, were seen only in yearling and calf classes. One hundred and fifty Shire mares and colts were shown. Some were only ordinary, but many of them would look well in our strongest shows. When American farmers take the pride and interest in their farm mares that is shown in England, they will not need to pay such high prices for imported stallions.

Perhaps the most notable contest at the Tring Show was in the dairy division. The Aylesbury vale is a famous dairy region. The tenant farmers have herds of beautiful Short-horn cows. I talked with a number of farmers who told me they sold any cow which did not produce fifty pounds of milk per day when fresh. Of the twenty-two Short-horn cows in the milk and butter contest seven produced over sixty pounds and one produced seventy-four pounds of milk. There were just under fifty pounds and they had been fresh an average of six weeks at the time of test. The Short-horns produced just a fraction under two pounds of butter per day on the fair ground. To see the thousands of red, white and roan cows in England that weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, that give four or five gallons of milk per day, that produce calves which grow into hundred-dollar steers at two years old and that bring seventy-five or one hundred dollars themselves when they are through their dairy service, is enough to convince any one that the dual-purpose cow is not a myth.

Great as it was, the show of dairy Short-horns was surpassed in numbers by the show of Jerseys. Fifty beauties, the cream of the cream breed were in evidence

by their product as well as by their fawn-like beauty. Most of them belong to the estates of the nobility. The tenant farmers say they cannot afford to keep the Jerseys because they are so small and will bring so little for beef, but the lords and ladies are very fond of them and take great pride in their beauty and their fine production.

The fifty Jerseys in the test averaged under forty pounds of milk and made one and three-fourths pounds of butter, an average which for that number in a show, yard test is excellent, but they were not able to stand higher than third in the butter test. A Short-horn cow got second prize with a production of sixty pounds of milk and two pounds fourteen and one-fourth ounces of butter.

Jerseys and Short-horns both were quite distanced by the cross-bred cows this time. Dulcie, a brindle four-year-old weighing 900 pounds, fresh two months ago, produced three pounds and three-fourths of an ounce of good butter in one day and won the first prize. To make the showing worse for the prize breeds another cross-bred cow won fourth prize. The six cross-bred entries made an average production of butter of two and one sixth pounds and won first and fourth prizes. The 50 Jerseys got third prize and showed an average yield of about one and three-fourths pounds. The twenty Short-horns got second prize and made about a two-pound average. The larger numbers of the pedigreed breeds would easily explain the lower average yields. It would seem though that the larger numbers should capture more prizes in an open contest.

This test and conversation with English farmers and breeders makes me think we have been laying too much stress on pedigree and fancy points. The farmer whose live stock must pay the bills should select and breed for product rather than pedigree."

Mr. Henry Wallace of "Wallace's Farmer" who has recently returned from England, confirms what Professor Hill says as to the popularity of Short-horns and Short-horn grades amongst the tenant farmers of that country. He says that it was stated to him that nine-tenths of the cows kept in England are Shorthorn grades and his observation confirmed this. In the great cheese making county of Cheshire high grade Short-horns are the prevailing type of cattle and these cows provide the means through which the tenants make a good living and pay rents of from \$8 to \$10 per acre per year for their farms and Mr. Wallace says that his visits amongst these farmers convinced him that they were a prosperous people and did not work so hard or so continuously as the average American farmer. The English tenant farmer he found had usually more capital invested in his business and stock in trade than would suffice to buy a farm in the Mississippi Valley; that he was more of a business man than a laboring farmer and this resulted in his making a good return on his capital, in fact much more than he could on the same money invested in the ownership of the land he farmed. We can fully confirm this both as to the type of cattle usually kept and as to the condition of the tenants. The average tenant's capital on the farms of England is \$50 per acre. The owner of the land is content if he can make 3 per cent. on his investment. The tenant can make much more than this

on his capital used in stocking and working the farm and hence prefers to be a tenant rather than an owner, as he has full protection by law for his capital invested in improving the land.

THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

Editor Southern Planter:

To relieve the reader from Professor Massey's misapprehension that I am a beef man, I ask to be indulged in a few more personal references. First, instead of being carried away with some high-class individuals—for meat production, I rather dislike the type (its chubby heads, thick necks, prominent throat-latches and bris-kets are particularly unpleasing to me) in females. I do not consider such cows well adapted to Eastern conditions. So strongly do I feel this way that I have discarded as nearly perfect specimens of such a type as one of ordinary means could hope to buy or breed in a lifetime, for instance Rubertress, a sweepstakes winner at Virginia State and other fairs, out of the thrice world's champion Ruberta. I am simply an average farmer, keeping a small herd of cows for turning grass, roughness, or anything they will eat, into milk, butter, calves, meat, hides—whatever will bring money. Now it is plain that a large part of this country's bovine population is kept by farmers just like myself who have from four to ten cows and expect them to yield milk for their own and other young on the farm which, as well as themselves, are counted upon for laying on flesh when opportunity offers in such form and quality as will bring a profitable price. Probably three-fourths of those who read the Southern Planter look at cows from the same standpoint; are not in the dairy business; from lack of market facilities or other physical limitations and will never be. Hence is it that when taking this, the only correct view point for a vast majority of farmers that we object so strenuously to the unwillingness of such men as Professor Massey, Mr. Thomas, etc., to even acknowledge there is a dual purpose cow. Ever since the notable Shaw, Carlyle vs. Hatcher, Hoard controversy men have been trying to push the "farmers" cow, the "double decker," the milking Short Horn and Red Poll off the map. Her owners as a rule, lacking the enthusiasm of the one-idea zealots, allow the Fairs in their judging and the press in its preaching to run largely under the influence of special-purpose dairy or beef strains. But farmers are not the simple "guys" which our city daily joke makers would have us believe. Whenever any breeders or et of breeders succeed in combining two or more important functions to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown, in one animal, with sufficient enterprise to give the new strain or variety proper publicity they will surely win the bulk of the trade in both lines affected. To illustrate there was a time when the South-down had the run, at least in the general farming country. Along comes the Shropshire claiming almost, if not equal quality and thrift with more size and a heavier fleece. For these reasons it now claims to be the nearest approach to an ideal sheep known to date, probably most numerous in its purity as well as in grades and crosses. Although in no way directly interested in the breed I can scarcely pass a well fitted flock without taking off my hat. Professor Massey agrees with me in

the propriety of combining two products from this one animal. Let me ask why, if a good mutton sheep may just as well be a good wool sheep a good beef cow may not as well be a good milk cow, a good table fowl also be a good egg layer, etc.?

It is on this contention that Messrs. Arbuckle, Luttrell, and myself base our belief that general purpose farmers want general purpose cows, a demand which the Short Horn and Red Poll is able to meet. We refuse to be ignored or called either beef or milk men (It reminds me of the youngster's (an American born son of Erin with exalted ideas by hearsay of the "ould counthrie") essay on "Snakes in Ireland" which began by saying there were no snakes.)

Mr. Thomas befores the issue in at least two sections of his treatise. (1) In taking up a general statement made near the close of my first article as if it were the claim I had set out to prove, that they were larger milk producers individually than any dairy breed. I do not find this statement nor necessity for proof along that line, although as indicated by records on various Short Horns submitted the showing would not be bad for even this manifestly unfair basis. In 1900 Canada and the United States counted up 469,851 registered Short Horns with but 158,515 Galloways, Angus and Herefords all put together. Without being able to place my hand on figures I am quite sure none of them can compare with the Short Horn in price. My statement which brings the challenge viz.: that the Short Horns are making more beef than any special beef breed and more milk than any other milk breed might have been stronger and still within the truth. As a matter of fact we are perfectly willing to concede there is a place for the yellow Jersey and its yellow butter; the big Holstein and its blue milk. Let the man on a small place near a city market keep the black spotted kine and ship milk, another with corn land to finish hogs, a successful creamery close by or sufficient equipment and experience to manufacture butter choose the Channel islands varieties in fawn color and black points, but the general farmer may well beware. Introduction of dairy blood has wrought the undoing of practical cattle production for many a community. It is not merely a question of conformation and proportion of flesh to fat. An equally important objection arises through the internal nerve force developed by such intense concentration on one object. The bulls are acknowledged more vicious and even the cows get too handy with horns and feet for ordinary fences, gates, etc. So even to grant that they consume less food on account of smaller size—which is a mooted question—it would be fully offset by the extra difficulty in handling.

An owner of say 150 acres or more with sufficient grazing to carry calves to an early maturity in reach of an income from milk too could not do better than use select Short Horns or Red Polls. Suppose half or even less of the cows carry all the calves, milking, that bugbear of the dairy is cut half in two. A report recently went around that a Loudoun dairyman began milking Saturday noon, kept it up all night and Sunday and was scarcely able to catch up by Monday evening when his help got back from their Fourth of July booze. Again we might concede the superiority of the breeds Mr. Thomas champions for milk or butter production and yet prove that more net

profit could be realized from cows by still another method, i. e. the sale of veal. When dairymen generally get into such a frame of mind that calves are considered only a necessary nuisance to be gotten rid of at once, they may often be bought for a song and sold for \$12 to \$15 each. City markets want this meat and pay \$8.50 to \$9.50 per cwt. I fail to see what bearing the exceptional sales of a few famous breeders has upon the question at issue. I shall not weary the reader by reference to prices made by Short Horns but in this connection would remind readers of the well known fact that no breed ever went higher or oftener into four and even five figures. Furthermore it is not unlikely that such extravagant estimates upon the value of fashionable strains may occasion harm and loss both to the man and the breed. Certainly an effort to base or in any way estimate the money value of the increase from a practical farmer's grade herd upon such unusual, I almost said fictitious prices, is not well supported by reason. When the solid old farmer begins to compare the like dreams with certain facts he has had rubbed into him by the scales in the market he is thoroughly disgusted. Jerseys especially lacking both in scale and quality for meat must suffer most in such a comparison. He may buy a Short Horn bull calf for \$50 to \$100 and eventually get his money back from the butcher but the male half of dairy interest is not wanted after the calf fat is gone.

The American farmer is in love with dual purpose breeds. He likes to get meat and milk, meat and wool, meat and eggs from the same animal for it simply means economy of production. It surely takes less to raise and keep one animal than two. This man is found in every community, his number is legion. The breeder who carries such lines finds his goods half sold. His market is wide and buyers many. Only specialists can use the male surplus in the dairy line for breeding. The Island, with a little help from the ring leaders on this side will supply the comparatively few needed. So there is no outlook for cash except the milky way into can or churn. Probably that just suits the specialists who only want one income, which must come after a special manner. I trow most farmers will agree with me in not caring exactly how the money comes "jest so it ain't tainted" and would if anything prefer its coming from calves or other self-cared for product than milk because they represent less labor which is the one thing on the farm you can't always buy at any price. Notwithstanding some attractive claims made by crop specialists it is much easier for the average farmer to make an ordinary farm support a family and show fair profit from running several kinds of stock and crops, somewhat of a rotation all around. The natural increase of his flocks and fields will be more satisfactorily taken care of, his own time more fully occupied, hence less outside help needed. He will not turn hog sick, having gone head over heels into swine—which take to lice, trichina and tuberculosis until they eat their heads off, or the college-sent cholera relieves the premises and the hog market of its coming burden (which owner figured out he would unload in keeping with Coburn's hoggish arithmetic.)

Specializing doctrine is in order with organs like Hoard's Dairyman or Green's Fruit Grower but advice for rotation of crops and general purpose stock should

prevail in farm journals of the Planter's age and standing. Many city bred farmers are led astray by such foolish doctrine.

Short Horn men in the business for beef only have bred and fed the thickest fleshed individuals, they could find resulting in strains unexcelled for the manufacture of meat. A few, on the other hand, would, if possible, run every pound of the cows' nutriment out through her udder, producing a type spare of flesh and irregular in outline. We may concede the presence of two radically different although not essentially antagonistic types within both breeds, Red Poll and Short Horn, and still contend for the dual capacity in each breed as a whole, because it has always been the inspiration and guarantee of their long lived and wide-spread popularity. The Short Horn has what must be to the mind of the specialist a most miraculous record, i. e. the actual combination in one animal, Jewel 2d, of outstanding excellence for beef and superior performance at the pail, having received two distinct awards of first in class at a leading English Dairy Show also best cow in a strictly beef competition at Smithfield.

The Short Horn tribe belongs to the F. F. V's. Its emasculated male members gathered grass and grain into a self moving product and crossed the mountains to Western markets a hundred years before Harriman and his ilk learned to lay in wait for railroads. There were none to wait for. With the Virginian, pioneering-hent, they carried the best type of England's agriculture into the richest sections of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and the Western States, made the blue grass sod yet thicker, the corn fields grow larger, wrought homes out of the wilderness where both are now living on the fat of the land. Some time there will be such a home-coming—probably at the State Fair at Richmond—that people of every kind will be convinced that nowhere do ancestors cut such ice as Short Horns and "Ole Virginia." Fairfax Co., Va. W. B. DOAK.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

The large crops on the dairy farms in different sections of the State, are object lessons, teaching the great possibilities of agriculture in Virginia when combined with dairying, and suggest that the dairy industry should have every possible encouragement.

It is not reasonable that the pioneers in this infant industry which is being fostered by a competent State Dairy Commissioner, and promises to make the Old Dominion "blossom as the rose," should be required by a city authority to go to greater expense in preparing for the business than is required by the State inspector, or by the authorities at the Capital of the United States. One of our neighbors who was recently connected with the banking business in this State, has lately started a dairy, and ships his cream to Washington although it would be more convenient and take about one hour's shorter time to send it to Richmond. It is sent to Washington because of the onerous conditions imposed by the Richmond authorities. To bring the dairy business up to its highest possibilities in its usefulness to the producer and consumer, and its worth in stimulating every other industry in the State, there should be such inspection as would encourage the best farmers in the State to en-

ter the business; and to give to consumers of dairy products confidence that they are getting a clean, sanitary article.

Our best citizens would cheerfully comply with the reasonable requirements of a State authority; and would take pride in doing a clean, honorable business.

Inspection that adds expense, or inconvenience to the dairyman, without improving the product is a parasite on the business; and its ill effect concerns every taxpayer, and consumer of dairy products in the State.

Many of the demands made by the Richmond inspectors appear to be simply to satisfy "city regulations," which the dairymen do not always regard as reasonable and right. As a result many are kept out of the business. Some who were doing a clean business have been compelled to quit. The citizens of Richmond are being taxed to support the authority that forbids that they shall have plenty of milk and cream. The owners of farms prevented from going into dairying will grow smaller crops, and will pay less taxes and will have less money to spend with the various other lines of trade, and they will have less enthusiasm for good roads, and other public improvements; and will not likely be quite as useful in their neighborhood and to the community at large.

If the next session of the State Legislature will so legislate as to place control of the dairy industry solely in the hands of the State Dairy Commissioner the prosperity of the State will be enhanced and the members will do themselves much honor, and add millions to the wealth of the Commonwealth.

Orange Co., Va.

ALBERT MURPHY.

THE DAIRYMAN'S COW.

Editor Southern Planter:

Permit me to correct some errors which the compositor allowed to creep into my article in the September Planter.

On page 854 a little below the middle of the second column the paper reads "we are not looking for occasional cows for feeding purposes." I wrote "breeding purposes." In the first line in the paragraph beginning near the top of the first column on page 855 the word is Shorthorn, not Southern. The first word in the last line of the article should be Now, not No.

Before going into any further discussion of the dairyman's cow from the standpoint of new matter, I want to answer some of Mr. Luttrell's questions, and analyze some of his statements, as contained in the September Planter.

I think I should say to Mr. Luttrell that it is not my intention to raise a question of his veracity; he misunderstands my argument if he gives it such interpretation. In order to obviate just such charges as that and put records on official basis, the Advanced Registry clubs have been organized, and the records that I quote in my letters are official records. Every one of them is certified to, not by the owner of the animal, but by a representative of some experiment station under whose supervision the records were made. When I ask Mr. L. to produce records, I mean official records; not that I doubt his word, but so that there may be a parity between the figures I give and the ones he gives.

I have made no claim for the Holsteins, or any other dairy breed as beef producers, and would not advise their

use for that purpose. The dairyman is after milk, not beef, however.

Mr. Luttrell gives the points that have been used by beef men—or as he terms them dual-purpose men—in judging dairy cows; and while they are all right as far as they go, there is one single element that should be given fifty per cent. in the score which Mr. L. omits entirely. It simply shows the error of the old system of judging. No place was given in the score for milk production. In my opinion the cow's ability at the pail should be given quite fifty per cent in the score, when the cow is being judged for her dairy qualifications.

He also enquires concerning the necessity of the angular conformation in the dairy cow. I will try to explain why such condition exists. Let me state first that the difference between the angular cow and the smooth, sleek Shorthorn or Poll cow is largely one of flesh. On the same feed one cow will produce fat largely, while another will add no flesh but will produce milk more freely. Temperament is largely responsible for the difference. Let me make myself clear, if I can. By temperament, in this connection, I mean, among other things, the quality in the cow's make-up, which causes one cow to assimilate her food and reduce it to fat, and another to reduce it to milk. The best beef cows are the ones which turn the feed largely into beef, and the best dairy cows are the ones which turn heavy feeding into milk. I have known some Shorthorn cows, for example, that were good milkers but were poor fatters; in other words they were economical producers of milk but were not economical producers of fat.

Therein lies the explanation of the difference between the angular and smooth types of cows. If a sufficient number of breeders of Shorthorns and Polls would follow the line of breeding indicated by the rough bony Shorthorn cow cited above they would soon produce strictly dairying cows; but few of them do—that sort of cow is rejected as a type for the breeding of beef, for the simple and sole reason that she is a hard keeper.

You are entitled to all the honor you claim for your beef production, Mr. Luttrell, and, so far as that is concerned, for your own herd of cows. I venture to say however, that with all this heavy production of your cows you haven't made a single official record; not because the cows haven't produced enough, for they surely have, but because the Red Poll Club hasn't felt the milk end of the business of sufficient importance to warrant the creation of an advanced registry club for the breed.

Mr. Luttrell and other breeders well know that a bet of a hundred thousand dollars is no better than one of five thousand or ten thousand, but what is more to the point there is a vast difference between a test of five or ten cows and one of one hundred cows. Five or ten such cows might easily be found, but it might be difficult indeed to find one hundred, in fact Mr. L. virtually admits that in his statement; and what is more, five or ten or even one hundred cows would not be at all representative of the breed. The fact that Mr. L. might have a herd of twenty large milk producers is no guaranty that the cows from the herd of some other Poll breeder would be equally good. I will name you the official seven days' fat record of one hundred cows of dairy breeding, Mr. Luttrell, can you do the same thing for any beef breed?

I will answer the inquiry concerning the disposition of the bull calves of the dairy breeds by saying that a large number of them go for veal in one way or another; perhaps in the manner that mine do. I have neighbors who take my calves when three days old at \$3 each and veal them. I cannot afford to use \$150 worth of milk to make a \$12 veal, nor to raise them for steers even if they would make decent steers. But I would like to make a like inquiry of Mr. Luttrell. What becomes of nine-tenths of the bull calves of the beef breeds? Do they bring \$60 or \$80 as yearlings on the Chicago market or do they become the average steers on that market which as calves consumed milk worth as much as they themselves were worth at weaning time? If there was no other market for the milk then it is a different proposition.

Mr. Luttrell's description of my "farm of research" was humorous if nothing more.

I would like now to look at this dairy question from a little different angle. From the last sentence of Mr. Luttrell's article I would judge that the beef men do not quite understand the position of the dairy breeders and dairymen in this cow selection business. If they think any dairyman advocates the extermination of the Red Poll and Shorthorns they misunderstand our position. It may be that I have not been explicit in my statements of what I understand to be the offices of the various breeds. I am impressed with the idea that misconstructions and misconceptions are very frequently occasioned by improperly stated definitions or premises. Let the beef breeders understand in the beginning that I do not claim a single thing for the dairy breeds in the way of beef production. The breeds that Mr. Luttrell and Mr. Doak represent are no doubt unsurpassed as economical beef producers. To the man who wished to raise steers as his main business I would certainly not recommend the adoption of any of the dairy breeds; to the man who wishes to go into dairying—and by dairying I mean the economical production of milk—I certainly could not recommend any beef breed.

If we will analyze this matter thoroughly we will find that there are virtually four phases or divisions of the cattle industry:

1. The pure-bred beef cattle breeder;
2. The pure-bred dairy cattle breeder.
3. The steer raiser and farmer.
4. The dairyman.

Not all men are so situated as to be dairymen in the strict sense in which I use it. Either city or creamery market must be available. In each of the four divisions some one thing is paramount. The breeder of dairy cattle makes the breeding, not the milk production, his main business; the beef breeders make the breeding paramount. In other words the men in the first two classes depend on the sale of their pure-bred stock for the main income from the business. But only a small number of the farmers in Virginia can hope to follow that branch of the business. The rest of us must be content with buying a pure-bred bull from one of the breeders and then do whatever will produce the greatest net returns. To be a successful breeder of any breed of cattle involves an outlay of a good deal more money than 75 per cent. of the farmers can afford. The procedure that will do the most for the people of Virginia

is not that which a few breeders with plenty of money can do, but rather, that which will be within the means of the balance of the farmers and will show them the best net income. In simple language it means either the raising and feeding of grade beef cattle for beef on the one hand, or the production of milk and dairy products on the other. In either case we have need of the breeders—the beef breeders for the men who raise steers, and the dairy breeders for the dairymen. And there is room enough for all of us.

There are certain elements that must enter into or be considered in choosing between raising and feeding of steers and taking up dairying, and to my mind the principal thing to be considered is the availability of a market for the dairy products.

I cannot take space this month for a further discussion of a choice, but hope to continue it in the November Planter.

Fauquier Co.

O. A. THOMAS.

OLEOMARGARINE LAWS.

We have received the following communication from the Pure Butter Protective Association of Pennsylvania and invite the attention of our readers to it and ask that they at once write their Senators and Congressmen asking their support of the bill to be introduced for amendment of the law as to the sale of oleomargarine. We have no objection to people eating oleomargarine if they want it, but we do object to its being sold as butter.—Ed.

Editor Southern Planter:

"The dairying and farming interests are deeply concerned in the pressing need for better and more stringent Federal oleomargarine laws. A united and determined effort will be made when Congress convenes to secure proper remedial legislation. It is a well-known fact that in nearly all sections of the United States oleomargarine is palmed upon unsuspecting consumers in immense quantities as, and for, genuine butter. In other instances unscrupulous dealers will violate all oleomargarine laws in the most flagrant manner by ignoring the regulations regarding the selling and marking of packages, coloring of oleomargarine, etc., and it is believed that the time for marked changes in these defective laws has arrived.

The Pennsylvania State and subordinate Granges, Pennsylvania Pure Butter Protective Association, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, including the Dairy and Food Division, and various other State and county agricultural organizations, unitedly took the initiative steps early last spring to secure these much-needed changes, and a committee representing these various active organizations employed the best legal talent available to formulate a proper national oleomargarine act. It is probable that the Hon. Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, will introduce the proposed oleomargarine bill in the Senate during the early days of the next session, and it is confidently expected that the entire delegation in Congress from the Keystone State will show their loyalty and fealty to the agricultural classes by supporting and voting for the new bill.

Many thousands of Pennsylvania dairymen and farmers have already petitioned President Taft and United States Senators Penrose and Oliver to take up this subject at the earliest practicable opportunity, and it is urged that the President should recommend changes in these laws

in his next message to Congress, because of the vast and important interests concerned.

"This movement does not represent any spirit antagonistic to oleomargarine. Our people do not object to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine by licensed dealers, who will sell it as oleomargarine, under legal restrictions; but they strongly protest against its sale as and for genuine butter.

"If we stand together in our demand for a better and more effective oleomargarine law, our Senators and Congressmen will come to our aid, and thus protect, conserve, and advance dairying and farming interests throughout the United States."

HINTS TO THE BOYS.

Editor Southern Planter:

After ten days at the seashore I came home one glorious September afternoon and found the shady lawn with close-clipped grass was full of my "Reds." I was glad somebody had left the gate open, for I never saw a more beautiful sight.

The outlook for poultry raisers was never more encouraging than now. Poultry and eggs are higher than I have ever known them at this season, and though the season for eggs for hatching is over my Reds are still laying and paying well for all the good things I give them to eat.

What I started out to say was that the other day I noticed one of my finest cockerels was not eating and had the general appearance of having been on a spree. I picked him up, found his crop full and sour watery stuff ran out of his mouth when I held his head down. Well, after holding his head down till I had emptied his crop, I put a good sized lump of baking soda down his throat and let him go. The next morning he was as hungry as the others and is entirely well now.

There is a great deal of talk about the boy problem. If parents would take the trouble to look around they would see here and there some families with healthy, happy, good boys in them, and if they inquired closely they would find in nine cases out of ten those boys had a nice little hen house and could work off their surplus energy making coops and taking care of their chickens as well as learning the value of a penny. There are few town or city lots on which a poultry house could not be built that would go a long way toward reducing the meat bill if no more. I know of several small back yards in which rose comb Rhode Island Reds are raised successfully. This past week I have had letters from the mountains to the sea praising my Reds and wanting some more.

Blackstone, Va.

LOUISE V. SPENCER.

VIRGINIA DUROC SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of this association at Murphy's Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October (Wednesday of the Fair week) at 8 o'clock in the evening. All members and others interested in hogs are invited to be present. An instructive and interesting program will be arranged for the occasion.

LESLIE D. KLINE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY NOTES.

With this month the show season begins and will continue for four months. It has been many years since I have shown a bird of any kind. I have been asked many times why I do not show at the fairs and poultry shows. I have said very little in these notes about showing stock and I do not intend to say anything further than to give my reasons for not showing at these exhibitions. In the first place I want to say that I am opposed to every kind and character of game of chance or gambling. If it were possible to judge a fowl by performance for real merit and give a certificate of merit to the best specimens then it would mean something, but under the present system of showing and judging many exhibits are given premiums that are of no value excepting for show purposes. This is true, not only of poultry, but of all live stock, grains and vegetables. Take the corn show as an example. A man can take a small plot of land and put it in good condition, plant and cultivate a few hundred stalks of corn, select the best ears, a single armful, and win the prize. Does the judge know anything about the stalk, the character of the soil, the yield per acre, the proportion of grain to stalk or any of the factors that the farmer wants to know about the seed he plants? Does the poultry judge know anything about the real value as egg producers of the stock he judges? If a bird of any particular breed conforms to the standard requirements in color, shape and size it will win the prize over the bird that happens to be defective in some point. Next, I see the great injustice to and disadvantage of the common exhibitor over the professional. Fairs and poultry shows are made up largely of professional exhibitors and fakirs. A few men will buy or raise a few birds of ten or fifteen different breeds then fit them for the shows and follow the circuit from start to finish. The birds are plucked, washed, dyed and handled for weeks before the shows and kept in the pink of condition for the shows and at the close of the season they are done and of very little value. This is true of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, everything that is professional. I have seen dairy cows at fairs that were blanketed, brushed, combed, horns polished and stained, tails trimmed and udders extended by not milking them for 24 to 36 hours. Anything to win. If we could show stock in good breeding condition and have it in its natural condition, then have it judged by practical men it would give everyone a chance to have stock on exhibition and have it compared to other stock in like condition. There is usually a class for fat stock and much of the stock on exhibition should be entered and shown in that class.

Next is the judging. I believe that a majority of men are honest and judge stock to the best of their ability but I do not believe that a majority of men are free from prejudice. I do not believe that Leghorn breeders can judge Wyandottes, Brahmas or Cochins or vice versa. Some years ago a young college professor judged the dairy breeds in a great fair yet this man had never owned a cow or milked one. Some years ago I was judging Poland China hogs at Hillsdale, Mich., and I ruled out

a three-year-old sow. She was shown as a brood sow, yet had never farrowed a pig. The owner was very indignant and said that she had won 12 first premiums and 3 sweepstake prizes as the best brood sow. A herd of such prize winners would certainly be very profitable. I am giving these observations simply to show the value of show ribbons to the practical man. I know that this kind of talk will not make me popular with professional showmen, but I am not a candidate for office and not dependent on that mirage for my bread and honey.

I do not wish to be understood to say that I condemn Fairs and shows, I do condemn some of the rules and methods. Fairs and shows are useful and helpful to show what can be done by skillful breeding and feeding, but when stock of any kind is perverted into a mere tool to catch prizes the honest fair manager should refuse them stall room and the honest judge should rule them out. We have some of this same class of critters in the human race and what are they good for anyway? Take Harry Thaw and Evelyn for instance. Show birds among the genus homo. Who wants them or their kind in the family? Please do not delay your orders. Fortunately the supply is limited.

The few pullets that we have left are beginning to lay in earnest. Not two eggs per day, but from three to five per week. We have only about 50 of our early hatched ones left. The degenerate who stole the bulk of them will certainly not enjoy them or the money realized for them. I think it wise to lay in a good supply of wheat at the present price. We can buy fairly good wheat now for feeding, at 90 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. This has some onions and cockle in it but not enough to materially increase the cost for feeding. As soon as the bulk of the crop gets into the hands (clutches) of the speculators the price will be much higher. There is no better egg producing feed than wheat and at the present price of eggs and the outlook for higher prices I can see a good profit in feeding good pullets and hens. I have a few three-year-old White Leghorn hens and I am thinking of yarding them separate and keeping a record of their egg yield to determine whether it will be profitable to keep them at that age and if it is I will keep them another year or possibly keep them until they die of old age. This is an experiment that I have never known to be made and it would be very interesting to me to know how long a pen of say ten hens would live and produce eggs. I have ten of these three-year-old hens and I believe I will yard them and keep them to the limit of their natural lives. They laid more eggs this year than they did last year. I have no record of their average for the first year. If they would continue to be profitable for 6 or 8 years it would add very much to the value of a good strain. I believe that one reason why the chicks are not as vigorous now as they were years ago is because so many people sell their yearling and two-year-old hens and keep only pullets to breed from. I know from experience that turkeys will hatch much larger and stronger from eggs laid by hens that are 3 or 4 years old than from young hens. I have always been able to raise a larger percentage of the chicks from

two-year-old hens than from pullets and may it not be true if we would make a careful test that much of the disease of young chicks and poults is due to this cause. It is certainly true that a very much greater per cent. of chicks are lost now than in years gone by. Thirty-five to forty years ago I raised Black Spanish and Light Brahmas and seldom lost a chick. We did not hear anything about gapes, white diarrhoea, cholera, or in fact any of the common ailments of to-day. Hawks, minks, weasles, owls, rats and skunks were all that we had to contend with. Now it is all these, many diseases and worst of all thieves. I do not want to be a pessimist, but our courts certainly deal too slowly and leniently with criminals especially thieves of all kinds.

HUSSELMAN.

VIRGINIA POULTRY SHOW.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association will be held in Richmond, Va., January 13-19, 1910. The officers of the association are using their utmost endeavors to excel the previous shows, not only in attractiveness, but also in a larger number of high quality birds.

We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of J. H. Drevstedt, of New York, as judge, and he will be assisted by Prof. C. K. Graham, of Boston, and F. S. Morrison, of New York. The well-known reputation of these gentlemen precludes the necessity of an extended introduction by us.

The comparison system of judging will be used, thus avoiding the long delays, ties and mistakes of the score card and insuring a prompt and accurate placing of the ribbons.

We are well equipped with the latest improved show coops and fixtures and can thus give comfortable and attractive quarters to all birds entrusted to our care.

We assure all our exhibitors fair and square treatment and proper care of their exhibits by experienced men and a prompt return of same at the end of the show.

We extend a cordial invitation to all interested to join our association. We are glad to be able to state that our association is composed of wideawake gentlemen who have an enthusiastic interest in the development of the poultry business in this State. Our dues and fees are small—just enough to carry on the legitimate business of the association.

An attractive premium list will be ready for distribution by December 1st, and it gives full information as to all awards, including a magnificent string of silver cups and other specials. Competition is open to the world and we welcome all.

For further information address W. R. Todd, secretary, 426 North Sixth street, Richmond, Va.

SIMPLE FIXTURES MAKE EASY MONEY.

Editor Southern Planter:

In response to repeated inquiries from some of your readers I wish to describe some of the fixtures which we use in raising pure-bred Plymouth Rock chickens in lots of several hundred without the use of incubators and brooders, and in keeping hens in small flocks.

I will answer one question by saying that there is no one kind of hen house which is best any more than there

is one style of house which is best for people. Very much depends upon the location, direction of wind, slope of land, character of soil, and proximity to other buildings. An earth floor is all right if on a dry soil and if filled well above the outside level. One course of boards nailed on vertically and the cracks covered with half inch strips three inches wide will be sufficient for this climate if lined with tarred paper. My portable houses are built of half inch lumber for lightness and have shed roofs covered with tarred paper, but although doors and windows were left open on one side they were too hot for summer night, so I pryed up the roof along the back with a crowbar and put in 4-inch blocks, making a ventilation crack four inches wide along the whole west side with windows and door open on the east. This gives a draft over the roosts—not on them—and increases the egg yield in mid-summer. For permanent houses I rather like a shingle roof with good double pitch, the roosts eighteen inches below eaves, and a ventilation crack of ten inches along the eaves.

This crack is closed with a board hinged to the slate of the house and is also screened with wire inside. I like a floor six inches under these roosts, making a two-story house, though the upper story may be almost all above the eaves and the lower need not be over 6 feet 6 inches high. Wherever railroad ties are being sawed there is apt to be a lot of short lumber for sale cheap. Chestnut tie boards, which are sawed in sizing down the ties, sell here for \$1 per hundred feet at the local mills, and if damaged at even lower prices, and are the cheapest boards we can get. I can build a two-story house and side it vertically with tie boards, by putting a wide board around the bottom to bank the earth against and letting the ends of the siding boards rest on it. The opening under the eaves comes above these side boards, the plate being held up by a few 2x4 studding, which are set wide apart, and by the corner posts which are only 4 inches. The floor is laid of cheapest matched stuff or is doubled and covered with dry earth. Below is an earth-floored room. This is my most successful all-the-year-round house, and the sooner the weaned pullets are put into one the better. I have easy ladders going up through trap doors to the roosting room. I prefer the lower room, or living room, of the hens made with a large opening on the south as high up from the floor as possible. This also can be closed by a shutter hinged at the top. There must be glass enough to give light in bad weather. I have described these fixtures for the older fowls first because they are most needed from this season forward.

There are still a lot of weaned chicks which should not be forced into a house with old fowls. I have tried various styles of coops and have about settled on a coop about twenty inches to two feet deep and any desired or convenient length. These I make of any scraps of lumber which may be fourteen inches or more in length. The back of the coop is about fourteen inches high and the front as much higher as may be wished. Roof slopes one way and is covered with one thickness of tarred paper held down by plenty of lath. The cleats to which the roof boards are nailed fit outside the body of the coop, so roof does not slide off. The bottom is entirely separate and is made of boards running lengthwise or across the coop, as the lumber will cut to the best advantage. The cleats or strips on which the bottom boards are nailed

rest on the ground, so that, if placed on a level spot, the bottom will be just off the ground. The body of the coop fits down all around the bottom, outside, but not on it. In other words, the bottom fits the inside measurement of the coop, and as the coop is made of vertical boards all rainwater is carried down past the bottom directly to the ground, no matter how hard it drives against the sides of the coop. There must be a strip around bottom of coop to nail the side boards to, and this can be about an inch above their lower ends and can rest upon the bottom, making a tight inside joint. The front of coop is largely wire. I cover bottom of coop with dry earth and renew it weekly in dry weather, or simply brush off the droppings and leave the earth in wet weather. This is the cheapest dry coop I have been able to make and yet have it easy to clean and well ventilated. Coops for hen and brood are exactly like this except that they are smaller and square and have a slatted wooden door which can be replaced by a piece of wire of half inch mesh in warm weather.

Our special coops for setting hens were described a year or more ago, but requests for description still come in. These are perhaps the most important fixtures of all those which make possible the hatching of over one thousand chicks per year without other daily attention than that of little children.

I make what we call a tri-nester, 4 feet long by 18 inches wide, divided into three nests, each 16 inches wide by 18 inches. The tri-nester is about two feet high in front and 18 inches at the back, the cover being cut into three separate lids for the three nests. The front has one board about eight inches wide clear across at the bottom, and above this a good solid two or three-inch strip which projects at each end to form a handle. One narrow board in the back is also left long for same purpose. The top part of the front side of each nest is left open but fitted with a slatted door which drops in from the top like the door of the common rabbit trap. If a solid bottom of boards is put in, the coop can be moved while hens are sitting, which is a great help. I use earth and tramp it into the nests and in nearly the proper shape, then put in the soft material and shape it nicely and tramp it as solid as possible. If the nest is loose the eggs will settle down each in its own depression and the hen cannot turn them properly and many will be broken. The tri-nester yard is 2 feet high by 4 feet square with two partitions, making three runs 4 feet by 16 inches. One side (at end of runs) is left open except for the top and bottom strips, which make the frame. This open side fits against front of tri-nester and gives each hen a private yard with covered nest at one end.

If brought at night and placed in the nest and the eggs slightly warmed and gently slipped under her, not one hen in ten will refuse to sit. Let the hen sit on her own nest two nights before you move her. We keep twenty-five hens going through the early season, buying sitters as needed. Thus we are raising our pure Barred Plymouth Rocks by natural methods, but in a wholesale way, and they furnish the only easy money on the farm.

Vienna, Va.

W. A. SHERMAN.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The next meeting of this Congress will be held in Raleigh, N. C., beginning 3rd of November next.

Col. Benham Cameron of Stagville, N. C., is the President for this year. The last year's meeting was held at Madison, Wis. was a splendid success both in point of numbers in attendance and in the work done. We are anxious to see the Raleigh meeting an equally successful one. Northern and Western farmers have always rallied strongly to the support of this institution but hitherto the Southern meetings have not been so well attended. This is a reflection on our people which we hope they will remove at Raleigh. Every State is entitled to representation at the Congress and the Governor of this State has promised to appoint a large number of representative farmers as delegates to the Raleigh meeting and we trust that they will make a point of attending. The South-Eastern Passenger Association has published a tariff of fares, on the railroads running to Raleigh, quoting one fare for the round trip. From Lynchburg the fare will be \$5.75; from Richmond \$4.90 and from Danville \$3.40. This will place the meeting within reach of our farmers at so small a cost that it ought to be largely attended.

Useful as is the Congress in an educational way its greatest help to agriculture is through the resolutions adopted. Resolutions from a body of intelligent, representative, conservative farmers from almost every State in the Union are bound to be influential. The influence depends much on the number of States represented, for each State has a member of the resolutions committee.

The Congress has been a strong factor in securing a national department of agriculture, the interstate commerce commission, rural mail delivery, oleomargarine legislation, freeing denatured alcohol from taxation, increased appropriations for agricultural education.

The Congress now stands for extension of the parcels post, national aid for good roads, improving inland waterways, postal savings banks, conserving natural resources, especially soil fertility and forests, Federal aid to secondary agricultural schools.

THE CARMAN PEACH.

Editor Southern Planter:

In the Enquirer's Column of your September number I noted that the Carman peach was not included in your list of peach trees recommended to be planted in Southwest Virginia. I think it will be doing your correspondent a favor to add it to the list. During the past six years while it has been under my observation, it has never failed to bear, and this season when all the other varieties of peach trees in my small orchard failed almost entirely, the Carman bore a full crop. The tree is vigorous, healthy and productive. The fruit never rots, and is of the best quality. The tree blooms late; and the fruit ripens with us about the beginning of July; so that it is a rather early peach.

Bartow Co., Ga.

ROBT. H. COWPER.

EVERY REASON.

"Why does your new baby cry so much?"

"Say, if all your teeth were out, your hair off, and your legs so weak that you couldn't stand on them, I rather fancy you'd feel like crying yourself."—October Lippincott's.

The Horse.

NOTES (W. J. Carter.)

"Broad Rock."

When this issue of the Planter reaches the majority of its many readers the Virginia State Fair will have commenced, as the opening day is fixed for Monday, October 4th with the curtain to be rung down on the following Saturday. The show, with its many and varied attractions will be on day and night. This will be the fourth annual exhibition of the Virginia State Fair Association and in the history of the organization the outlook was never brighter. President Henry Fairfax, General Manager Lloyd and their associates in directing affairs have ample cause to feel elated over the outlook. The exhibit of live stock, agricultural and mechanical products of our grand old commonwealth will doubtless exceed the splendid aggregation of former years, especially that of 1908 when the feast of good things provided came as a revelation to the big crowds passing through the gates, for on Wednesday, Richmond Day, the attendance was right around sixty thousand, a record likely to be broken this fall and which the character of Virginia's big State Fair richly merits.

Virginia bred steeple chasers have been strongly in evidence this season: in fact, when the number of horses in training and those that have started in races are considered it may be said that this state has furnished the lion's share of performers over the jumps both in the United States and Canada. One of the useful horses of the season has been furnished in Young Blitzen, a chestnut gelding, five years old, by Blitzen "The Iron Horse," out of Molly Davis, by Gaberlunzie, who was bred by John H. Chaffin, of Richmond. Young Blitzen's career has been of the checkered sort and rather through force of merit than by favorable opportunities has the chestnut gelding made history for Virginia bred steeplechasers. A winner in 1908 for Alvin and J. L. Garthright, whose colors he has carried again this season, Young Blitzen won at the Baltimore and Richmond spring meetings, while he was in good form again at the recent United Hunts meeting at Pimlico and after his successful essay for first money an offer of \$2,000 was refused for the chestnut gelding. Young Blitzen will be entered at the Virginia State Fair meeting, during the week of October 4-9, and is likely to win one or more of the purses offered. The busiest horse of the year and probably the most consistent performer has been the old chestnut gelding, Grandpa, now ten years old, by Imp. Grandmaster, dam Philippa, by Darebin, who has been returned a winner at the big tracks and is apparently now in the best form of his extended career. Among others appearing in the Turf Guide are Lizzie Flat, by Flatlads, dam Lizzie M., by Eolus; Sandy Creeker, by Aloha, out of Turca, Bergood-dam by Tristan or Turca; Waterway, rated by some as one of the good horses of the year, by imp. Walter Level out of Runaway, by Algerine, son of Abd El Kader and the famous Nina, by Boston; Burgoo, by Imp. Potentate, out of Turca, dam of Sandy Creeker; Touchwood, by Norwood, dam Isolde, by Imp. Water Level; Sir Wooster, by Imp. Ardington, dam Lady Wooster, McCann's dam, by Woos-

ter; Ballacalla by Imp. Ardington, dam Tentore, by Imp. Rigoletteo, from Vestlaia, White Garter's dam by Tom Ochiltree. Both Sir Wooster and Ballasalla were bred by Col. Robert Neville, at Pelham Farm, and the Ardington gelding was sold by his breeder this season to A. Henry Higginson, of Boston, for a price right around the \$5,000 mark; Tourney, brown gelding, by Tournament dam Sally Suple, by Richilieu; Essex 11, by Judge Morrow, dam Mimosa; Jimmy Lane, by His Grace, son of Eolus, dam Anna Page, by Hayden Edwards; Fin Mac Cool, by Chorister, dam Valorous, by Stalwart; Woodside, by Norwood, dam, B ll Andrews, by John Happy, and My Grace, by His Grace, dam Varsoviene by Wilful. Among the largest owners and staunchest supporters of steeplechasing are men that figure as breeders also, including Col. Robert Neville, J. E. Lane, of Esmont and David Dunlop, of Petersburg. Thus far all of Mr. Dunlop's horses have been purchased after reaching winning form, but the Lane stable has been mostly made up of jumpers either bred or developed by the owner, who has made some good sales, which also applies to Col. Neville, who has doubtless bred developed and sold more steeplechasers of real class than any other Virginia breeder.

Expansionist, the chestnut gelding, by Norwood, out of Gemima, by Hiemdal, was in good form during the close of the Saratoga meeting, and with good weight up won a steeplechase, distance about two miles, finishing ahead of Grandpa, with O. K. in third position. Time 4.24. Expansionist is now eight years old. Imperialist, a full brother to Expansionist, was one of the most useful steeplechasers ever sent out from Virginia. Both horses were bred by Pitts & Dorrier, at Scottsville, Va., who owned both sire and dam. The latter, a daughter of Heimdal, from Gem, by Duke of Magenta, was bred at historic Bullfield Farm, in Hanover county, former home of Nina, Boston's greatest producing daughter, and her noted son, Planet, by Revenue; likewise other turf celebrities of former years.

The Virginia bred mare, Tearolaine, 2:14 1-4, by Teroleon dam Stamboulaine, dam of Captain Cook, 2:20 1-2, by Stamboula, son of Stamboul, 2:07 1-2, is doing well this season in the stable of C. F. Barnes, of Easton, Md., who piloted the chestnut mare to victory in the 2:15 trot, a contest of seven heats at Canal Dover, O., and the longest trotting race of the season. Tearolaine took the third, seventh and eighth heats in 2:14 1-4; 2:16 1-4, 2:16 1-4. Second money went to Tellus, who took the second and sixth heats in 2:15 1-4, 2:18 1-4; and third to Stroller, who took the fifth in 2:16 1-2. Charley Thomas won the first heat in 2:16 1-4 and the fourth in 2:16 3-4, but had the hard luck to be shut out in the seventh. Five heats of this long drawn out contest were fought out on the first day and the remainder on the following one. Stroller was the original favorite, but the Virginia bred mare enforced recognition as the contest progressed.

The daughter of Teroleon was again first in the 2:15 class, an early closing purse of \$1,000, at Canton, O., a

week later. Five heats were required to decide the latter and Terolaine won the third, fourth and fifth, with Lady Bryan and Bervaldo standing second and third in the summary. Terolaine was bred by J. H. Wingate, of Roanoke, Va., for whom she won the 2:23 trot, purse \$2,000, at Richmond, Va., in 1907 in addition to several other early closing events of that season. She is now only seven years old and able to trot several seconds faster than her record indicates.

Bergoo, the four-year-old bay gelding by Imp. Potentate, dam Turca, the mare of double paternity, by Tristan or Turco from Silver Blue, by Longfellow, is being campaigned along the line of the Canadian Circuit and won a Handicap Steeplechase, short course, at Fort Erie, 3:45. Bergoo, like his half brother, Sandy Creeker, promises to make a useful horse over the jumps. This gelded son of Potentate was bred by General William T. Townes, of the Afton Green Stud, at Culpeper Va.

Blameless, the Ellerslie bred gelding, 3 years old, by Fatherless, out of Auria, by Eolus or Eon, won recently at Victoria, B. C., where he carried 109 pounds and ran five furlongs over a fair track in 1:03 2-5. Aurie's dam was Sample, the dam of the Eolus stallions, Aurus and Aureus, both of whom were formerly in the stud at Ellerslie. Charlie Doherty, brown colt, 4, by Fatherless, dam Lizzie Trux, by Requitel another product of Ellerslie, later followed the victory of Blameless by winning at 4 1-2 furlongs in 0.57 3-4.

Out of five starters in a steeplechase, distance about two miles, on the second day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, four were Virginia bred horses, of which Grandpa, chestnut gelding, ten years old, by Grandmaster, dam Philippa, by Daraebin, was returned the winner, with Expansionist second, Essex 11, the unsexed son of Judge and Mimosa, was third and Sandy Creeker, by Aloha, out of Turcaa, Bergoo's dam, brought up the rear with Bobbin Around fell. Time 3:53 2-5. Four days later at the same meeting, Grandpa won the Labor Day steeplechase, with 139 pounds up, defeating Kermath and Bigot, in 3:53 3-5; Grandpa was bred by A. S. Craven, in the Greenwood Stud, while Essex II came from the farm of J. W. M. Green at Fredericksburg, and Sandy Creeker first saw light at A. S. Payne's Annita Stud Farm near Charlottesville.

MORGAN STALLION IN POWHATAN.

To W. M. Nicholls, Fighting Creek Stock Farm, Powhatan Courthouse, Virginia, belongs the honor, so far as we are informed, of owning the only registered Morgan stallion in Virginia. Being an ardent admirer of this famous breed, Mr. Nicholls recently purchased of Dr. J. D. Massengill, Blountville, Tenn., Ralph Morgan, 5771. As will be seen from the accompanying photo, he is a beautiful horse, perfect in conformation and altogether a splendid type. He is two years and four months old, weighs 900 pounds and is 15.2 hands high. He is, therefore, splendidly developed for his age and shows great promise. He is a good walker, a fast trotter and is broken to both single and double harness.

We congratulate Mr. Nicholls on his purchase and hope

he will be the means of reviving interest in this breed so celebrated for stamina and all-purpose usage a half century ago.



RALPH MORGAN.

The United States government, through the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, has been breeding these horses for the past few years, maintaining two stations for this sole purpose. "Uncle Sam" strongly recommends them and will be glad to mail circulars numbers 124 and 137 to interested parties on application to above department at Washington.

B. M. S.

LO! THE KING HAS COME.

Editor Southern Planter:

While at Leesburg Horse Show, where I officiated as judge of the draft classes, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Groome, of Warrenton, Va., who exhibited his imported Suffolk Punch stallion.

As mentioned by me some months since in *The Planter* I have seen in the West in 1893, and since that year, many Suffolk Punch horses, and I have yet to see a horse that it would pay any one to breed to—that is, comparatively speaking. If the Suffolk advocates are breeding for a medium sized horse, and one with style, action and good clean limbs they can get a 1,500-pound or 1,600-pound Percheron stallion that, crossed on our native mares, will produce a "general purpose" horse—that is, he will be either an expresser, fire department horse, a good ordinary farm horse or general delivery animal, etc.

Where has the Suffolk any advantage? He is not as active, clean-limbed or "showy," and only has one attribute that distinguishes him, and that is his color, which he almost invariably imparts to his get, and this sorrel and chestnut color is unpopular with a great many users and buyers.

I am not speaking of Mr. Groome's horse particularly, as he is without doubt the best specimen in this country, having won over all competitors in England, where these

horses have been bred and raised for generations. I believe this horse was placed second twice, and only beaten then by the same horse. Now Mr. Groome gave an order for the best Suffolk that was for sale, specifying that he should weigh a ton. He got an 1,850-pound stallion, weighed in high flesh, showing, as I have heretofore stated, that the 2,000-pound Suffolk is a rarity, and when attaining this weight is not a representative Suffolk, but a "sport" or "fluke," while the Percheron, properly fed and handled, often tips the beam at 2,400 pounds and occasionally 2,500 pounds, although you can find them of the lighter boned and coachy type, that weigh 1,000 pounds less, owing large to the horse's or colt's environment. A draft stallion should not weigh less than 1,850 pounds in working condition and 1,950 to a ton "in flesh." He should not measure less than 11 inches at the smallest point below the knee; should carry a good well spring rib and be wide across the chest and through the stifles and stand on a good set of legs with flat bone, good big feet; and even then the ton stallion bred to our native mares will get more "chunks," misfits" and "general purpose" horses than draft horses.

Impractical men often take up an idea that they can improve the breeds by crossing with another, and thereby lose years experimenting and money that if expended in breeding in line, or to the same breed of stallion that their mares are from, would bring them in a few years valuable incomes.

What more plainly illustrates the money in raising Percheron horses and breeding to good Percheron stallions than the teams of Swift, Pabst, Heinze and other high priced teams all over the country; horses that as geldings were bought at figures ranging from \$380 to \$660, the latter figure paid at auction by Armour for "Big Jim," weight 2,480 pounds. This horse was bought when horses were at their lowest figure. Sells Bros. are exhibiting the six-horse team of gray Percherons they claim to have paid Armour \$25,000 for.

I will not call attention to any of the points of Mr. Groome's great king of horses, but every visitor to the State Fair should see this much-heralded wonder, for he is certainly one of the greatest horses in the world of his breed.

A Rockingham farmer last year sold a 4-year-old gelding in his field hitched to a big plow to a shipper for \$300, all he had the courage to ask. This gelding weighed a ton. Another farmer sold a pair of grade mares weighing over 3,500 pounds for \$675. All of these were Percheron grades. Why has the number of Percherons in the United States increased 400 per cent. in the past sixteen years and the increase in Suffolk has been imperceptible? Simply because the users of horses have learned that no other breed can compete with the greatest of all draft horse—the Percheron.

JOHN F. LEWIS.

Rockingham Co.

We have known our correspondent so long and so well as an out-and-out Percheron man that we are not surprised that he only found confirmation of his formerly expressed adverse opinion on the Suffolk Panches in Mr. Groome's importation, although he is compelled to admit that he is the finest horse of the breed in this country. This is quite as much as we expected to get from him. The difficulty in arguing with Percheron men is that they

only admit one breed of horses to be worth consideration from a breeder's standpoint. We and the great majority of people believe that each of the different breeds has a place to fill and a horse of no other breed can so well fill this place as the one specially bred for it. We can believe that the Percheron fills the bill for a heavy draft horse for city work fairly well, not in our opinion, however, so well as a Clyde or a Shire (Mr. Lewis will, of course, say this is an Englishman's prejudice. Well, let it go at that! The Englishman the world over has the reputation for knowing a good horse and for having the ability to produce him fitted specially to meet different conditions and requirements and he is not afraid to back his products in these different lines against the world), but when it comes to a strictly farm horse for farm work a Percheron is not in it with the Suffolk Punch, nor is a grade Percheron bred in the manner suggested. If the horses of this breed had not proved their worth by their work the Englishman would long ago have found it out and would have discarded the breed. They have made good on the farm in England for more than a hundred years and we believe they will do so here and be just the type of horse our farmers want to enable them to have teams capable of handling modern farm machinery and yet not so heavy and clumsy as to make the earth tremble when they walk over it. City pavements may carry the heavy Percherons but farmers don't want a horse moving over their fields with the weight of a steam roller. There is a place for both the Percheron and the Punch. Let them each fill these places and no unworthy jealousy exist between breeders of the different types. Practically they do not compete with each other in the market. The one is a city horse, the other a country one. We do not doubt but that Mr. Groome's horse will soon become a popular sire of farm horses and that we shall see steady improvement in the farm horse stock of the State.—Ed.

THE NOMINATION OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The State Democratic Committee, after canvassing the returns of the polling, decided that Mr. Koiner had been nominated as candidate of the party by a majority of 1,118 votes over Mr. Brown. That Mr. Brown should have come so near defeating Mr. Koiner is a matter of great credit to him and the discriminating and thinking electors who voted for him. That Mr. Koiner should have been nominated again after the exposure made of his constant and continued failure to work in harmony with the State Board of Agriculture which by the constitution is charged with the care of the agricultural interests of the State and of his failure to keep and make a satisfactory accounting of his dealings with the funds of the Department as reported by the Legislative Auditing Committee is astonishing to us. We can only account for such action by supposing that a large number of them never investigated or studied the conditions. Had they done so we are satisfied that Mr. Brown would have been nominated. We regret the result more for the future welfare and advancement of the agricultural interests of the State than for anything personal either to Mr. Brown or ourselves. Some victories are more disastrous than failures and this is such a one.

Miscellaneous.

GROUND LIMESTONE.

Editor Southern Planter:

I wish to commend your interest in crushed limestone rock for agricultural purposes.

To economically build up most of our Southern soils lime will have to be used and it seems most fortunate that the rock dust will take the place of the burnt lime, since many of the State have within their borders ample limestone rock. We have been working with the farmers of Tennessee for a few years to get them to use the rock dust, but a lack of uniformity of railroad rates has been the greatest barrier to its introduction.

As a solution to the situation we have tried to encourage the manufacturers of rock crushing machines to get out a portable machine, such as could be operated with an ordinary threshing engine and produce from ten to twenty tons per day. Two firms have been working on this proposition and will have machines on the market within the next few months. One of these firms will exhibit their portable machine at the Tennessee State Fair this year. We believe that the portable machine will do more to introduce crushed limestone than even reduced railroad rates, as farmers living more than a few miles from the railroad find it expensive to haul.

The value and demand for crushed limestone rock for concrete construction is a competitive factor that must be recognized in the introduction of crushed limestone rock for agricultural purposes. The portable machine would adjust this competition.

Our experiments in this State with crushed limestone rock are very much beyond what we had anticipated, and I feel sure that many of the lands which have been reduced in fertility by single-crop methods or injudicious rotations may be practically redeemed by the use of crushed limestone rock, phosphorus, green manures and legumes.

H. A. MORGAN.

Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

Editor Southern Planter:

No measure of greater moment to Virginia farmers directly and to the entire State eventually can come before the Legislature than the ground limestone proposition suggested by The Southern Planter in behalf of the State Farmers' Institute. Illinois is using a large part of her convicts in crushing rock for public roads and grinding the purest limestone, which is sold to farmers for just enough to offset wear and tear of machinery, superintendence of guards and other cash outlay, generally about 60 cents per ton at the quarry. The railroads then agreed on the very low rate of half a cent per ton per mile for hauling same. Such a general movement in the Old Dominion will work a revolution in its soil, variety and volume of its products. Persistent use of lime rock followed by sairfoin, etc., has completely changed the appearance of whole provinces in France. What I have seen of Virginia farming, both west and east of the Blue Ridge, in the limestone country and out of it, fails to

bring out any single instance in which when most any form of calcium (sulphate of lime, phosphate of lime, carbonate of lime) was used rationally without good results. I will not go so far as Mr. Wing did in his answer to the Country Life Commission, "that if the farmer could just get plenty of carbonate of lime all other things would be added unto him." However, there undoubtedly is some peculiar virtue in calcium—actual values far above what the chemist finds by analysis. Witness the outstanding success limestone countries have achieved in all branches of live stock.

Let every Virginian interested in land urge this measure upon his Representative before he goes to Richmond.

W. B. DOAK.

Editor Southern Planter:

I am exceedingly glad to see the move made for cheaper and more abundant ground limestone in your State. The idea of having the State do the grinding and sell it as it has done in Illinois for 75 cents a ton is a splendid one. It will bring millions of wealth to Virginia if it can be done. Why can it not be done? Is there any reason why the State should not do it? At present I think there is not a firm in Virginia making the stuff. There is room for everyone to make it, any way. Virginia ought to use a million tons this year. I question if there is an acre of land in the State that would not be helped by application of more carbonate of lime. Recently in Augusta county I saw a field of alfalfa that was beautiful on one side, poor and miserable on the other side. Dust from a lime crusher, carried by the wind to one side, has made that side so beautiful and good. There are a thousand such illustrative evidences in Virginia of the immense good that can come from use of raw, unburned lime dust and no possible evil can ever come of it.

Tell your legislators of the 6 tons to the acre of alfalfa that Hayes L. Morgan got by use of ground limestone in Rich Valley (on limestone land, mark you) of the 1,200 tons of alfalfa hay that Mr. Jack is getting this year on the Rappahannock, from use of limestone. Tell him that ground limestone will make bluegrass everywhere possible, and better blue grass where it is already established, that it will add millions to the value of Virginia farm lands and in no possible way can it harm anyone. It will do the prisoners good to take the exercise needed to break it and throw it into the crushers. It will increase the tonnage of the railways for it will give them crops to haul.

For the sake of your State work up a campaign for this thing. With cheap ground limestone, and farmers taught to use it, you can redeem Virginia from the reproach of poor soil, return to her her young blood now wandering in exile, schools will flourish, villages grow and prosper, the country merchant, the blacksmith, the preacher, the laborer, every one in Virginia will be the richer for it.

E. W. ARMISTEAD.

LOUDOUN HEAVY DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The third annual exhibition of this association was held at Leesburg, Va., September 1st and 2nd. It was the pretty general opinion of the several thousands who paid to see it, that the show was a most creditable one, especially as to quality. Notwithstanding the severe drought through which Loudoun county has passed this summer, the burnt pastures were not reflected to any appreciable extent in the stock shown, as it was in excellent condition.

President Westmoreland Davis, Secretary W. A. Metzger and associates have labored indefatigably for several years to make this little county show a success and their labors are bringing forth good fruit. It has been our pleasure to attend these exhibitions from the initial one and we note a great improvement, not only in interest, but in the quality of the stock also. Loudoun county has the foundation well laid to become one of the greatest horse markets in the East if she will only avail herself of her opportunities. Let the farmers continue to support this show where friendly rivalry is a sure incentive to breeding better stock and more of it.

John F. Lewis, of Rockingham county, a prominent Percheron breeder, placed the ribbons in the heavy draft classes, giving general satisfaction.

A striking feature of the show was the exhibit of nine pure-bred Percheron stallions, owned in the county. There was not a mediocre one in the lot. The Virginia State Fair has never equaled this class in quality or quantity. Additional interest in this exhibit was due to the fact that several owners gave special prizes for the get of their horses. Among them were E. B. White for the get of "Cassius"; H. C. Rogers for the get of "Artisan"; Berkeley Ward for the get of "Colonel"; C. J. C. Maffett for the get of "Canoak"; Thomas R. Smith for the get of "Pragon."

H. C. Groome, of Airlie Farm, Warrenton, Va., exhibited his imported Suffolk Punch stallion, "Sudbourne Don." As this was the first Punch ever seen in the county, he naturally created a great deal of interest and no little favorable comment.

Westmoreland Davis and E. B. White exhibited each day an excellent lot of imported Percheron fillies much to the delight of the crowd and credit of the exhibitors.

All classes were well filled and many of them were exceptionally strong. Especially so was that for best grade mare or gelding two years old. Fifteen entries faced the judge and gave him an uncomfortable half hour.

The cattle exhibit consisted of Guernseys, shown by Morven Park, H. T. Harrison and H. H. Trundell, all of Leesburg, Va.

The swine department showed Berkshires, Large Blacks of England and Yorkshires, exhibited, respectively, by F. E. Saunders, H. T. Harison and Morven Park.

The sheep exhibit consisted of Shropshires, exhibited by W. A. Harper and H. T. Harrison and Dorsets shown by Morven Park.

In the agricultural department, upwards of fifty exhibitors showed excellent samples of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, apples and butter.

Seventeen exhibitors made a splendid showing in the poultry department, especially considering the season of the year.

By way of entertainment the afternoons were given over



SCENES AT LOUDOUN HEAVY DRAFT SHOW.

1. The crowd at the grand stand.
2. Imported Percheron Fillies—Selma Stock Farm.
3. A Smart Tandem—Mrs. Davis Up.
4. Imported Percheron Mares—Morven Park Estate.
5. Blue Ribbon Grade Draft Mare.
6. First Prize Six-Horse Team.

to racing and steeplechasing, for which an attractive program had been provided.

We append list of winners in the heavy draft classes:

Best mare or gelding, 4 years or over, grade—C. E. Norman, Purcellville, Va.

Best mare or gelding, 3 years, grade—M. H. Whitmore, Leesburg, Va.

Best mare or gelding 2 years, grade—E. B. White, Leesburg, Va.

Best colt, 1 year, grade—Berkeley Ward, Peonian Springs, Va.

Best brood mare grade—C. E. Norman, Purcellville, Va.

Best two-horse team, grade—C. E. Norman, Purcellville, Va.

Best mare or gelding shown in harness, grade—F. M. Love, Leesburg, Va.

E. B. White Special—R. L. Kidwell, Leesburg, Va.

Best mare and foal, grade—Berkeley Ward, Peonian Springs, Va.

Best 1909 foal, grade—E. B. White, Leesburg, Va.

Best six-horse team, grade—M. H. Whitmore, Leesburg, Va.

Best four-horse team, grade—C. E. Norman, Purcellville, Va.

H. C. Rogers Special—Edgar McCray, Hamilton, Va.

Berkeley Ward Special—(Winner not reported).

Thomas R. Smith Specials (2)—W. T. Brown, Leesburg Va., and W. L. Simpson, Purcellville, Va.

C. J. C. Maffett Special—J. G. Everhart, Arcola, Va.

Best three colts, mares or geldings, 3 years or under get of same stallion—E. B. White, Leesburg, Va.

H. T. Harrison Special—C. E. Norman, Purcellville, Va.

SHEPHERD.

THE TENANT QUESTION.

Editor Southern Planter:

I note that some reference is made to the tenant system in your August issue, in Virginia. I have had the misfortune the last two years to be forced to become a tenant and in reading the various opinions I find nothing of the real side of the difficulty.

In the first place I have never found a land owner who would keep his part of the contract, or a farm for rent that would feed the renter if it was all put in crop the first year or any year after if it was farmed according to the owner's ideas so far as I have heard them as yet.

As to the owner feeding the tenant's family or standing good for his debts I think in such a case it only shows the owner to be as much of a fool as the tenant is a rogue.

Now as to Mr. Massey's suggestions for a man to work for wages I would like to hear what any owner would like to pay a man as wages or how he would estimate his value. I have seen tenants who think they are working awful hard when they have in 25 acres of corn and a few peas, then others who are to lazy to do even half that yet the owners will offer \$25.00 per month to all alike, they feeding themselves. They will furnish a tenant one mule and a pony plow and tell him that he must put in corn. At times I have known that the land has been in corn for forty years straight and then they grumble if he makes nothing. I have seen the owner offer a tenant land wherein he could not run a plow twenty feet without hitting a rock or a briar patch or sassafras thicket and expect him to clean it out for noth-

ing, as well as the fence rows and him only renting from year to year. On top of this the owner having the gall to ask two-fifths of the crop and the tenant to furnish everything but the land and the buildings—is this fair?

I have seen tenants who had been compelled to turn under dead sage grass three feet high and put same in corn next day. In such a case who has the least brains, the tenant or the owner? As to the negro tenant, he is just what the land owner has made him and if he is not satisfactory who is to blame and why do the land owners employ him? It surely cannot be because he is cheap as he is certainly worth no more than he is paid and very seldom that.

Now as to getting Northern and Western farmers to come here. I am from the West though raised in the South and wish to say right here that unless the owners in Virginia wish to treat the Westerners as men who are their equals in every way they will never become tenants in Virginia. In many cases the houses offered them to live in would not be tolerated in the West for the hogs. As to working for wages, well a good man can get \$45 and board for ten hours work per day the year around excluding Sundays and national holidays. Will Virginia farmers be willing to pay it? I think not.

Let us consider a question of ability. I can put in 300 acres of various grains every year and care for it alone (excepting the harvest) and plow under a pea crop beside where needed. Now can I afford to work for wages better than work on shares? I rather think not. I know both Mr. Grizzard and Mr. Massey tell the facts but where is the difficulty? For you must admit that the owners have less (or at least no more) brains than the tenants or these things could not be.

I am right from a community in the far West, settled by good honorable old Southern gentlemen who lost all they had and fought through the war, went West and have done well, and such things do not exist there. A man is a man, be he a tenant or a wage worker or owner, so long as he so conducts himself. Otherwise he is forced to leave the neighborhood.

But I know of no part of the United States where a man can do better at farming than in Virginia, and I would that I could get the use of all the vacant farms for a rental of, say 6 per cent. of the investment without one dollar from the owner in cash or security for me in anything.

The only remedy is for the owner to lease the land conditionally for a term of years compelling the tenant to follow some rotation satisfactory to both and to put in a stated number of acres. Give a tenant a clear farm with good fences or pay him for doing such work for you. If the land won't produce when the tenant takes charge the owner should make it produce by supplying all the fertilizer necessary the first year, as the tenant could not be expected in fairness to make the land and pay for the use of it besides. After the first year the rotation will take care of it with the addition of very little fertilizer.

Give the tenant four good horses or mules, a gang plow, a four-horse disc drill and an 18-foot harrow and he won't be all day plowing and working one acre.

I hope we shall hear more from both sides of this subject—a vital one to Virginia.

M.
Florida.

THE TAZEWELL FAIR.*Editor Southern Planter:*

The Tazewell Fair Association has just closed the most successful exhibition in the history of the county. Interest was manifested on every hand, both by exhibitors and visitors. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association, the attractions the most varied and the exhibits of highest class. Many things exhibited would have taken high rank at a State fair, and quite a number of articles shown will appear on the tables, in the stalls and in the coops of the coming Virginia State Fair in October. The first prize bearded wheat (awarded to R. S. Moss, Burkes Garden, Va.) was pronounced by many (the representative of the Norfolk & Western exhibit being one) the best wheat ever seen. Apples, grapes, potatoes, tomatoes, etc., shown would certainly push the products of any section of the State for first honors. The credit for the surprising success of the agricultural exhibit is largely due to the editor of The Clinch Valley News, who devoted his paper and his personal efforts to working up this, the people's, feature of a county fair. Mr. LeaBaume's (Norfolk & Western Railroad) beautiful museum added much to the attractiveness of the agricultural section.

The poultry show was a surprise for quality to Judge Corey, of New York. A list of winnings will possibly appear elsewhere in The Planter.

The exhibition of cattle and sheep, while not larger than usual, was of high quality, the splendid Shorthorns, Hampshire and Southdown sheep from the Hon. H. C. Stuart's farms being among the entries. The contest, which, due to the limited number of entries, was between all breeds exhibited (a difficult and hardly fair proposition), was a close one between Mr. Stuart's Southdowns and Mr. C. R. Brown's Shropshires. The committee hung the blue on Mr. Stuart's ram, Mr. Brown's ewe and Mr. Brown's pen, the latter winning also second ram and second ewe.

Mr. Stuart's magnificent Percheron stallion, winner of the blue at the International, 1906 was one of the attractions of the fair to the critical horse judges of this great horse-raising county of Tazewell.

The exhibition of saddle horses has never been surpassed in the history of fair-making in the county. The blue ribbon for best saddler, to the chagrin of Tazewell fanciers, went to Russell county, Mr. A. A. Wysor being the winner.

For a report of the spectacular racing the interested are referred to the daily papers who keep better posted on such matters than your country correspondent.

Who can estimate the impetus to the progress of agriculture and stock raising given by a county fair?

Burke's Garden, Va.

A. S. G.

GOOD ADVICE FROM AN OLD VIRGINIAN.*Editor Southern Planter:*

Through the courtesy of a friend, I have received the July and August issues of the Planter, the first I have seen in nearly forty years, and I am so well pleased with its contents that I am sending you my subscription for three years. By the way, the Planter and myself are of the same age, both having come into existence the same year, but I am probably a little the older, having arrived early in January. As a young man I read the

Planter, but like thousands of other young Virginians, I drifted away from the old State, and The Planter did not follow me. Looking back over these years, I am convinced that after all there is no place like home. In my experience I have found no well graded road to success; we must build the road ourselves, and that calls for the expenditure of energy, and the same energy properly directed would accomplish just as good results in the old home as elsewhere. It is not a question of where you are, but of willingness to work and we must expect a few privations even under favorable conditions. Big fortunes are not scattered about promiscuously over the Southwest waiting to be gathered up by restless young men from the older states. I would not advise the sturdy young Virginians of the present day to break up family ties and youthful associations to seek fortunes in distant fields but to stay right at home, develop their muscles and brains, and contribute to the upbuilding of the Old State. I have found old time Virginians in every section in which I have been, and they certainly are a peculiar people; in fact they stand in a class by themselves. It matters not how far they may wander from the Old State, and however loyal they may be to the State of their adoption, they are always Virginians, and will be sure to remind you of that fact if you give the opportunity. With best wishes for the Planter.

Marshall Co., Miss.

A. D. CHESTERMAN.

THE TENANT SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA—SOME EXPERIENCE AND SUGGESTIONS.*Editor Southern Planter:*

After determining how best to produce "hog and hominy" there is no question of more vital importance to the large land holders in Virginia than how to make our surplus acres pay. By surplus acres, I mean those acres the landlord can't work himself or have worked by hired labor. Mr. Grizzard's appeal to Professor Massey voices the desire of many hundreds of farmers in this State to know how to deal with this matter of renting land and also making advances to irresponsible persons who work these lands in such a way as to exhaust them in a few years and make no effort to return anything to the soil. In the tobacco sections of this State these questions have been more prominent and the landlords there have had both white and colored tenants to deal with. The writer has had a great deal of experience in the past, in renting out lands for himself and others. On account of the bad health of my father, at 19 years of age I had to take possession and run a 1,000 acre farm in Halifax County, Virginia. I worked a good part of the farm with hired labor; a part on the "part of the crop" system—that is I furnished everything, and the negroes did all the work and we divided the crops equally when gathered. They paid for half the fertilizer used. I rented the remainder of the tract to white and colored tenants, they furnishing everything and giving me one-fourth of a l crops made. I paying for one-fourth of all fertilizer used. I found that my hired men to whom I paid money made one-fourth more per horse than those working on the "share" system, and those working on the "share system" made considerably more than the white and colored tenants who paid me the fourth part of their crops. I raised corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco, besides clover, cow peas and sorghum. Only the first

four crops named were raised by the tenants and share hands. I should have worked the entire farm with hired labor but for the fact I could not get a suitable man for a manager, and tobacco was one of our main crops; this product was selling below cost; I refer to the dark grades of tobacco that we air-cured; and I made entirely by hired labor it would have been at a considerable loss, so I made a change in the crops cultivated by the hired hands and raised no more tobacco. I had pastures fenced and bought a good many head of stock. This enabled me to get rid of many tenants. As corn was selling low I fed a great deal to my stock. For the very reason that grain was low the negroes who worked on shares insisted on raising mostly tobacco because there was a good market near by and the colored man always likes the cash. I generally had to make advances to these men but I always saw that they made enough to repay. The hired men and share hands were under my personal supervision, but I could take no control over the tenants and they farmed as suited their own ideas. There was one thing I always insisted on with tenants, that they should cultivate so many thousand hills of tobacco, because if they raised a large crop of corn I rarely ever got my part. They commenced to eat and feed it up as soon as it got to the roasting ear stage and by fall a good part of the crop had been consumed and no one but the tenant knew how much had been made. They would also feed on the oats before all the crop was harvested and rarely gave me an honest account of what had been made. So the landlord hardly ever got his dues. Not one tenant in a dozen paid money rental in those days. Among the tenants I found the whites did the best; although the most of them were lazy, shiftless and dishonest. When it came to laborers I found the colored men would do more work, stick by you longer and stand rougher fare, houses and surroundings than the white man who worked for wages.

A Suggestion.

This practice of renting land to irresponsible persons for a fourth part of the crop ought to be broken up at once. It is entirely within the power of the landlord to do so, irrespective of any action on the part of the tenant. The landlords in every locality have got to get together—co-operate—organize landlord's club and every member agree not to rent a foot of land unless the applicant contracts to pay a money rental and is a person fairly industrious and honest. And other conditions ought to be insisted on. The tenant must take a lease for five years and observe a certain rotation of crops designated by the landlord, make all the manure he can, and keep all fences in repair on the leased premises. Let the tenant understand that the days of the one-fourth part of the crop system are gone forever. So the remedy lies right in the hands of the landlords and if he does not enforce it he can only blame himself. The sum demanded for the use of the land ought to be reasonable, and if any disaster overtakes the tenant during the year he should be given a proper time to pay his dues. Some tenants will attempt to dispose of the crop before their notes are due, in these cases they can be stopped by an attachment. When the tenant pays a money rental he will work a great deal harder than when he simply pays the one-fourth part of his crops; in the latter case he is not at all concerned as he can always hand over the one-fourth part, be it much or little.

A Question to be Decided.

As Professor Massey says, no good man from the North or West will go into a delapidated dwelling with bad outbuildings, so the question arises and every landlord must decide the matter for himself as to whether he had better build good houses to get good tenants or put the money in stock to graze on the surplus acres. If the landlord's farm has a good deal of natural grass or will produce a reasonable amount of grass or clover when properly seeded, it is generally best to put your money in stock, instead of good buildings with expectation of securing a good tenant. We have had some experience along these lines. A few years ago I had a tract of 400 acres of good land lying adjacent to the farm I lived upon. On the 400 acres was a log cabin and no other houses. I used a part of this tract for pasture. I could only rent the remainder of this tract to a man with one horse for thirty dollars per year—about enough to pay the taxes. I then built a nice 6-room dwelling, good stable, packing house, grainery, tobacco barns, etc., and in a few months I had secured a good tenant who paid me a money rental amounting to ten per cent on the assessed value of the land with the improvements added. A great many farms were rented every year in my part of the county, but I was the only landowner who received a money rental, the others had to take one-fourth of the crop on account of the want of proper buildings.

The next year afterwards, I bought a good many Jersey cattle and some pure-bred Berkshire hogs. I had the cows well attended to and ran a butter dairy, selling a great deal of butter at good prices in near by markets. Special care was given to the hogs, consequently they were very thrifty, kept healthy and increased in numbers very fast. I sold many pigs in Virginia and North Carolina at big prices. Now when I came to compare the money put in improvements with that put in stock I found, notwithstanding the good rental my tenant was paying, the amount invested in the stock brought in larger returns. Professor Massey speaks in glowing terms of the working of the "share system" in Maryland, but it is not clear from his statement as to whether the landlords there furnish half of the team, tools, and seed. In Southside Virginia the rule is for the landlord to furnish all the team, tools and seed, also feeding the team; providing the share hand's with dwelling houses and suitable barns to house the crop; giving each family land for a garden and also the right to run one cow in the general pasture and room for two pigs, and also the right to get all the wood they may need, hauling this with the landlord's team. The share hand must furnish all the labor and the only expense he is put to he has to pay for one-half of all fertilizer used on his crop. In the bright tobacco districts the share hand can get his fertilizer on time, paying for it when his tobacco is sold. As for advances, if the landlord can't help him, the warehouses will. So the share hand here has as good a show as anyone could ask, and if all of them were industrious and would save their earnings they would soon be able to purchase half the land in the State. I am told by a gentleman from Ohio the landlords there don't furnish anything to the tenant, yet receive from one-third to one-half of crops as a rental for their lands.

T. W. ARMISTEAD.

Harrisonburg, Va.

THE
Southern Planter

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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 thirty 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 this a useful device, as they always save their copies for reference.

A FARMER'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

We can furnish a very simple and complete account book for farmers' use for fifty cents, postpaid; or we will give a copy to every subscriber who will remit us \$1.00 for a three year subscription and ten cents to cover mailing.

This book contains records for labor, planting, buying, selling, breeding, and inventory and will last the average farmer for two or three years.

In the back of the book are gestation tables, rules for computing contents of corn cribs, hay stacks, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFERS.

We call especial attention to the full page advertisement of subscriber bargains in this issue. While we can save you money on pretty nearly any paper published, we are emphasizing at present a few really valuable books that every farmer should have in his library. Simply write us for prices on anything you want, not mentioned in the ad or the club list.

SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE.

This book is a crisp, concise work, 125 pages, illustrated, giving the results of Cal. Husselman's forty years' experience in the poultry business. It is especially written for the farmer with a flock of chickens, rather than the fancier with an exhibition pen. We have just arranged for another edition, the cost of which enables us to offer the book alone for 50 cents or, including a year's subscription to The Southern Planter, for 75 cents. Send in your order now.

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

WOOD'S SEEDS.

Best qualities obtainable.

Winter or
Hairy Vetch

makes not only one of the largest-yielding and best winter feed and forage crops you can grow, but is also one of the best of soil-improvers, adding more nitrogen to the soil than any other winter crop.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalogue gives full information about this valuable crop; also about all other

Farm & Garden Seeds

for Fall planting. Catalogue mailed free on request. Write for it.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsman, - Richmond, Va.

RAFFIA

Red Star and Arrow Brands

Bale lots of 225 lbs. each.

We are direct importers—stock always on hand. Write for special prices, stating quantity required. Sample sent on request.

McHUTCHISON & COMPANY,

Raffia Importers,

17 Murray St.,

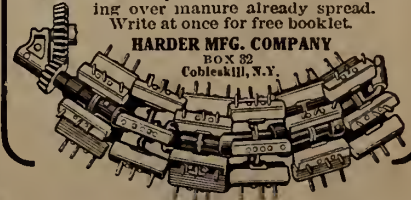
New York.

FEARLESS
Manure Spreader

The "FEARLESS" Spreader, built narrow, spreads wide, because the circular beater distributes outside the wheels. Covers evenly a six and one-half foot strip, spreading from a three foot box. Passes a farm gate easily as an ordinary heavy wagon. Means fewer trips to the field and no driving over manure already spread. Write at once for free booklet.

HARDER MFG. COMPANY

BOX 52
Cobleskill, N.Y.



THE CLEANEST
THE LIGHTEST
TOWER'S
FISH BRAND
THE MOST
COMFORTABLE



POMMEL
SLICKER

and
cheapest in the
end because it
wears longest

\$3.50 EVERYWHERE

EVERY GARMENT
GUARANTEED
WATERPROOF

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA.

BANK OF RICHMOND,

Main and Ninth Streets.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00.

SURPLUS \$475,000.00.

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

Three per cent. interest Allowed in Savings Department.

Compounded Semi-Annually.



WHICH IS YOU?

Which of these women is you? One has consented to use a disk filled "bucket bowl" cream separator, and will spend twenty minutes twice a day washing the 40 to 60 disks it contains, as shown in the right hand pan. One has insisted on having a simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular and will spend only twenty seconds twice a day washing the tiny piece in the left hand pan—the only piece Dairy Tubular bowls contain. Be the left hand woman. Insist on a Tubular.

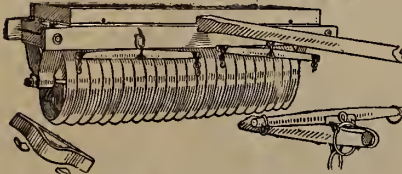


World's biggest separator factory. Sales exceed most, if not all others combined. Write for catalog 290.

The Sharples Separator Co.

West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Toronto, Can. San Francisco, Cal.
Winnipeg, Can. Portland, Ore.

THE CAMBRIDGE CORRUGATED Land Roller and Pulverizer



THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Used by the State Test Farm, Virginia Agricultural College, Sweet Briar Institute, Miller M. L. School and some of the best farmers in the State.

Address: R. F. Harris & Co., Charlottesville, Va.

The "MONARCH" STEEL STUMP PULLER.



The best and simplest on earth. No cost to you, except freight, until it is set up and giving satisfaction. Nine years experience in this business. Write for catalogue and prices.

JOS. W. RITCHIE, Agent, Route 1, Grottoes, Va.

WITH THE ADVERTISERS.

The Youth's Companion has a prominent announcement on another page.

The Page Woven Wire Fence Co. starts the season's advertising this month.

Fleming Brothers are advertising their well known veterinary remedies in this issue.

The Straub Co. offers our readers its excellent grinding mill again this Fall.

Dickelman Mfg. Co. offers a good roofing on another page.

The Enterprise Mfg. Co. has an attractive half page announcement in this number.

Fairbank, Morse & Co. offers the "Jack, Jr." engine this month. Write for particulars.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co. is advertising its celebrated U. S. Cream Separator in this issue. This company will have an attractive exhibit at the Virginia State Fair.

Horsemen will be interested in the advertisement of Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. of its well know spavin cure.

Look up the advertisement of the Kelly Duplex Grinding Mill.

Venable & Ford have a half page advertisement of attractive farm bargains in this issue.

P. H. Gold is offering his entire herd of finely bred Berkshires. Look up his advertisement.

The Sysonby Gardens have a prominent announcement of prize-winning poultry on another page.

The King Weeder Co. has a half page ad in this issue to which attention is invited.

Ralph Izzard offers some finely bred Jersey bulls at farmers' prices.

J. B. Gray, the veteran Poland-China breeder, has his usual Fall announcement in this issue.

Maj. A. R. Venable, Jr., has three advertisements in this issue offering a splendid Jersey herd bull, also some young stuff and his flock of R. I. Red fowls.

THE STANDARD PUMPING ENGINE

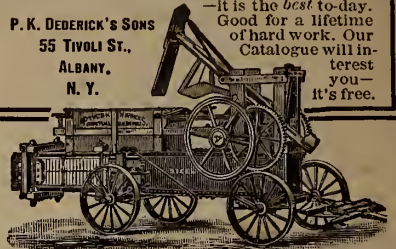
We have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the half page advertisement of the Standard Pumping Engine for water supply plants. This company, through its agent, the Sydnor Pump and Well Co. is now prepared to serve the farmers in this territory with an entire outfit for water supply for the house, kitchen or barn. They will take great pleasure in submitting estimates on cost of installation of such a plant. Remember that it does not matter what your source of supply is, this company will deliver the water to any and every point at which it is wanted. See the Sydnor Pump & Well Company's exhibit at the Virginia State Fair, also send for their catalogue.

DEDERICK'S BALING PRESSES

For hay and everything that can be baled—strong, serviceable, durable Presses, made from the best of materials, by workmen who are experts at press building.

Backed by more than fifty years of systematic development and improvement, The Dederick was the first practical Baling Press—it is the best to-day.

Good for a lifetime of hard work. Our Catalogue will interest you—it's free.



Self-Feed Eli Baling 3-Stroke Eli Press

Latest addition to the great "Eli" family. Three strokes with automatic self-feed makes the gang hustler. Built on lines that make horse presses really valuable. Greatest leverage when pressure is hardest. Low Step-over, Full Circle, Block Signals, etc. A little giant in strength. We've always led as hay-press builders—18 different styles, horse and belt powers. All in one catalog and it's free. Write for it. Collins Plow Co., 1185 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

SAWS

ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 6 in to 8 ft. Through 1 Man with a Folding Machine Beats 2 MEN with a Cross-cut Saw 3 to 9 cords daily is the usual average for one man.



Our 1910 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12 year-old boy or strongest man. Ask for catalog No. M74 and low price. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

HARVEY BOLSTER SPRINGS



Soon save their cost. Make every wagon a spring wagon, therefore fruit, vegetables, eggs, etc., bring more money. Ask for special proposition. Harvey Spring Co., 733 17th St., Racine, Wis.

Free Trial To You

OSGOOD SCALE

Pitless Indispensable on every farm; saves the time and money you would spend on a public scale, and assures perfect accuracy all ways. Priced within your reach; good for a lifetime. Osgood Scale Co., Box 205 Binghamton, N. Y.

We Will Give A RURAL MAIL BOX, The best and handsomest Galvanized Steel Rural Mail Box made, to the first person sending address of party canvassing for petitions for new Rural Route. Write today. KENTUCKY STAMPING CO., DEPT. 85 LOUISVILLE, KY.

FREE SAMPLE OF CONGO.

Careful buyers instead of making their decision in the hardware store while the dealer is talking, prefer to get samples and study the matter over quietly and thoroughly at home. In the case of roofings this is easily done. The United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, who make Congo Roofing, are willing to forward samples of all grades of their roofing, together with booklet telling about their famous guarantee bond, free of charge, to any one interested. The receiver is under no obligation to buy.

The manufacturers of Congo Roofing believe that their material stands investigation pretty well, and are satisfied to let it talk for itself.

If you are in the market for roofing you need not hesitate to ask the company to send you a free sample. Address the United Roofing & Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Chicago or San Francisco.

\$400,000,000 WASTE.

One of the problems of the age is the prevention of the immense waste of natural resources that is going on in America. The United States government is trying to conserve the wild game, the forests, water power, the land and other natural resources.

But each individual farmer loses 10 per cent. of his output of "animal products," such as eggs, cheese, milk, meat, etc., from the ravages of insect pests. The total sum of money actually lost in this way every year by the American farmer amounts to about \$200,000,000—equal to about one-fifth of the total capitalization of all the national banks in the United States.

These losses, caused by insects, could be largely prevented, if every farmer would regularly use Black Draught Disinfectant and Dip, to disinfect all his animal and poultry houses and the animals and birds themselves. Not only that, but an additional saving could be made in the prevention of germ diseases, which probably cost the farmer another \$200,000,000 per annum, by this same disinfection, properly carried out in accordance with the instructions that go with the medicine.

INCOME INSURANCE

Has come to stay. People want it. The many wills left, providing annual incomes through trustees, attest this fact. Men want certainty. A lump sum of money left to a widow, is liable to be borrowed, loaned, wasted, or lost by bad investment, or the income therefrom delayed or greatly depreciated.

Money left with a Life Insurance Company, to be returned as an annual semi-annual, quarterly or monthly income is safe.

Our interesting document No. 842 giving full particulars will be sent on request.

T. A. Cary, No. 601 Mutual Assurance Society Building, Richmond, Va.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

These nine issues FREE if you subscribe now



The contents of the 1910 volume would cost \$30 if printed in book form. The paper will be filled with reading that young and old delight in—and every line of it "worth while." Good things for next year :

50

Star Articles—by Men and Women Famous in Some Profession or Field of Useful Achievement.

250

Good Stories—including Several Serial Stories; Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.

1000

Notes on Current Events and Public Affairs; the Most Recent Discoveries in Nature and Science.

2000

One-Minute Stories—Anecdotes and Miscellany; Timely Editorials, Children's Page, Weekly Health Articles, etc.

Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

**NOV.
AND
DEC.
FREE**

New Subscribers who at once cut out and send this slip (or mention this publication) with \$1.75 for the 1910 Volume of The Companion will receive All the November and December issues from the time the subscription is received, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers, and The Companion's "Venetian" Calendar for 1910, lithographed in thirteen colors and gold. Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1910—a treasury of reading that would cost \$30 if printed in book form. SD 4

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

A KEEN LAD.

"I had always heard that New Englanders were 'smart,'" a young physician who has "graduated" from a village practice remarked the other day, "but I hardly thought it developed at such an early age."

He smiled reminiscently, then continued:

"Just after I settled in Dobbs Corners a 12-year-old boy called on me one evening.

"'Say, Doc, I guess I got measles,' he remarked, 'but nobody knows it 'cept the folks at home, an' they ain't the kind that talks, if there's any good reason to keep quiet.'

"I was puzzled, and I suppose I looked it.

"'Aw, get wise, Doc,' my small visitor suggested. 'What will you give me to go to school an' spread it among all the kids in the village?'"

—Lippincott's.

KELLY DUPLEX GRINDING MILLS



Grind ear corn, shelled corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, Kaffir corn, cotton seed, corn in shucks, sheaf oats, or any kind of grain; coarse, medium or fine. The only mill in the world made with a double set of grinders or burrs.

SIX SIZES
Easily operated. Never choke. Fully guaranteed. Especially adapted for gasoline engines.

Write for catalog and any information desired.
DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO.
Box 20 Springfield, Ohio

Free Catalogue

ROOFING

Freight Paid—Order Now

Get Breese Bros. guaranteed Roofing now—while the factory price is still lowest and we pay freight. None other like it, or so good. Unqualified GUARANTEE. One-ply, 35-lb. roll, \$1.35; two-ply, 45-lb. roll, \$1.85; three-ply, 55-lb. roll, \$2.25;—freight prepaid to points east of the west line of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, and north of south line of Tennessee—on orders of four rolls or more.

Order from this advertisement or write for generous Free Samples to test. We save you money.

THE BREESE BROS. CO.
Roofing Dept. 64 Cincinnati O.

SAVE MONEY ON ROOFING

\$1.00 buys full roll (108 sq. ft.) of strictly high grade roofing, either rubber or flint coat surface, with cement and nails complete.

Most liberal offer ever made on first class roofing. Better than goods that sell at much higher prices. Don't spend a dollar on roofing until you have seen

UNITO ASPHALT ROOFING

You send no money when you order Unito Roofing. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Write today for free samples for test and comparison and our unparalleled selling plan.

UNITED FACTORIES CO. Dept. A6, Cleveland, O.



MONTROSS METAL SHINGLES



Resist wear. Best roofing on the market. Made by us for over 20 years. Satisfied users all over the country. Storm, Lightning and Fireproof. Ornamental. Inexpensive. Catalogue gives full information.

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO.,
113 Erie St., Camden, N. J.

TELL ME YOUR ROOF TROUBLES

Let me tell you, FREE, how to cure your roof troubles for keeps. ROOF-FIX cures roof troubles in your felt, gravel, shingle, steel, tin or iron roofs. The longest-lived roof-dressing made—for sound roofs. Get my new free book about roofs and roofing. Write to

ANDERSON, "The Roof-Fix Man"
Dept. 61 Elyria, Ohio

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

THE REAL GOVERNOR.

While Governor Wilson, of Kentucky was house-bound last winter, owing to a strained tendon in his leg, he was attended by "Jim," who had been general factotum to many Governors, and who was a source of much fun among State House attaches.

The lame leg caused the Governor to move his office temporarily to the mansion, where he received many delegations.

On one occasion Mrs. Wilson had waited luncheon for thirty minutes, and she told his Excellency that he must come down and eat with her.

"My dear," said Mr. Wilson, "just as soon as I see that delegation of men down stairs I'll be with you."

Mrs. Wilson was determined, and said, "Jim, you go down and tell them to wait."

"Jim," frowned the Governor, as that worthy started off to obey the mistress of the mansion—"Jim, you know who is Governor, don't you?"

"Yas, sir," grinned Jim, with seeming innocence, "yas, sir, I'll go down and tell the gemmen to wait, sar."—Lippincott's.

ABSORBINE FOR SPRAINS.

The readers of this publication will doubtless be interested in the following letter, which was recently received by W. F. Young, Springfield, Mass., from one of his customers: "In the spring of '07 I sprained my horse very badly and tried many so-called cures and gave up in despair. I had seen your ad in many papers and last spring my horse got lame, and I thought I would give Absorbine a chance. To my surprise my horse began to get better and now he appears like a 5-year-old colt, although he is only 26 years old.—J. H. DeWitt, Shokan, N. Y."

Mr. Young would be glad to send free pamphlet giving detailed information regarding treatment for removing soft bunches, swellings, reducing lameness, inflammation, etc. Write to-day. Absorbine for sale at druggists \$2 per bottle, or sent express prepaid upon receipt of price.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.,
109 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

HELPS TO HOME COMFORT.

There are many houses whose weatherside rooms are cold in winter regardless of how hard the furnace is driven. There may be sudden changes in the weather, or cold halls that cannot be heated effectively with the regular heating apparatus. A portable heater, such as the Perfection Oil Heater, will overcome these conditions perfectly.

The "Perfection" is an oil heater, handsomely finished in japan and nickel, and is equipped with a patent burner and smokeless device which prevents the flame being turned too high or low, and the heater from smoking.

With the "Perfection" at hand you

Big Cut On Our Direct Price

Send your name, quick, for Free Books and cut price on Quaker City Feed Grinders, so we can reserve one for you to just suit your needs and save you all jobbers', middlemen's and dealers' profits on

Quaker City Feed Grinding Mills



Now sold only direct from our big factory on our liberal prompt shipment plan on

Free Trial—No Deposit, and Freight Prepaid

Own the Standard of 40 Years

Convince yourself at our risk that the Quaker City Mill grinds fastest, does the best work with least power and least trouble on your part. Ear corn, shelled corn, all grains—separate or mixed, coarse, medium or the finest table meal; try the Quaker on all of these. Grinds soft and wet corn just as well as dry corn.

Write for Free Book, cut prices, guaranty, free trial and prepaid freight offer. One of Our New 1910 Quaker City Mills will just fit your requirements and make you good money. Specify Feed-Mill Catalogue.

THE STRAUB CO.
3737 Filbert Street, W. Philadelphia, Pa.

SAW MILLS

Whether you want a little mill for custom sawing or one that will cut 50,000 ft. of lumber a day, we have it for you in the Knight Mills of modern build and construction. We make eight sizes of mills (portable and stationary) and a line of saw-mill appliances and machinery that is abreast of the times. It will pay you to know about Knight Head Blocks, Set Works, Swing Saws, Single Saw and Gang Edgers, Self Feed Rip Saws, etc. Write for free Catalog to tell you of the up-to-date things in our line, and send it our today.


THE KNIGHT MFG. CO.
1934 S. Market St. Canton, Ohio



DEAN EAR CORN CUTTER.

In 1, 2 and 4 hole size; Slices corn from 1/2 to 2 in.; does it rapidly; inst the machine to prepare corn for calves, stock or fat cattle; no waste, they eat it all. Cutter returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Circulars free; write today.

Enterprise Wind Mill Co.,
Dept. 11 Sandwich, Ill.



10 to 80 bu. per hr.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

16-horse Traction, \$300; 12-horse, \$250; 10-horse, \$200; boilers and engines from 2 to 100 horse, all styles and sizes, new and second hand; 4-horse gasoline engine, \$75; 8-horse \$150; 12-horse, \$200; Saw-Mill, \$135; boilers, tanks and smoke-stacks.

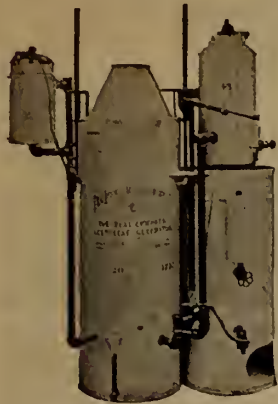
CASEY BOILER WORKS,
Springfield, Ohio.

WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$8.75

for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$12.50. 1 mfg. wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops \$5.00, Shafts \$2.00. Top Buggies \$22; Harness, \$5. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, \$8.50. Wagon Umbrella \$22.50. W. W. BROWN, Clarks Summit, O.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

See That Generator?



**Get
Good
Light
For
The
Price
Of
Bad.**

Be able to tell your blue dress from black. See while you are trying, without straining the eyes. No smoke, no globes to break or lamps to clean, or fall or explode; no danger of killing you while you sleep. Less work per month than one lamp. Costs less than Kerosene, and always ready at all times. We will send you one ready to put up. Write us to-day.
IDEAL EPWORTH ACETYLENE CO.,
620 Elder St., JOHNSTOWN, PA.

can in a few minutes warm any room or hall in the house that happens to be cold. It will supply sufficient heat when it is too warm to run the regular furnace and too cold to do without heat entirely, and will prove a great factor in improving the comfort and, furthermore, saving trouble and expense in any household.

At night there is nothing that will add more to the real comfort and coziness of a home than the Rayo Lamp. It gives a clear, steady light, perfect for reading or sewing, or any purpose and suitable for any room. It has latest improved burners and is an unusually safe, clean lamp for household use. Being made entirely of metal except the shade, the danger of carrying a glass lamp about is eliminated by its use.

Perfection Heaters and Rayo Lamps are sold by all dealers.

SYDNOR'S RHODE ISLAND REDS.

W. D. Sydnor, formerly of Barton Heights, but now of Ellerson, Hanover county, writes us that his birds are in fine shape and that he will have a fine exhibit at the State Fair. Though recently moved to his new location, he is rapidly getting in shape an up-to-date poultry breeding establishment.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Banking by Mail. Issued by the Planters' National Bank, Richmond, Va., giving full and interesting instructions to prospective depositors in this institution. Look up the advertisement and send for a copy of the booklet.

San Jose Scale. A pamphlet issued by F. G. Street & Co., Rochester, N. Y., giving a few facts about remedies for this pest. It is interesting and valuable and our readers should send for it.

Duroc Facts. Circular of Cedar Grove Stock Farm, Conetoe, N. C., giving information in regard to this breed as well as list of animals in this farm's herd. See the advertisement in another column.

Catalogue No. 160. Issued by the Chicago House Wrecking Company, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of its immense mail order trade. Farmers should send at once for this book as they are sure to find listed in it numerous articles on which they can save money. Refer to the advertisement on the second cover page.

HOW HE SELECTS HIS CREAM SEPARATOR.

(From the American Swineherd.)
The ordinary farmer has no expert knowledge of cream separators, but knows in a general way that they are progressive and beneficial from the fact that their use is growing continuously, especially among the up-to-date dairymen over the country.

He naturally sees a great many advertisements. When anything is a success and profitable there are sure to be imitators and others, who are

**YOU Can Save a Lot of Work!
Can Save a Lot of Money!
Can Increase Your Comforts!
Can Increase Your Profits!**

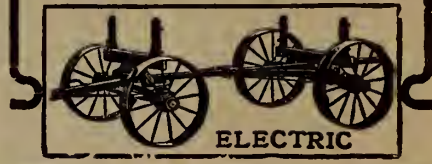


If you are interested in those things we'd like to send you our new book about

**ELECTRIC STEEL
Wheels
and the
ELECTRIC Handy
Wagon**

More than a million and a quarter of them are in use and several hundred thousand farmers say that they are the best investment they ever made. They'll save you more money, more work, give better service and greater satisfaction than any other metal wheel made—because **They're Made Better.** By every test they are the best. Spokes united to the hub. If they work loose, your money back. Don't buy wheels nor wagon until you read our book. It may save you many dollars and it's free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,
Box 146 Quinoy, Ills.



THE EMPIRE WAY IS THE 20 YEARS' SERVICE WAY

Any old wheel may prove efficient in a short trial. But the wheel that will give 20 years' service, roughing it on the farm, is the one that merits your order. A customer writes: "Enclosed find order for Empire wheels. I have had a set of your wheels in almost constant use for 16 years and they are as good as when I got them." We make them even better now. Quality is the Empire idea all thro'. We gain success thro' excellence. Construction is the vital point in making steel wheels. "The Empire Way" makes them indestructible. For lasting service, and lack of repair bills, Empire Steel Wheels can't be beaten. Remember the Guarantee. Ask about Empire Wagons. Catalog free. Empire Mfg. Co., Box 25B, Quinoy, Ill.

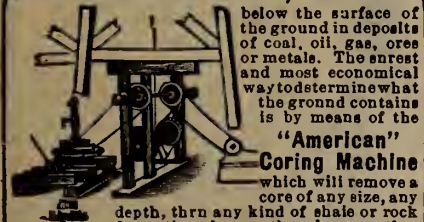
**BARGAINS IN
2nd Hand Machinery.**

For Sale by
The Watt Plow Co.,
Richmond, Va.

- One 8 H.P. Peerless Geiser Engine and Boiler, on steel wheels, used two months, and as good as new.
- One 8 H.P. Frick Eclipse Boiler and Engine, on wheels, in first-class order; just overhauled.
- One 12 H.P. Ames Engine and Boiler, on wheels, just overhauled in our shop, and in first-class shape.
- One 25 H.P. detached Erie Engine, without boiler.
- One 20 H.P. Peerless (Geiser) Engine and Boiler, on steel wheels, used eighteen months, and in first-class condition in every way.
- One American Combined Lath-Mill and Bolter, with two inserted Tooth-Lath Saws and one inserted Tooth Bolting Saw.
- One 20-inch Sweepstakes Planer, Matcher and Molder complete, with countershaft and pulleys.
- One 12 H.P. Second-hand Lightning Balance Gasoline Engines, mounted, manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Co.

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

Unlimited Wealth May Be Yours



below the surface of the ground in deposits of coal, oil, gas, ores or metals. The easiest and most economical way to determine what the ground contains is by means of the
"American" Coring Machine which will remove a core of any size, any depth, thru any kind of shale or rock formation cheaper than by any other method. Our new catalog describes every method of well sinking and mineral prospecting—**FREE.**
The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
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Rockford Engine Works.
Dept. 35, Rockford, Ill.
The Engine that will please you

Before you contract or buy write for our proposition

Neat-Nobby-Handy.
All Styles 2 to 30 h. p.

"ROCKFORD"

NEW AND USED PIPE Black and Galvanized

Rethreaded, Asphalt-Coated Used Black Pipe with couplings, per foot:
4 1/4 c.; 1 1/2-in., 5 1/4 c.; 2-in., 7 1/4 c.
4 1/4.; 1 1/2-in., 5 1/4 c.; 2-in., 7 1/4 c

CLARENCE COSBY
Richmond, Va.

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

A Sample of PAGE FENCE-FREE!

Let us send you an actual sample of Page Woven Wire Fence and our valuable Quarter Centennial Catalog Free. See the real Page Wire! Examine the method of weaving the wonderful Page Knot—the Knot that can't come off! Study the many styles of Page Fence and the Panorama of Pictures showing extreme tests which this splendid fence withstands. Read how, in our great mills and factories, we put elasticity, tensile strength and durability into High Carbon, Basic Open Hearth Steel Wire. Learn what this means in economy. Specified by U.S. Government as standard of quality. Approved by a million farmers. Write at once for Free Sample of Page Fence and Grand Quarter Centennial Catalog.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co.
Box 218A Adrian, Mich.



4.50 Buys Best All-Steel Farm Gate
Cheap as wood. Lasts a lifetime. 12 ft. long; 54 in. high. Resists all kinds of stock. Also Farm Fence, Ornamental Wire and Wrought Iron Fences. Catalogue free. Write for Special Offer.
The Ward Fence Co., Box 517 Decatur, Ind.

\$100 that the 20th CENTURY FARM GATE



is the most simple and practical farm gate ever produced. Do you want to make money?

H. M. MYERS, Lodi, Ohio.
Sole owner Pat's. U. S. and Canada.

FARM FENCE

16 cts. a rod
For a 26-inch Hog-tight Fence. Made of heavy wire, very stiff, strong and durable; requires few posts. Sold direct to the farmer on 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Catalogue free.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.
BOX 30 MORTON, ILLINOIS.

15 Cents a Rod

For a 22-inch Hog Fence; 16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1-2c for 34-inch; 27c for a 47-inch Farm Fence; 50-inch Poultry Fence 37c. Lowest prices ever made. Sold on 30 days trial. Catalog free. Write for it today.
KITSELMAN BROS.,
Box 14 MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Price. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free.
COILED SPRING FENCE CO.,
Box 62 Winchester, Indiana.

Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press

Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.
Monarch Machinery Co., 610 Cortlandt Bldg., New York

seeking in some way or another to secure a portion of the profits. They are not stopping to consider whether they have the best machines, whether they can do what the best machines can do, but determine to secure profits, if not one way then another.

They hold out false inducements, alluring prices, and claim for the machines things that they cannot fulfill; but the ordinary farmer does not know the truths or falsities of these claims, and how he is to discriminate surrounded by these conditions. This is the situation of a great many men who would like to buy a separator, but are not well posted on the machines, and, therefore, not able to decide from the advertisements and the talk of the sellers; in other words, not qualified to judge between the claims of the different machines.

The sensible view taken by a hard-headed, intelligent German farmer strikes us as being a pretty good plan for the ordinary farmer to follow.

He says: "I did not know anything about the merits of the machines from an investigation of them myself because I am not an expert, neither am I an expert in medicine, and I therefore consult a doctor when anything is the matter that I do not understand in regard to myself or family. I therefore looked around and observed that the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the majority of the winners in the butter contests and the large proportion of the up-to-date scientific farmers were using the De Laval separator. Now this was as good an endorsement as I could hope for, acting just as these wise men who are experts in their lines and in the dairy business, whose experience and knowledge and wisdom enabled them to select the De Laval. This was all the evidence that I wanted of the value of this well tried and highly appreciated machine, and I bought the De Laval and am glad that I did so."

THE COMING CENSUS—INFORMATION WHICH FARMERS MUST FURNISH.

Each person in charge of a farm will be asked to state the acreage and value of his farm—that is, the acreage and value of the land kept and cultivated by him; also the area of land in his farm covered with woodland; and, finally, that which is utilized for specified farm purposes.

Each farmer will be asked to give the acreage, quantity produced and value of each crop, including grains, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, tobacco, etc., raised on the farm in the season 1909.

Each farmer will be asked to report the number and value of all domestic animals, poultry and swarms of bees on the farm April 15, 1910; also the number and value of young animals, such as calves, colts, lambs, pigs, and of young fowls, such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., raised on the farm in 1909. He will be



Remington AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

YOU don't have to bother to load a Remington Autoloading Gun. The recoil does all the work of ejecting the empty shell and throwing a loaded one into place. You pull and release the trigger for each of the five shots.

Pleasant to shoot because of slight kick. Absolutely safe because of the Remington Solid Breech Hammerless feature. Easy to handle and quick to point.

Try one on ducks or geese. You will agree with the sportsman who wrote "I would take a \$1000 for my Remington Autoloader if I could get another." Anyone can afford one, the price is so moderate.

If your dealer can't show you one, write us for catalogue and literature.

THE REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY,
Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City

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.

BROWN FENCE

HEAVIEST FENCE MADE
HEAVIEST GALVANIZING

Most of your neighbor's have fence troubles. You can avoid them by buying Brown Wire Fence. Absolutely rust proof. 15 to 35c a rod. We pay freight. 160 styles, from extra close 1-inch spaced Poultry Fence, to the strongest Horse, Cattle, Hog & Bull Proof Fences. Get catalog and free sample for test.
Brown Fence & Wire Co.
Cleveland, O.
Dept. 68

**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,
Bradstreets and Dun.

further asked to state the number and kind of animals sold during 1909 and the receipts from such sales, the number purchased and the amount paid therefor; and also the number slaughtered for food and the value of such animals.

The law requires a report of the number of cows kept for dairy purposes in 1909, and the total estimated amount of milk produced on the farm; also the amount of butter and cheese sold and the amount received from such sale.

In addition to the inquiry regarding animals, etc., on the farm April 15, 1910, as explained previously, the census will seek to ascertain the quantity and value of all eggs, honey and wax produced on the farm in 1909.

Of the expenditures of the farm, the census schedule will call for a statement of the amount paid farm labor; the amount paid for feed for live stock, and the amount expended for fertilizers in 1910.

If the farm changes owners or tenants between the crop year, 1909, and the date of enumeration, April 15, 1910, it is requested that the occupant of the farm in 1910 shall secure the above information relating to the farm for the preceding year, 1909. The owner or tenant this year should leave his book record with his successor.

The census act provides that the information shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. "No publication shall be made by the census office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identified, nor shall the director of the census permit any one other than the sworn employees of the census office to examine the individual reports.

Furthermore, the information reported on the agricultural schedule will not be used as a basis of taxation or communicated to any assessor.

The act also states the fines or terms of imprisonment or both in cases of violation of the secrecy imposed upon supervisors, enumerators, special agents or other employees. It provides a penalty for false answers or for refusal to answer.

Director Durand wants the farmers to keep books this year so that guesswork and recollections will be eliminated as far as possible from the thirteenth census and the farmers' organizations are coming to the front with cheering offers of co-operation toward producing a practical, useful and believable census of America's farm population, operations and wealth.

CONVINCING THE JURY.

"The recent press reports touching the use of whiskey by juries in Tennessee," says a New York lawyer, "reminds me of an amusing incident in connection with a trial I once witnessed in Arkansas.

"The defendant had been accused

**Crestline "Sunshine"
Double Acting Barrel
Spraying Pump**

For Spraying Trees, Shrubs, Etc., and
for all Disinfecting Purposes

With Solid Brass Upper and Lower
Cylinders, all Brass Plunger, Brass
Valve Seat and Extra Large
Air Chamber.



Fig. 825 With Automatic Agitator and
Two Spray Leads.

The orchard and the fruit are the pride of the plantation, the pride of the farm. The returns from fruit acreage are greater from money and labor expended than from any other farm investment.

Can you afford to raise poor fruit? Can you raise good fruit without spraying? How much money have you lost by not spraying as you should?

Whether you have one tree or one thousand trees spraying will pay.

The above pump is high grade and will outwear and outspray most any pump made, regardless of price. Outfit as shown complete, mounted on barrel, costs \$18 net. Shipped at once from our large stock. Do not wait too long, order now and be ready for both fall and spring spraying.

Complete descriptive circular of our "Sunshine" Sprayer is free for the asking or is sent with each pump ordered. Ask us.

**THE CRESTLINE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY,**

Pumps—Sinks—Hose,
CRESTLINE, OHIO, U. S. A.

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 pricelist and particulars.

T. C. ANDREWS & CO., Inc.

NORFOLK,

VA.

NATURAL Fine-Ground Phosphate

The Reliable Land Builder

In rotating your crops don't fail to apply natural fine ground phosphate before plowing down your clover, stubble or grass sods. This is the best time to apply Ground Phosphate to the soil direct. At a cost of \$1 per acre per crop each crop grown during the rotation is safe to be increased 25 to 75 per cent., provided you use only the natural product, and not the "kiln burned." Our free booklet explains the difference. Agents wanted.

Address, Farmers' Ground Rock Phosphate Co., Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Rock Phosphate

All grades Ground Phosphate Rock and Ground Limestone. Prompt shipments and guaranteed analysis.

Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN LIME & PHOSPHATE CO.,
Birmingham, Alabama.

FUMA kills Prairie Dogs, Woodchucks, Gophers and Grain Insects. The wheels of the Gods grind slow, but exceedingly small. So the weevil, but you can stop their grind with

FUMA CARBON BI-SULPHIDE as others are doing. It fumigates poultry houses and kills hen lice.

Edward R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y.

KILL SAN JOSE SCALE WITH GOOD'S CAUSTIC POT-ASH WHALE OIL SOAP NO. 3

James Good, 959 N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

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

of selling adulterated liquor, and some whiskey was offered in evidence. This was given the jury as evidence to assist in its deliberations.

"When they finally filed into court, His Honor asked:

"Has the jury agreed on a verdict?"

"No, your Honor," responded the foreman, 'and before we do we should like to have more evidence.'"

—Lippincott's.

HOW TO CONDUCT A POULTRY FARM.

Everyone knows how to keep hens—or think they do. Their fathers kept them or their neighbors keep them and surely they know how. But the fact of the case is hosts of people don't know how, as is proved by the many abandoned poultry houses and neglected yards.

The reason for failure in the hen business is because people haven't learned the important facts or truths or principles just spoken of; and in a nutshell it is this—you must maintain the digestion of the fowl at its maximum performance by means of a suitable tonic, if you would get results.

This is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea," and its practice is working a complete revolution in the poultry industry. The reason is on the surface. Growth and egg production are brought about by elements derived from digested food—therefore, the more food digested the more growth or eggs to repay the owner.

At first glance this whole problem seems an easy one. If eggs and flesh come from food digested by the fowl, then it's a simple matter of giving more food.

A great many, ignorant of the real nature of the hen, argue this way; back up their arguments by a corresponding course of action and literally kill the hen that has laid golden eggs for them.

The whole error lies in supposing that the hen can digest—without assistance—anything and everything you choose to give her. Only a certain percentage of grain, or milk, or meat can digest; the balance passes off as waste matter. The business of the poultry man then, is to increase the percentage of digestion because every particle of increase is that much more for the hen to turn into large, rich eggs, or add to her weight as sweet, delicious flesh.

By all means, go into poultry, if you want a sensible, out-door life, but don't forget "The Dr. Hess Idea" and Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, because nothing else is at all comparable to it as a corrective of poultry ills such as roup, cholera, gapes, etc., and nothing else gets as many good dollars out of the business.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is composed of simple elements and yet positively helpful ones. Iron is well known as beneficial to the blood; bitter tonics act on the digestive organs and ni-

Contrast a dried out, weather-worn strap from a harness ignorant of oil, with the soft, glove-like springy quality of leather oiled with

EUREKA Harness Oil

Think how much better the leather looks; how much easier it is for the horse; and how much longer it will wear. Nothing like "Eureka" Oil to make a harness soft and black. Ask your dealer.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



FREE!



Two Sacred Resurrection Plants (THE ROSE OF JERICHO.)

These rare and curious plants grow and stay green by placing them in water. When taken out of water they dry and curl up and go to sleep. They will keep in this state for years. Simply place the whole plant into water; it will open up and start to grow in about twenty minutes. We will send Farm News, the biggest little paper in the world for the farm home, on trial 3 months for 6 cents. Send 4 cents to prepay postage and expense on the plants, and 6 cents for trial subscription to Farm News, only 10 cents in all.

Either offer separately if desired.
FARM NEWS, 133 Washington St., Springfield, Ohio

BEST, SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE

STANCHIONS & STALLS

STABLE AND BATH.

Up-to-Date Sanitary Fixtures.

COLUMNS, PIPE, TANKS AND TROUGHS.

CLARENCE COSBY,
Richmond, Va.



Ornamental Iron Fence Cheaper than wood for Lawns, Churches, Cemeteries, Public Grounds. Also Wrought Iron Fence. Catalogue free. Write for Special Offer.

THE WARD FENCE CO., Box 650, Decatur, Ind.

PLANET JR. GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

Turn drudgery into pleasure and increase your yield. 1909 catalogue free.
S. L. ALLEN & CO., Box 1107-X,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having completed the greater portion of the work on hand at the time of the withdrawal of my last notice, I wish to announce that I am again ready to take up my advisory work along agricultural lines, either by correspondence or personal visits, and I invite all those experienced farmers who are unprofitably employed, and the inexperienced, who are in doubt as to the best mode of procedure, to write for terms. My charges, even including traveling expenses, are in the reach of every man who desires to profitably cultivate 100 acres of land. Crop rotation, balanced rations and fertilizer formulae are my specialties.

PERCIVAL HICKS,

North, Mathews County, Va.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Richmond, Va.

A strong, conservative, well-managed institution. A safe depository for all classes of customers.

Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	800,000.00
Deposits	6,000,000.00

JOHN B. PURCELL, President.
JNO. M. MILLER, Jr., Vice-Pres. and Cashier.

A Savings Department for the Thrifty.

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, Nottoway, 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.

National

BUSINESS COLLEGE

Write today for our free prospectus. It tells all about our new building; superb equipment; elegant auditorium; able faculty; and our method of securing positions. DO IT NOW.

E. M. COULTER, - Box 767, - Roanoke, 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.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

trates carry out of the system poisonous waste matter that would otherwise cause disease.

ABOUT STEEL SHOES.

Public interest in steel shoes continues unabated, and the big factory in Racine, Wis., that turns them out is almost snowed under with business. A great many subscribers of this paper are wearing these wonderful shoes. Never in recent years has an invention been brought out which promises to save the farmer such an enormous expense as will be effected when steel shoes are almost universally worn. One pair of steel shoes outlasts from three to six pairs of the best leather-soled work shoes.

This means a saving of \$5 to \$10 a year in shoe bills, besides the advantage of wearing shoes that are absolutely waterproof, always easy and comfortable, and that never get hard, warped and run over at the heels.

Its makers claim that if every subscriber of this paper would adopt Steel Shoes for field work in place of leather-soled shoes or rubber boots, the total annual saving would be thousands upon thousands of dollars.

The rapid extension of the Steel Shoe business, which is now less than three years old, indicates that within a few years millions of farmers will be wearing them. The saving in shoe bills will be almost beyond estimate.

An interesting little book, "The Sole of Steel," issued by the Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 255, Racine, Wis., gives full information in regard to these popular work shoes. Send for a copy of the book or turn to the company's advertisement in this issue and order a pair of Steel Shoes on the order blank furnished for that purpose. Mr. N. M. Ruthstein, the secretary and treasurer of the Steel Shoe Company, is the man who invented the shoe.

Owing to the fact that the business of the Steel Shoe Company was so much bigger than anticipated, the company was not always able to fill orders promptly last season. The manufacturing facilities have been increased to such an extent that orders can now be filled as fast as received.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association will be held in Richmond, Va., January 13-19, 1910. The officers of the Association are using their utmost endeavors to excel the previous shows, not only in attractiveness, but also in a larger number of high quality birds.

We have been fortunate enough to secure the services of J. H. Drevenstedt, of New York, as judge, and he will be assisted by Prof. C. K. Graham of Boston, and F. S. Morrison, of New York. The well known reputation of these gentlemen precludes the necessity of an extended introduction by us.

The comparison system of judging will be used thus avoiding the long delays, ties and mistakes of the score



FREE

10 XMAS POST CARDS 10
Printed in Colors and Gold
THESE SIX AND FOUR MORE

The grandest and most beautiful Xmas Cards in the world, embossed and printed in many gorgeous colors with background and borders of gold. Send 4 cents in stamps, say you will show them to 10 friends; we will send them and tell you how you can get our great Xmas Box containing 50 grand Holiday Post Cards, absolutely free. Send today and we will include as one of the 10 our magnificent 1910 Calendar Card, by C. Allan Gilbert, the celebrated artist. FARM NEWS, 118 Factory St., Springfield, Ohio

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 & WILKINS,
848 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT

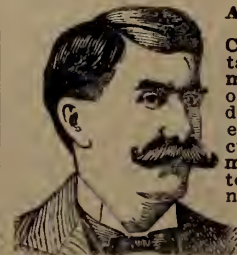
One client made \$85,000 last year. Our free books tell you what to invent and how to obtain a patent. Write for them. Send sketch for free opinion, as to patentability. We advertise your patent for sale free.

WOODWARD & CHANDLEE, Registered Attorneys,
No. 1237 F Street, Washington, D. C.

WANTED,

Man on Farm to attend to chicken and game raising. State experience number of children and their ages, also compensation required.

B. W. C., Southern Planter.



A Great Discovery. DROPSY

CURED with vegetable remedies; removes all symptom 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.

Berkeley Co., W. Va., June 19, 1909.

I appreciate the Southern Planter more and more as I read each issue.

CHAS. P. LIGHT.

Schroeder & Husselman

Real Estate Agents

AND

Farmers

Office 1301 East Main Street
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

We have for sale many of the best farm bargains in the State. We are practical farmers and know what we are selling. We are not speculators. If you want to buy a farm for a home or for investment we can suit you. We have all sizes of farm, from 7 acres to 30,000 acres. We here give a few samples. Write us for full list.

75 acres, two miles from station, 11 miles from city; 50 acres cleared; fruit; good 8-room house and good outbuildings; good soil; seven minutes walk to church, school, store and post-office. Owner includes all crops, team, tools, implements, cow and calf, household goods—everything necessary to go to work—for \$4,000.

229 acres, 75 acres cleared, balance timber; colonial house of 8 rooms, brick foundation, large hall; large yard and large shade trees in yard; large new barn and other outbuildings; splendid land; 8 miles from station. Only \$3,000.

200 acres, half cleared; 8-room brick house; all necessary outbuildings, everything in good repair; well and springs; timber enough to more than pay for the farm; three miles from railroad. This fine farm is yours for \$3,500.

906 acres, 450 acres cleared and in cultivation, 100 acres fine bottom land; close to school, store and post-office; good new 8-room house with bath and furnace; large barns and outbuildings; two acres in fruit. This farm will make 12 farms of 80 acres each and can be bought for \$30,000.

We will show you these farms at our expense. We guarantee title and a square deal. Send for new list of farms.

SCHROEDER & HUSSELMAN,
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— FARMS —

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card and insuring a prompt and accurate placing of the ribbons.

We are well equipped with the latest improved show coops and fixtures and can thus give comfortable and attractive quarters to all birds entrusted to our care.

We assure all our exhibitors fair and square treatment and proper care of their exhibits by experienced men and a prompt return of same at the end of the show.

We extend a cordial invitation to all interested to join our Association. We are glad to be able to state that our Association is composed of wide awake gentlemen who have an enthusiastic interest in the development of the Poultry Business in this State. Our dues and fees are small—just enough to carry on the legitimate business of the Association.

An attractive premium list will be ready for distribution by December 1st, and it gives full information as to all awards including a magnificent string of silver cups and other special's. Competition is open to the world and we welcome all.

For further information address W. R. Todd, Secretary, 426 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

A JOURNAL OF EASTERN TRAVEL, "TRAVELLER."

While we were in Tokyo, the fall art exhibition took place, and here we saw many dainty landscapes painted in silk. The coloring and lines were soft and exquisite, and the birds and fish had the most life-like appearance. It was all charming, and I don't believe any other nation can produce or copy it. Still it could not be called great. The golden age of Japanese art seems to be past, and the future is threatened by foreign influences, tending to weaken its individuality. We saw a good many pictures painted after the modern German school, and could not help thinking how much better it would be to keep the old standards which have given to the world the art of broken line and irregular outline, and the soft, harmonious blending of neutral tints which is so truly artistic.

Our last hour was spent in the historical museum, where we saw screens, kakemonos or scrolls, old manuscript, fans and embroideries, lacure and bronze, and both Shinto and Buddhist relics. To us the most interesting was the case containing Christian relics, for St. Francis Xavier and his helpers had proselyted such large numbers in Japan that in 1614, the Dimyo of Sendai went to Rome on a mission to the Pope, was well received, and returned, bringing holy pictures, rosaries, crucifixes and a book of devotions. Side by side with these are exhibited objects of a very different nature, those by which Christianity was suppressed a century later. These are trampling blocks with figures of Christ and the Virgin, on which those who were suspected of

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Northern Virginia Farms

A Few Specimens:

No. 172. Contains 315 acres—40 acres in oak and hickory timber; 5 miles from station, situated near the village; considered one of the best wheat and grain farms in Fairfax county. The land is a little rolling; machinery can be run all over it. The land is all in good state of cultivation; well fenced and watered by springs and running streams. Improvements are a good 7-room house with elegant shade, good stable and all out-houses in good repair. Price \$20 per acre.

No. 194. Contains 175 acres, 25 acres in good timber, balance is cleared, 9 acres in orchard in full bearing, good six-room house, old barn, good granary, hen houses, dwelling in a grand oak shaded lawn, spring at house, farm watered by streams and springs, situated on good pike. One hour's drive from Leesburg, Va. Owner is anxious to sell. Price \$3,500.

No. 208—600 acres Loudoun Blue Grass land, 8-room brick house, in good repair, farm well fenced, elegantly watered, excellent bank barn, good orchard, fine timber. Price \$25.00 per acre.

No. 201—406 acres, Loudoun Blue Grass farm 8-room brick and frame dwelling, elegant repairs, excellent barn 40x100, water in every field, well fenced, good orchard. Price \$10,500.

No. 202—475 acres, Blue Grass land, small 5-room house, land is good, well fenced, excellent water, good small orchard, excellent situation, but buildings are only fair condition. Price, \$9,000.

No. 209.—206 acres, beautiful little Loudoun County farm, 6-room dwelling, beautiful shaded lawn, water in all fields, good fences, land is smooth and level, good barn and outbuildings. Price \$6,500.

No. 210.—273 acres, Loudoun blue grass land, well located in grazing section, excellent orchard, well watered, 6-room house and outbuildings in fair condition. Price \$13.50 per acre.

Write for complete description of these properties and Catalogue of other places.

Wm. Eads Miller,
HERNDON, VA.

Christianity were compelled to tread when their religion had gotten such a hold on the State as to threaten to become a power in the nation.

The collection of grave ornaments from ancient times was also very instructive. Besides bringing food and drink offerings to the dead, it was customary to give them other things, such as a sword to a man, or a mirror to a woman. Human sacrifice was also common at the graves of the great. Human victims were buried up to their necks in a circle, and left there to perish. This custom was abolished two centuries ago by the Emperor Quinin. Being grieved by the groans of the victims around his brother's grave, he decreed the abolition of the custom and the substitution of clay images of men and animals in their places. At a later day, Jun shō or suicide by the sword became an honored custom with the Samurai, who at the death of his Lord, felt it his duty to follow him on his ghastly journey.

Often on the street, we would see a funeral procession passing on foot, headed by priests and acolytes. The dead were carried, sitting in an upright position, in a closed box, with flowers and candles around them. The mourners, in white, followed.

Marriages are arranged by the elders of the house, without regard to the feelings of the contracting parties. Marriages are now registered but the chief ceremony seems to be that the bride and groom drink sake out of the same vessel. Handsome gifts are exchanged and there are rejoicings and festivities on the occasion of a marriage. At the bride's home, funeral rites are performed to show that she dies to her own family when she enters that of her husband. The house is swept out and the death fire is lit before the gate. Woman's rights in marriage are very lightly regarded, if indeed she is allowed to have any. She must subject herself absolutely to her husband's family, which may include a large connection. Moreover, she may be divorced and sent away for the slightest cause, without any redress. Education, however, is slowly changing this state of affairs.

With the education of the nation may come, perhaps, Christianity. Not Christianity in the form we worship, but adapted to their peculiar needs on the basis of the Greek and Roman Church. Expediency, in the first place, will demand it, because Japan now, as one of the first Powers, may no longer bow down to stocks and stones. They can pursue the same policy in religion as in affairs of State. They can cast aside the old system and take up a more progressive one.

Buddhism has taught them of a gentle Savior, full of compassion, and has given them a calendar of saints and a gorgeous ritual. In externals there is scarcely a straw's difference between it and Rome.

SOME OF OUR BEST FARM BARGAINS

FINE RIVER PLANTATION IN VIRGINIA.

656 acres fertile land, gently rolling; 150 acres wood land; 116 acres rich river bottom; 100 acres clover and timothy; actual yield oats 30 to 40 bushels; hay, 1½ tons; wheat, 20 to 28 bushels; last year's corn crop, 3,500 bushels. Excellent residence of ten rooms; necessary outbuildings; R. F. D.; telephone; six miles station; good road. Offered at low price of \$15,000 to close estate. Terms, one-third cash.

FARM AND TIMBER TRACT VERY CHEAP.

347 acres, two miles station; over million feet timber, mostly original growth oak; farm lies well; good strong red land; 150 acres cleared; excellent neighborhood; near village, churches and schools, roller mill; R. F. D.; 'phone; dwelling of five rooms; five barns for cattle. Enough timber on farm to pay for it. Offered at low price of \$5,000.

BEDFORD COUNTY CATTLE AND GRAIN FARM.

320 acres, \$12,500. Eight-room dwelling; stock barn; two tenant houses; five tobacco barns; orchard; 60 acres woodland; 40 acres bottom land; chocolate land, rolling; 65 acres timothy and clover, 60 acres soil; fenced and cross-fenced; handsome farms adjacent; 2½ miles station, good road; telephone; R. F. D.; schools and churches half mile.

GOOD VALUE NEAR CITY.

140 acres; hour's drive of Lynchburg, \$3,500; old-fashioned house, six rooms, fronting public road; nice orchard; necessary outbuildings; 40 acres wood land, balance pasture and cultivation; rolling land; red and gray soil; produces good crops of wheat, corn, oats and tobacco.

GOOD CAMPBELL COUNTY FARM.

340 acres, \$5,500; 2½ miles station, good road; 'phone line; R. F. D.; strong red land, lies well, free from stone and stumps; 75 acres good creek bottoms; good crops of corn and tobacco on farm; 8-room brick house; fair outbuildings. Is cheap and will go quick.

DAIRY OR TRUCK FARM.

176 acres, \$4,500; one mile station, six miles city market house, good road; 20 acres creek bottoms, 50 acres wood and, balance cleared; lies well; good soil; fruit; 6-room dwelling; well located on public road and will make excellent dairy, poultry or truck farm.

HANDSOME VIRGINIA ESTATE.

843 acres, \$16,000; handsome brick residence, nine rooms, perfect condition; cost \$7,500; large oak grove; 150 acres in high state of cultivation, now in grass and crops; 200 acres good pasture, balance wood land and timber valued at \$6,500; new fencing on the place cost \$2,000; three miles county seat; excellent community; five miles railroad town; land lies well; soil red and chocolate; well watered; 75 acres creek bottoms. Owner very anxious to sell. Worth investigating.

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Located in Fairfax County, Virginia, only 16 miles from Washington, 2 miles of electric car, 40 minute schedule.

This beautiful little farm contains 96 acres, 80 acres being cleared and under very highest state of cultivation, the average corn crop being 50 to 60 bushels shelled corn per acre; now nearly all down in good grass sod.

The present owner has for ten years carried on this farm about 25 fine butter cows, manuring the land very heavily. Farm is well fenced and splendidly watered.

Fronting on good road and in one of the very best neighborhoods and farming sections in Virginia and is the only farm in this entire section that is for sale.

Splendid apple orchard of 200 trees, nearly all in good bearing. Improved by a splendid 9-room house, surrounded by a beautiful, well-shaded lawn, fine porches, pump at the door, large barn and other outbuildings.

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We are authorized to sell this beautiful home for only \$8,250, which is really a sacrifice, considering the very low price of the land, outside of the buildings on the farm, which could not be duplicated for \$5,000.

You will do well to investigate this property.

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34 acres—Dwelling, barn, orchard, 17 acres in cultivation, balance in wood, 3 miles to electric and steam R. R.; crop and stock to go with farm. \$1,350.

75 acres—Neat dwelling, in pretty grove, orchard. Outbuildings, store, fine neighborhood, 8 miles to R. R. \$1,500.

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200 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

Situated one mile west of Saxe Station on Southern Railway, improvements consist of a good 4-room log house, with other necessary buildings. Land strictly first-class. Farm has been regularly occupied by the same tenant for fifteen years. Wood enough can be sold off the place to pay for it. The wood can be handled at an easy profit of from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cord. This 200 acre tract is part of the well known Cottage Valley Stock Farm Price, \$2,500; half cash, balance in two years.

WM. M. WATKINS,
Saxe, Charlotte Co., Va.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

The chief barrier to religious progress in Japan today is the graduate of foreign universities. Many students indeed return to their kimonos and chop-sticks, and sit on the floor as naturally as if they had never left home, but on the other hand, many get educated out of their old faith, and are not attracted to Christianity by the lives of those so-called Christians they are thrown with, and this accounts for much of the skepticism and materialism of the educated classes.

Whilst in Tokyo, we had an opportunity to see the No dance (an old historical dance) performed at the Soldier's Temple. On our way thither, we stopped to visit Count Okuma's private museum and garden, which contains treasures from all over the East.

Then passing through Nagoto-Cleo, the fashionable residence portion of Tokyo, we saw the homes of the princes and nobles, as well as those of the foreign legations, of which ours is the plainest. Even those of the South American republicans make a better appearance.

We stopped to visit a large girl's school, carried on by foreigners, and we talked with some of the school girls in their uniforms of pleated red skirts and flowered waists. Some of them had learned to play and sing. Miss Tokohira, daughter of the minister to Washington at the time, was sewing.

Finally we came to the Soldier's Temple, Shoshonka, or "Spirit-invoking Shrine," where the spirits of those who die for their country are supposed to assemble. It is the purest type of Shinto temple, plain and unornamented. A memorial service was being held for the soldiers slain in the war, attended by their sorrowing families and sympathetic friends. At its conclusion, the No dance was performed with much dignity and ceremony.

We then visited the museum of arms, and saw a full Samuria outfit coat of mail, helmet and sword, some fine old inlaid blades, old Chinese and Korean armor, and spoils of the late war.

Outside a fair was going on, and the band was playing "John Brown's body." We went into some of the side shows and bought some pink pop corn for the beggars. In this part of the city is the Roman Church, occupying the most conspicuous position in Tokyo. It can be seen all over the city, and was the target of popular rage, during the war, till it was closed for safety. When peace was declared, it re-opened its doors, and began its activities afresh. From here we went down into the city to the Hall of Jiu-Jitsu, where, seated on a platform, over a cup of tea, we watched the national sport. Many men and boys were engaged in it, showing the greatest skill. They were so quick and agile, we could scarcely

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Commence Making Money At Once

No. 68 in my catalogue is the best dairy proposition I have for sale. 175 acres close to rail, good improvements, 27 cows, and including everything that is needed to carry on a first-class dairy farm—the buyer will get everything raised on the farm this year—that will run 27 cows this winter.

A few thousand down and the place will pay for itself. The income last winter was close to \$400 a month from 22 cows. The cows are due to be fresh about November 1st, when the price of milk goes up for the winter months.

Two men ran the dairy last winter. The owner has bought a mill which he must pay for, and this is his only reason for selling.

Price \$12,500.
The place will interest a practical dairyman.

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

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Unsurpassed as money-makers; best place on earth for farmers, dairymen, stockmen or poultrymen; mild climate, best markets in country; highest prices; no such word as "Fail" for industrious man. Big bargains here now. 3,500 places to select from. Catalogue free.

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Farm For Sale

500 acres; half in good timber; half river bottom; fertile soil; two miles to railroad station and to wharf on Potomac river; good level road. An exceptional bargain.

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follow their movements. Extending the palms of their hands on the floor, each bowed to the ground before his opponent, and two engaged and kept at it till one had been thrown many times. The art seems to consist in tripping the opponent very lightly on an exposed muscle. When they have finished a round, they bow low and retire.

All the policemen in Japan are trained in Jiu-Jitsu and find it more effective in bringing culprits to order than a club. They carry a dirk in their belt, however. The Tokyo "Bobbies" are a fine set of men, remnants of the Samurai. Their duties and pay are both light, as the nation is orderly, but they are equal to any emergency. I asked one of them if he were frightened during the peace riots, and he answered, "No, but if we do get into any trouble over here, President Roosevelt will come and straighten it for us," as seriously as though our President were the universal regulator.

THE TAZEWELL FAIR.

We have pleasure in publishing herewith a list of awards at the recent Tazewell Fair:

Poultry Exhibits.

The well known poultry judge, Corey, of Rock Hill Poultry Farm, Ossining, N. Y., expressed surprise at the high quality of poultry shown. Fully twice as many birds as last year were shown, and the judge complimented the exhibitors on good conditioning of the birds.

The judge regarded the Black Langshans as the highest class birds in the show. Dr. Witten and A. M. Black divided honors on firsts. Dr. Witten won 1st and 2nd cocks, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Mr. Black won 1st and 2nd hen, 2nd pullet, 2nd pen.

In White Leghorns W. R. Todd, of Richmond, won 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st pen. Standard Bred Poultry Farms, 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd pen.

In White Plymouth Rocks, George H. Moss won 1st hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen. Dr. Witten won 2nd hen, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet. Standard Bred Poultry Farms, 2nd pen.

In Barred Rocks, Standard Bred Poultry Farms, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 2nd pen, 1st hen. Geo. H. Moss, 2nd cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st pen.

In single comb R. I. Reds, everything but second pen to Dr. R. P. Copenhaver, Standard Bred Poultry Farms winning 2nd pen.

In rose comb R. I. Reds Dr. Witten 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1st pen.

White Wyandottes, everything, young and old to Standard Bred Poultry Farms.

Black and White Orpingtons—everything to V. L. Sexton.

Brown Leghorns—Standard Bred Poultry Farms.

Partridge Wyandottes—everything to Mrs. J. H. Lewis.

The Oldest Established Agency in Northern Virginia WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Dairy Farm, 190 acres in the corporation of Herndon, on macadam road, surrounded by the most desirable neighbors. In a high state of cultivation, all in grass; improvements, including tenant house, horse barn, cow barn with stanchions for 60 cows, carriage and wagon shed, feed rooms, and milk house with separator that cost \$200. Finely watered, just rolling enough and free from rock. The most desirable proposition to be had in this section. Price \$10,500 on easy terms if desired.

19. One hundred and thirty-five acres near railroad, in Fairfax county. Cheap comfortable house, good barn; thirty-five acres in timber, very fine apple orchard. A good dairy farm. Price \$4,500. Four thousand two hundred dollars has been offered for this place.

30. One hundred and thirty-five-acre dairy farm on railroad, close to station, in Loudoun county. Has been a dairy farm for twenty years. The owner, on account of old age, offers to sell everything, including ten good cows, five horses, all farm implements and crops for about \$8,500. There are stanchions for twenty cows in new barn recently built according to health regulations. The land is under a high state of cultivation; fine fruit; lasting stream running through place; 7-room house and all necessary outbuildings. The farm and crops, if sold at once, \$7,000, on easy terms if desired.

45. Ninety-three acres 1½ miles from station and town; 27 miles from Washington, in Fairfax county. Eighteen acres in oak timber, rest mostly in grass; heavy clay soil in a good state of cultivation. Nine-room house in good condition, with cellar; well at door, pretty lawn, plenty of shade; first-class barn with basement for 25 head of cattle; barn is supplied with water from a very fine spring. All kinds of fruit, carriage house, corn shed, ice house, hennery, etc. This property is now being operated as a dairy farm. This is an ideal home and a good investment. Price \$8,000 on easy terms.

24. One hundred and forty acre dairy farm, three miles from railroad and town in Loudoun county; one mile from school and church; 20 acres in timber; 120 acres can be plowed; four fields bordered by stream; good fruit; house of six rooms in good condition; good barn with room for 30 cows and seven horses. All necessary outbuildings. Price \$5,000 on easy terms.

57. One hundred and forty-one acre dairy farm; close to town on railroad; land is being put into a high state of cultivation; lies well; finely watered; large new house with all modern improvements—bath, hot and cold water, etc.; new barn and outbuildings; house surrounded by a beautiful park and shade trees. Price \$10,000 on easy terms.

86. Four hundred and fifty acres, five miles from railroad, close to village, with school and church; land lies well and is in a good state of cultivation; excellent dairy, farm has been operated as one for a number of years. Ten-room house in first-class condition; horse barn and two large cow barns; all necessary outbuildings. This is a fine farm in a good neighborhood and a practical investment. Forty cows, thirty heifers, horses, farm implements, etc., all go with farm. Price \$25,000 on easy terms. Make us an offer.

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Unlimited markets and unsurpassed shipping facilities.

Reasonable in price. Near good live towns, schools and churches. Write us.

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**ATTRACTIVE
MODERN HOME
FOR SALE**

Handsome 8-room house, gravitation water supply, bath, hen house, carriage house, dairy, stable and cow shed, all in first-class repair; dwelling has just been newly papered and painted inside and out; good orchard of 250 apple trees, besides peach orchard and other smaller fruits, all in full bearing; 1½ miles from the station; long distance and local 'phones in the house; good fishing and hunting in season. Land is naturally strong blue-grass soil, and I will sell the buildings with from 80 to 200 acres of land, according to the wishes of the purchaser. The apples and grazing alone will pay a handsome interest on the investment. Will sell at a bargain. For further information apply Box 612, Warrenton, Va.

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J. R. ELAM, Box 267,
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Timber For Sale

A splendid piece of standing Oak and Pine Timber for sale, half mile from loading point on railroad, standing on about 100 acres of land; estimated about 500,000 feet of good lumber. Will be sold cheap for cash, or will have it cut on shares, taking one-third of net price for my part. Well located and easy to handle. Price, \$1500.

W. M. WATKINS, SAXE, VA.

A SNAP

Must be sold to settle up an estate. Good farm, land lays well, well watered, productive, some good timber, young orchard in bearing from 30 to 50 trees; house of seven rooms in fairly good repair, good corn house, tobacco house, stable roomy but out of repair. A good and productive farm right on the public road, in a good neighborhood, 7 miles from station, good road to station; 50 miles west of Richmond; healthy location, good climate. Price \$2,700 if sold in the next 60 days before arrangements for another year are made.

For further particulars apply to J. O. SHEPHERD, Palmyra, Va.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY HOMES

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Free list on application.

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Davis Hotel Bldg.

Buff Orpingtons—everything to — Hamilton.

Minorcas—everything to F. W. Pendleton.

Best pair Pekin ducks—Geo. H. Moss.

Indian Runner Ducks—1st pair, Mrs. M. Cassell; 2nd pair, Mrs. Grasberg.

The beautiful pen of White Leghorns exhibited by W. R. Todd, of Richmond, attracted much attention, as did also V. L. Sexton's white and black Orpingtons.

The handsome silver cups offered by the Burke's Garden and Tazewell breeders both went to Dr. Witten for the best pullet and best cockerel in the show.

Agricultural Exhibits.

The agricultural exhibits, both in quantity and quality, surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The exhibit of fruits—apples, grapes, tomatoes and garden vegetables, etc., were as fine as ever seen at a county fair.

The corn and wheat exhibits were specially good—both field and sweet corn. oats, rye, buckwheat, rutabagas, beets, pumpkins, potatoes, beans, etc., were as fine as ever seen. In all there were 150 exhibits.

We give a partial list of winners:

S. C. Compton, Falls Mills, won first on Arkansas Red Apples, and Mrs. Maggie Fuller, second. Best collection of apples, Dr. Dunnigan; second best, T. J. Brown. Best collection of grapes, A. M. Black. A. J. Copenhaver won first on black grapes and Dr. Dunnigan second. Other premiums will be announced later. C. R. Brown won first on field corn, and J. S. Gillespie second—two very fine specimens. A. S. Greever first on yellow corn. P. G. Baugh first on best collection. J. A. Leslie first on sweet corn and Miss Martie Witten second. Jas. Ed. Peery had the finest pumpkins and H. M. Saunders second best.

Geo. W. Moss won first on smooth wheat, and Robert S. Moss first on bearded wheat and P. G. Baugh second on smooth wheat. F. M. Moss second on bearded wheat.

James T. Peery won first on oats, C. W. Hall, Falls Mills, won first on Irish potatoes—the finest specimens ever shown here. Rev. Geo. Buston said they were the finest he ever saw.

P. G. Baugh won first on buckwheat.

Live Stock.

Hon. Henry C. Stuart's fine stock, from his estate at Elk Garden, were the admiration of the large crowd. He won first on the following: :

Best two-year-old heifer, best one-year-old heifer best cow and calf, best yearling bull, best herd—one aged bull and four cows. Best draft station. The stallion won championship in the International Stock Show in Chicago in 1906, and was considered the best draft horse in the world. Premium for the best saddle

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Farm of 235 acres, 6 miles west of Jetersville in Amelia County, Va.; good improvements, splendid water, nice orchard, large yard with fine oaks; two dwellings, one in fair condition; good fences, stable and cow barn; rural delivery; store and school house each about three-quarters mile distant; three churches accessible. Sixty acres open land, 40 more easily cleared. Soil suitable for corn, wheat, tobacco or grass.

Rent, first year, \$150, or less than 4 per cent. on investment.
Address T. P. SHELTON, Burkeville, Virginia.

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**Timber Lands
and Farms**

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DISEASES of the EYE successfully treated with this NEW REMEDY.

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for Moon Blindness, (Ophthalmia), Conjunctivitis and Cataract, Slaying horses all suffer from diseased eyes. A trial will convince any horse owner that this remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespective of the length of time the animal has been afflicted. No matter how many doctors have tried and failed, use "VISIO," use it under our GUARANTEE; your money refunded if under directions it does not effect a cure. "YOU PAY FOR RESULTS ONLY." \$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.

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Best combination horse, Nathan Easterly; second, Dr. Melvin Crockett.

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SHORT HEALTH TALKS.

No. 1.—The House Fly.

The common house fly, which makes its appearance in the spring of the year and remains as a guest until the return of cold weather, is generally regarded as little more than a nuisance. He insists on coming where he is not wanted, and always appears in the wrong place; but, aside from this, he is not considered by most people as a menace to health.

Recent work by experts, however, has shown that the house fly is one of the most dangerous agents in spreading disease. This is due to the fact that the fly never "wipes his feet," and is not at all choice in his selection of a lodging place.

The whole life-history of the fly contributes to make him filthy and obnoxious. The eggs are deposited in filth and manure, and remain for about ten days before they hatch out. When first hatched, the fly has the form of a small worm, and as such crawls into the most obnoxious places. He loves the bodies of dead animals, the manure in the barn yard, the excrement in the privy, and feeds on these things.

When the fly reaches maturity, he has a peculiar roving nature. He does not always care to remain in the barn yard or in the privy, but likes to leave these places and fly into the dining-room, where he lights on the vegetables, the dessert or the butter. As the fly's feet may gather germs wherever he goes, he naturally leaves some of them on everything he touches, whether it is the baby's bottle, the milk, or the fruit. These germs are often taken into the system, multiply, develop, and cause disease. Typhoid fever, which causes so much sickness in the community every year, is spread by the fly as well as by bad water and bad milk.

The only good fly is a dead fly. There is practically no way to kill off all the flies, but, by screening the windows and doors, and by covering the dishes containing food and drink, the number of flies can be much reduced. At the very least, the fly can be kept out of the sick-room. If the manure is removed frequently and is sprinkled often with lime, it will not be so attractive a breeding place for the flies. If the closet is screened and the flies

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for

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

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

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with full information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Stomach-Worm Remedy
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The Great Internal PARASITICIDE.

The only known Destroyer of Stomach
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Free from preservatives, chemicals
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the lean fibre of beef, clean and
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Its use permitted in official dipping
Low prices on Dipping Tanks.
Testimonials and circulars for the
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SEED WHEAT

I offer for sale 180 bushels of Leap's
Prolific Seed Wheat at \$1.60 per bushel
of 60 lbs., bags included. It yielded
this year 30 bushels per acre.

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kept from the excrement, the danger
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The problem of permanently en-
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expense, is one which is of the great-
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turists. We have before us quite an
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this can be done in part by the use
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Rock. It is sent free to all who send
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It treats of natural methods of fer-
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complete fertilizers, shows how by
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phosphate fully as large increase in
crop yields can be obtained as by the
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and at one-fourth to one-third the
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during the feeding of live stock. It
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will add anywhere from 50 to 100 per
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to the soil direct, such results show-
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way from 25 to 85 per cent.

Our readers will do well to send
for this Booklet, mentioning the
Southern Planter.

Northampton Co., Va., July 1, 1909.

I do not want to miss a single copy
of the Southern Planter.

J. T. CHURN.

FROM MISSOURI.

The following amusing incident oc-
curred some years ago in Northwest-
ern Missouri:

A gentleman went to a small primi-
tive village for the purpose of in-
specting some land which he had
owned for a number of years, but
had never seen. Reaching the place
one evening, he secured lodging in a
small house.

The next morning he went to the
back of the house, where, on a bench,
was a tin wash-basin and near at
hand a barrel of water and a dipper.
After washing his hands and face he
took from his pocket a tooth-brush,

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I want every grower to investi-
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The very best berry grown for mar-
ket—size, color, flavor and shipping
qualities considered. Even in size
throughout season. I picked and
sold from one acre 4,456 quarts at
a net profit of 11 cents a quart,
making a total profit of \$491.16, in
the Spring of 1908. For the season
of 1909 I shipped 194 crates per acre
which net \$2.52 per crate. To vouch
for the truth of this statement I
refer anyone to M. Fugazzi & Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, who handled these
shipments.

In my thirty years' experience I
have found nothing quite its equal.
Does its best in low, strong land.
To introduce and to reach all grow-
ers, only \$4.00 per thousand. Try
them. Other varieties: Aromas,
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Special Prices to Nurserymen.
References: The Citizen's National
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Poultry-Yard Insurance

There's a way of handling and feeding poultry which practically amounts to a guarantee system. Poultrymen call it "The Dr. Hess Idea," and the "gist" of it is that the *process of digestion* has more to do with filling the egg basket than has the quality or quantity of the food given. That is—a small feed, *well digested*, is better than a large feed half wasted through *indigestion*. Practice proves this true. Fowls receiving small doses of

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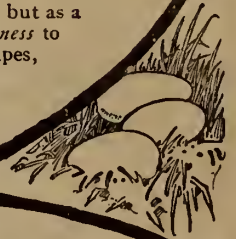
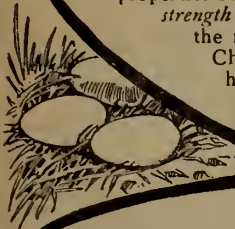
every day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, active and contented than those fed without it. The reason lies in the *tonic* properties of the preparation. It acts beneficially on each organ—not as a stimulant or excitant, but as a *strength giver*. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as directed, means a *paying poultry business* to the man who gives it. It helps tide over and shorten the moulting season. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. It keeps young chickens growing every minute, and when fowls have passed the profitable age it puts them in good condition to sell at a good price. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South.

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



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Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals. *Digestion* is an important function to look after—food itself is not all. A *strong digestion* means the greatest preparation of food used and the largest ratio of growth and production made. Dr. Hess Stock Food gives great digestive power, therefore it makes more milk in the cow and more flesh on the steer. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Fed in small doses and sold on a written guarantee.

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McCue's "Ringlet"

Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Successive winners in strongest competition at Richmond and Washington, D. C. When looking around for your birds for the shows or for utility purposes, you should pause and look well at my beautiful young stock, the finest that I have ever raised. My "Ringlets" are unexcelled in size, vigor, beauty and egg production. Write me. I will have birds that will please you, both in quality and price. Satisfaction guaranteed.

In writing for prices, state for what purpose birds are wanted.

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Barred Rocks,
S. C. B. Leghorns.
My choice breeders for sale to make room for growing stock.

CHAS. C. WINE,
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For High Grade, Pure Bred

Black Langshans

WRITE TO

A. M. BLACK, Tazewell, Va.

and, pouring some water on it from the dipper, proceeded to brush his teeth.

A small boy of the house watched him for a few moments in unfeigned astonishment, then yelled: "Oh, mom, come quick and see the fellow sharpening his teeth!" —Lippincott's.

A green Christmas maketh a slim coal-yard.

A frog in the pond is worth two in your throat.

A breach-of-promise suit is a poor substitute for a wedding coat.

There is nothing that will burn a hole in your pocket so quickly as a cool million.

The man who said, "Talk is cheap," never had to pay his wife's telephone charges.

If, as some poet has said, all life is music, the tramp must have been set to rag-time.

What a comfort it would be if the wolf at the door could be trained to chew up a few duns as they arrive!

There was a time when a hundred thousand dollars seemed like a good deal of money, and, come to think of it, it seems so yet.

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Owing to continued ill health I have determined to discontinue breeding R. I. Red chickens except in a very small way. I, therefore, offer my stock of Hens and Cocks for sale at \$1 each, except a very few fine birds. I have Hens and Cocks worth from \$2 to \$5 each. Of course, while moulting these birds are not attractive looking, but they are bred from best stock I could buy. Many hens very light colored. I will have a few very fine young birds for sale later.

Correspondence solicited.

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Rhode Island Red

Eggs from prize-winning stock for sale, 15 for \$1, or 3 sittings for \$2.50.

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Twenty-five Cockerels, very large and very white, from same matings, offered worth the money.

Twenty splendid yearling breeding Hens and half dozen yearling Cocks at a bargain.

Write explicitly just what you want.

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Burke's Garden, Va.

I am now prepared to sell some fine

PEKIN DUCKS

young or old, hatched from prize winners at Jamestown Exposition, Madison Square, Philadelphia, Virginia Fair and Poultry Show, etc.

Also some fine

WHITE WYANDOTTE

HENS AND ROOSTERS.

EVELYN HEIGHTS FARM,

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Silver Laced WYANDOTTES.

A fine lot of youngsters now for sale. Order early and get first pick. All farm raised and vigorous. Special prices in quantities. Write for prices stating how many wanted.

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White Wyandotte Chickens, White Holland Turkeys, White Muscovy Ducks, stock and eggs in season.

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Breeder of Northrup strain Black Minorcas, Whitman strain of Brown Leghorns, and the best Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Six entries at Richmond and Herndon won 2 first, 1 second, 2 thirds and a club special. Eggs in season. Stock for sale.

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LIVE WILD TURKEYS

and native Pheasants for breeding purposes.

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Princess costumes are essentially smart in effect and promise to continue their vogue for a long time to come. This one is made after one of the very latest models with a flounce that provides graceful and becoming fullness and flare while it is smooth fitting at the body portion and gives the cuirass effect. It can be made as illustrated and utilized for street wear or it can be made long and collarless and become adapted to indoor occasions. It allows a choice of the pretty new Moyen age sleeves illustrated or the simpler ones shown in the back view and it is consequently adapted to almost all seasonable materials. Chiffon broadcloth with trimming of soutache and yoke and sleeves of Irish crochet is the new combination illustrated, but thinner materials as well as heavier can be utilized, and for the yoke and sleeves any lace, embroidery or other yoking material will be found appropriate. As shown in the back view the gown is made from crepe meteorite and it suits such materials and the heavier ones equally well.



6425 Princesse Costume, 34 to 42 bust

The costume consists of the fitted portion, flounce and sleeves. The fitted portion is made with the center front, side-fronts, backs, side-backs,

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

First Cockerel, second Pullet, first Pen at Tazewell, Va., Fair starts my show record for 1909-10. Free range, high grade, egg producers is my foundation stock. For eggs and stock write

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Glenview Orpingtons.

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I will not sell any eggs for hatching next season. If you want some of the best stock of Orpingtons in the South, BUY NOW. Prices reasonable. State your exact wants.

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STOCK FOR SALE.

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Great layers, beautiful white and large size, drakes weight 10 to 11 pounds, ducks 6 to 7 pounds. They lay almost all winter. Price, \$5 for trio.

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De Graff's strain.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Wyckoff's Strain

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Baby Chicks and Eggs in season. Safe arrival guaranteed. All correspondence answered promptly.

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HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP

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Sorrel Mare; 6 years old; 15 1/2 hands high; 950 pounds. Fine family, farm and brood mare. Compactly formed. Drives nicely. Safe for ladies and children to handle.

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Dark Bay Mare; 6 years old; 15 3/4 hands; 1,000 pounds. Gentle and stylish. Fast in harness.

Pair 2 1/4-Year-Old Well-Matched Black Horse Mules; 14 hands; 800 pounds each. Have been driven some.

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FOR MORGAN COLTS

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6436 Girl's Box Plaited Dress,
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linings which are faced to form the deep cuffs of one, the under sleeves

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Herd-Headers and Dams of Herd Imported.

Boar and Sow Pigs by massive imported boar out of big sows that raise 10 to 12 pigs to a litter. These are fashionable Yorkshires, but not as high priced as fashionable Berkshires. We kept four fashionable Berkshires for a year, but they were too well bred to raise a pig. We got 48 pigs from four Yorkshire sows, same time, same care. We gave up Berkshires. Our Yorkshires come so fast and thick we are almost giving them away. Write for figures.

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Large Yorkshires and Poland Chinas. Special low price now on pigs in pairs not akin. Also Hampshire down sheep. All stock registered or eligible.

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BERKSHIRES POLAND-CHINAS TAMWORTHS

Pigs from Registered Stock for sale. Several Berkshire and Tamworth Boars ready for service.

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Pups for sale. Bred from a full blooded man trailer and deer or fox hound; given up to make the finest for bear, deer or fox.

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Stallions, Mares and Colts for sale; imported and native bred.
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Registered Bull Calves for sale at farmers prices.

Golden Lad Strain

LARGE YORKSHIRE SWINE

From Registered Prize Stock
\$12 a pair, 10 weeks old

Apply, Secretary

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Imported and Imported in Dam
150 HEAD IN THE HERD

To select from, and not a single animal but what is for sale. We won first and junior championship on yearling bull, Eminent 14th, at the National Dairy Show; First on heifer not in milk, under two years; First and second on heifers under six months, and seven other ribbons on the twelve head we exhibited.

Write to-day and get pedigrees, descriptions and prices. Address

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COQUETTE'S JOHN BULL

(Herd No. 63980.)

Weight about 1,405 when fat. A pure St. Lambert, whose grand sire, Canada's John Bull V., No. 20092, sire of 11 tested daughters and grandson of Mary Anne of St. Lambert, who made 26 pounds 12 1/4 ounces butter in seven days.

His dam, Coquette of Glen Rouge, II., No. 64931, made 22 pounds butter in seven days—a pure St. Lambert. He is a sire of eight descendants, who have done better than 14 pounds butter in seven days.

Having sold my herd of Jerseys, reserving eleven of my choicest yearling heifers, I offer this bull for sale at low price, considering his breeding.

Address A. R. VENABLE, JR.,
Box 147, Farmville, 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.

F. T. ENGLISH, Centerville, Md.

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of the other. The fancy sleeves are made in three sections and are finished with narrow rolled-over cuffs. The closing is made invisibly at the back. The plainer sleeves shown in the back view, are finished at their lower edges with straight bands to match the gown. Sizes; 34, 36, 38 40 and 42.

Box plaited dresses are always pretty for the younger girls and this one is made with body and skirt portions in one, held in place by means of a belt. In the illustration the material is one of the plaid novelties with trimming of plain color.

Just as illustrated it makes an excellent sturdy frock for the first school days. If it were made of rose colored, pale green or blue cashmere and trimmed with Oriental banding it would become completely transformed and adapted to occasions of greater dress.

The dress is made with front and back portions and is box plaited at the center, front and center back and the skirt portion is laid in inverted plaits at the under-arms. The neck is finished with the fancy collar, there are epaulets over the shoulders and the closing is made invisible at the back. The sleeves are in two pieces each with rolled-over cuffs. The collar is finished separately and adjusted over the neck.

The pattern 6436 is cut in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents.

SOME NOTED SOUTHERN EDUCATORS.

Mary Washington.

Amongst the most distinguished of the Southern educators of the olden time, we may mention the two Le Conte brothers, John and Joseph. John LeConte was born in Liberty county, Georgia, Dec. 4th, 1818, being the son of Dr. Lewis Le Conte (1782-1838) a noted botanist. John graduated at Franklin College, Ga., in 1838, and received the degree of M. D. from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1841. He settled as a physician in Savannah Ga. In 1846 he was made professor of natural philosophy at Franklin College, and in 1856 professor in the S. C. College. In 1869 he was made professor of physics and industrial mechanics in the newly founded University of California, and in 1875 he became president of that institution. He was not only a very earnest, capable teacher, but a fine author on scientific subjects. He published a scientific journal and proceedings of learned societies, important papers on physical science. He also wrote a treatise on general physics which, when nearly completed, was destroyed by the burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865.

His younger brother, Joseph Le Conte, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823. He studied at a private school under the distinguished Alexander H. Stephens, and graduated at Franklin College in 1841.

Registered

Bull Calves

AT FARMER'S PRICES

I am overstocked with Bull Calves (12 out of the last 16 dropped also bulls) and will dispose of them at reasonable prices.

For \$20 each I will register, transfer, crate and deliver at express office these elegantly bred Jersey Calves from my working herd averaging 7,000 pounds milk per cow per year.

No better working herd in the State; both St. Lambert and Island breeding.
RALPH IZZARD, Fredericksburg, Va.

PURE-BRED JERSEYS.

AND

POLLED DURHAMS

(Or Hornless Shorthorns.)

I have two fine 2 to 3-months-old Jersey Bull Calves by a famous Kentucky bred bull. Price \$35 each or \$60 for both.

Polled Durham Bull and Heifer Calves, yearlings and older stock. Write for prices to

JAMES M. HOBBS,
1521 Mount Royal Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Note—See my one-third page ad of Sheep, Hogs and Poultry elsewhere in this issue.

Devon Herd Established 1884. Hampshire Down Flock Established 1880.

DEVON CATTLE

BULLS AND HEIFERS,
HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP,
RAMS AND EWES.

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Hereford Bull

Calves, weighing about 600 pounds for sale. Price \$50 each.

J. L. PITTS, Scottsville, Va.

Walnut Hills Herd.

Twenty-five Registered Angus females and two bulls for sale.

J. P. THOMPSON, Orange, Va.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Some fine registered Bull and Heifer Calves at farmers' prices.

WM. M. WATKINS,
Saxe, Charlotte Co., Va.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad. For sale 46 Cows, 6 Heifers, 25 Bulls.
S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.

PREMIER BERKSHIRES

The large, lengthy, growthy kind. A fine lot of pigs, bred from first-class sows, ready for April delivery; prices right. B. P. Rock eggs \$1 for 15.

J. T. OLIVER, Allen's Level, Va.

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Rams of all kinds are getting scarce so order at once, farmers, before it is too late. I have the following ready for prompt shipment:

One exhibition registered, 3-year-old Shropshire Ram, weight 200 pounds, \$45; 3 registered yearling Shropshire Rams, very choice, \$30 each; 2 fair good yearling Shropshire Rams \$20 each; 3 extra good Shropshire Ram Lambs, \$20 each and 3 Shropshire Rams eligible to registry at \$18 each; 2 fine yearling Hampshire Rams at \$25 each; Hampshire Ram Lambs, \$18 each. Also Southdowns, Dorsets and Lincoln Rams, Ewes and Lambs. Order to-day and you will never regret buying a good pure-bred Ram.

Address
JAMES M. HOBBS, 1521 Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.



Now is the time to order your fall stock and get them in their winter quarters. I have fine 2, 3, 4 and 6-months-old Pigs and Shoats, both sexes, of Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester White, Duroc-Jerseys, Yorkshires and Tamworths. Also some fine Service Boars and Bred Sows. Prices right for quality of stock, and courteous treatment assured. Send me a trial order.



**PURE-BRED
 CHICKENS,
 TURKEYS
 and
 DUCKS**

The early buyer always gets the best selection and lowest prices. I have choice birds of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Black White and Buff Orpington. Extra fine stock of the three breeds of Orpingtons. Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Black Polish, Silver Hamburgs, Light Brahmans and others. Pekin and Rouen Ducks. Bargains for early buyers. Farmers, don't delay ordering your White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Breeding Turkeys. They are going to be very scarce and high. I am booking orders for November shipment or earlier if desired. Hens, \$3.50 to \$4.50 each; Toms, \$5 to \$6 each.

**Virginia's Premier Rival
 117983**

A blue ribbon winner at Va. State Fair, 1908. He is one of the Great Boars of the Berkshire Breed, is not only a splendid individual but has proven himself a wonderful breeder. His pigs are large, even size no "runts" fine length, full of quality with best of Berkshire heads. Anyone in search of a top boar pig to head a good herd, write me. My pigs are out of large prolific sows of best breeding. Prices reasonable and stock must please you.
E. F. SOMMERS, Somerset, Va.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

Biltmore strain, good individuals, of either sex.
 Ten fine Jersey heifers and Plymouth Rock cockerels.
 Everything guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
R. S. YOUNG, Only, Va.

Mr. J. Langenderfer made \$1350.00 last year from five of our O. I. C. 1-2 ton Sows.

Positively only perfect stock shipped. Average weight, 150 lbs. at 4 mo. O. I. C. Hogs are cholera proof—see our guarantee. Write today for illustrated circular showing some of our famous herd.



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 Breeder of Pure-Bred**

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Pigs for sale at reasonable prices.



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 circular.

**P. F. HAMILTON,
 Cochranville, Chester Co. Pa.**

Like his older brother, he studied medicine, taking the degree of M. D. in New York in 1845, and settling at Macon, Ga., as a physician. He also resembled his brother in quitting the practice of medicine in order to devote himself to natural science. In 1850 he studied natural history under Professor L. Agassiz, at Cambridge, and in 1853 was made professor of this branch at Franklin College. In 1856 he became professor of Chemistry and Geology in the South Carolina College and in 1869 he went with his older brother to the California University where he was made professor of geology and natural history. He not only wielded his pen in the production of many important scientific papers, but published essays on education and the fine arts and "The Mutual Relations of Religion and Science."

Professor Josiah Boyce, of Harvard University, many years ago a pupil of Dr. Joseph Le Conte of the California University, offers an eloquent tribute to the memory of his former friend and teacher, in "The International Monthly" of September, 1901.

"In those days," says Professor Boyce, "Prof. Le Conte's lectures followed in an elementary way of botany, zoology, and geology in succession. The Professor had to work without assistants, and laboratory and field work were not then recognized parts of instruction in elementary college courses in these departments. But what the courses lacked in thoroughness, they made up as far as possible in philosophical spirit, in breadth of view, in the before mentioned architectural and artistic skill of exposition, in depth of insight into problems, in a desire to give our minds true freedom, and finally to what Le Conte himself recognized as the logic of science. Upon this last aspect of his topic, Le Conte laid no little stress. We were certain, he told us, to forget in later years, most of what he

**Registered
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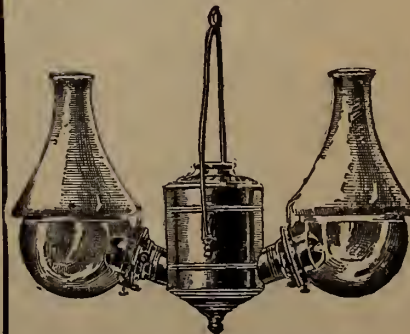
Sunshine and Perfection blood. Choice lot of pigs now ready for shipment. Three months pigs, \$6. Choice Glits and Service Boars.

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 All stock in fine condition, strong and healthy.
**F. W. HOUSTON, Lexington, Va.
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**The Famous Shadowless
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Perfection in Oil Lighting.



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The Angle Lamp gives more light, consuming less oil, than any lamp on the market. Don't hesitate in sending your order. The "Angle Lamp" is all we claim for it.

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 Stoves, Crockery, Enameware,
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HOME-BRED RAM.

WARDWELL'S "LEAD THE WAY,"

In 1907 we won CHAMPION RAM at Chicago International, Michigan State and New York State Fairs, and every FIRST PRIZE at Vermont State Fair.

In 1908 we won champion Ram at Indiana and New York State Fairs. This year we have bought at a cost of \$900 the 1st Prize Royal Ram in England. Our rams are better than ever and we have reduced the price 30 per cent. from last year.

Don't fail to send for our circular giving price and breeding of rams. We are making a special offering, so buy early and get first choice.

We pay not only great care to get the BEST in importing, but even more care in selecting our breeding flock. This is undoubtedly the reason our flock has such a great reputation.

HENRY L. WARDWELL,
Springfield Center, New York.

WOODLAND FARM**DORSET SHEEP**

No Ewes for sale, and only a few Rams left. We have three or four flock-heads among these, which we offer at reasonable prices. Better order before they are all gone.

CHAS. B. WING,
Successor to J. E. Wing & Bros.,
Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

NOTICE

I have sold all my **DORSET LAMBS** for this season. I am ready now to book orders for my next crop of lambs, which I expect better than ever. My prices are right.

Address **H. H. ARBUCKLE,**
Edgewood Stock Farm,
Maxwelton, W. Va.

DORSET SHEEP

I have to offer, this season, some very fine Dorset Rams; prices in reach of all.

SAMUEL T. HENINGER,
Burke's Garden, Va.

CHESTER WHITES

Best hog on earth. Fall pigs now coming. Please let us have your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

S. M. WISECARVER, Rustburg, Va.

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had said. But he hoped and desired we should not forget the method of work. In no one else with whom I have come in personal contact, have I ever found the same union of the love of details with the success in an artistically beautiful oral presentation, in elementary lectures of what he conceived to be their system. Many as fascinating lecturers you may find, but such are seldom as thorough workers as he was. Many more productive men of science exist, but few are as true artists as Le Conte was."

Mr. James P. Holcombe, an accomplished scholar, lawyer, writer and educator of youth, was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1820. He received his education partly at Yale and and partly at the University of Virginia. Before the war he was professor of civil, constitutional and international law at the latter institution and instructed many a young man who has since made his mark at the bar of the State.

Just before the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Holcombe, with Tyler, and other distinguished Virginians, was a member of the "Peace Commission" which went to Washington city and vainly strove to bring about an amicable adjustment of the issues at stake. During the war, Mr. Holcombe was a member of the Confederate Congress.

After the war he founded an admirable school for boys, in Bedford county Va., about fifteen miles from Lynchburg, Va. It was called "Belle Vue," an appropriate title, as it was located in a peculiarly beautiful and picturesque country. Here Prof. Holcombe spent the closing years of his life, instructing youth and carrying on his reading and studies in his admirable library. He was a man, not only of fine intellect and scholarship, but of high tone, refinement and delicacy of feeling. He contributed some very valuable works to the literature of the law.

"Selections of leading cases upon commercial law, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."—1847.

"Digestion of decisions of Supreme Court of the U. S. from its organization to the present time."—1848.

"The merchants book for reference for debtor and creditor in the United States and Canada."

Besides the above legal works he made a valuable compilation entitled "Literature in Letters" (1868) consisting of selections of famous letters, mostly English.

A very notable Southern educator of a somewhat later period was Dr. J. L. M. Curry, a man of great and varied gifts who played many roles in life and played them all well, but whose lasting fame perhaps rests chiefly on his gifts and achievements as an educator. He was born in Georgia, but became a citizen of Alabama in early life and represented this State in the Federal and afterward in the Confederate Congress.

THE HISTORY OF A GREAT BERKSHIRE BOAR.

Mr. D. E. Earhart, of Bristow, Va., writes the readers of the Planter about his sensational boar, Earhart's Model Premier 116131.

Mr. Earhart says this boar is truly a model in breeding, size, quality and finish and is destined to become one of the great breeding boars of the world. He is from a long line of prize-winners, being a son of the great Baron Premier 3d, who was Junior Champion in the St. Louis World's Fair and he by the Grand Champion of the world at the same fair, Premier Longfellow.

"His dam was Her Highness of Biltmore, who was descended from a long line of English prize-winners and made for herself a great record in both the sale ring and breeding pen. This sow has produced many great boars but I doubt if any of them will equal Earhart's Model Premier. While just two years old and standing 2 ft. 9 in. high; he measures 8 ft. 3 in. from tip to tip with a heart girth of 5 ft. 7 in. and 5 ft. 6 in. around the loins. He is estimated to weigh near eight hundred pounds, and his short, broad face, broad, long and even body, well filled and rounded hams mark him one of the greatest boars of the breed. I have owned many great boars but as the sire of big litters of well developed pigs, Earhart's Model Premier beats them all. His pigs are nearly all his type with good fancy heads, broad, long and smooth bodies and while they mature quickly, they make hogs of great size and quality. He is mated to some of my most famous sows and has the best opportunity that could be given any great boar to make a record. I also have a choice lot of young boars and gilts 4 to 5 months old, sired by him and a number of young pigs of the best quality that I am offering at reasonable prices."

Yours very truly,

D. E. EARHART.

Mr. Earhart says he will later write the readers of the Planter about another famous boar, Earhart's Combination and would be pleased to hear from any who would like stock from these great sires.

TAMWORTH PIGS.

From Registered Stock of Fine Breeding.

Knowle of Cook Farm 5087 at head of herd. Sire 2nd prize boar at Royal Show, Eng., 1907., Dam 1st prize gilt at same show, 1907.

VOLNEY OSBURN,
Bluemont, Loudoun Co., Va

BROOKDALE FARM,
Pocahontas County, West Virginia.
Red Polled Cattle.

of best breeding. The cattle that suit the Virginia farmer best. Write for photographs and records.

DORSET SHEEP.

A Prime Yearling Ram and a Few Choice Ewes.
J. D. ARBUCKLE, M. D., Cass, W. Va.

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Rates 2 cents per word. Cash with order. Initials and figures count as one word; 25 cents minimum charge.

POULTRY, ETC.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—I offer for sale for immediate or early fall delivery trios that will make wonderful breeders. I can mate up cockerel either with splendid hens or with promising pullets. I believe I have the finest fancy-utility strain in existence, and have in my yards today the finest lot of fowls that I have ever owned. I have furnished winners for most of the big Southern shows, and I have a hen now laying that has laid over 900 eggs. Trios, price \$5 to \$10. Dr. J. H. C. Winston, Hampden-Sidney, Va.

BURDECK STRAIN OF BUFF ROCKS. Bred for size and eggs only. Sent to Virginia show last year two cocks and one hen to be scored. There were five hundred birds entered, but a small class in the Rocks (Theo. Whitman, judge). I won first and second cocks and first hen and Rock special for best surfaced Buff male. These cocks head my pens, but breed for only size and eggs. White for description of birds. John E. Morris, Jr., State vice-president Guff Rock Club, Orange, Va.

BILL OF SALE FOR THIS MONTH—100 White, Brown and Buff Leghorn yearling hens, \$1 each; 25 Rose Comb Brown Leghorn hens, 1 cock, \$25; some breeding pens of Silver Laced, Columbian and Buff Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, R. I. Reds, 10 hens and 1 cock, \$15; one pen each White Rock and Dark Brahmas, 8 hens, 1 cock, \$15; yearling Duroc Registered Boar, first \$20 gets him. Clarence Shenk, Luray, Va.

AM SELLING OUT MY PURE-BRED stock Indian Runner Drakes, \$1.25; Ducks, \$2; April hatched White Holland Turkeys and a few fine old Hens and Gobler, Toulouse Geese, also two 1-year-old Ganders. A few line-bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets for 80 cents; also some Hens for \$1. Have one orange and one lemon tree with fruit now on it will sell cheap. Inghram Poultry Yards, Somerset, Orange county, Va.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FROM \$2 per head up. White Plymouth Rocks, Silver, Golden, Columbian, Black and White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Pit Games, Indian Runner, Aylesbury, Blue Swedish, Mallard, White and Colored Muscovy Ducks, Toulouse and Brown Chinese Geese. All bred from prize winning stock. Dennis Bros. & Co., Binns Hall, Va.

BARGAINS IN PURE-BRED UTILITY Poultry, \$1 each. White Plymouth Rocks, White, Silver and Columbian Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White and Brown Leghorns, Pekin, Indian Runner, Blue Swedish and Muscovy Ducks. Burlington Farm, Charles City, Va.

HENS, HENS, CHEAP TO MAKE room; extra fine Barred Rock and White Wyandotte, also beauties in Cockerels. A few White Orpington Cockerels. Miss Clara Smith, Landor Poultry Yards, Croxton, Va.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Hens and Cocks, \$1 each. T. C. Morton, Rice Depot, Va.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—Don't be satisfied with anything but the best. Stock direct from Arthur G. Dustin. Must sell a few yearling Hens and six months' Cockerels to make room. Prices \$1 to \$3. Mrs. W. W. Sproul, Middlebrook, Augusta county, Va.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys, White Wyandotte, White Leghorn, R. I. Red Poultry. Choice stock bred from winners. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free. Fairview Farm, Shrewsbury, Pa.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—175 S. C. White Leghorn Hens and Pullets, 22 Cockerels, six Universal Hovers, four Incubators, 1,600 egg capacity, Fountains. Write for price. Willow Poultry Farm, South Mills, N. C.

FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. also S. C. R. I. Red Cocks, Cockerels, Hens and Pullets from prize winning strains and the best egg producing families. Order quick and get the best. Evergreen Farms, W. B. Gates, Prop., Rice Depot, Va.

BEAUTIFULLY MARKED PLYMOUTH Rock Cockerels and Pullets, also White Wyandotte Cockerels, 65 cents each. Weigh two to three pounds. Extra fine Toulouse Ganders, \$2.50 each. Blue Hill Poultry Yards, Somerset, Va.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS AND Pulets, also White Wyandotte Cockerels from 65 cents to \$1; well marked and vigorous. Extra fine Toulouse Ganders, \$2.50 each. E. F. Sommers, Somerset, Va.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED concerning young stock from finest pen of Crystal White Orpingtons in the world. Eggs for present late season at half price, \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. L. C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN Pullets and Cockerels for sale; two nice cocks for exchange. Also White Rock Cockerels for sale. Stock guaranteed. Price \$1 each. B. G. Bass, Rice, Va.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BRED to latest standard requirements. America's greatest laying and exhibition strains. Finest I ever had. Summer prices if ordered now. George H. Morris, Ashland, Va.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn Cockerels, Pullets and Hens. Fine laying strain; also Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bradley strain. Mrs. C. M. Bass, Rice Depot, Va.

ROCKLAND POULTRY FARM, YOUNG Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels; splendid values at \$1 each. Next size 75 cents each. Mrs. Keesee Brooking, Somerset, Va.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—FOUR FIRST premiums at Roanoke Fair. Pullets from \$1 up; Cockerels from \$2 up. W. H. Densmore, R. F. D. No. 3, Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE—LARGE COLORED MUSCOVY Ducks; hardy and prolific. Only choice stock shipped. Write for prices. W. B. Coleman, Mannboro, Va.

R. C. SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE Cocks, \$1.25 and \$2.50; Cockerels, \$1; Hens, \$1 and \$1.25. Mrs. Fannie Carter, Rice Depot, Va.

BEAUTIFUL S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, \$1. Mrs. Armstrong, Union Mills, Fluvanna county, Va.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WHITE Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1 to \$5 during October. Eggs in season. W. N. Clemmer, Box 605, Staunton, Va.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE BARRED Plymouth Rock Hens; good ones. Charlie Brown, Route 1, Cartersville, Va.

SINGLE COMB R. I. RED PULLETS for sale, \$1 apiece or six for \$5. Wild Rose Poultry Farm, Gold Dale, Va.

BABY CHICKS—8 CENTS EACH—Shipped safely anywhere. Culver Poultry Farm, 948 Burnham, Benson, Neb.

SOME NICE WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale. O. O. Harrison, Mt. Ulla, N. C.

TWENTY-FIVE ROSE COMB LEGHORN Hens, 75c. each. Allen Wood, Route 4, Petersburg, Va.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—BEAU DONALD HEREFORDS, a few choice calves, yearlings and cows of this popular family of Herefords. Also a few select Berkshire pigs by Premier Champion by Premier Longfellow, out of Royal Bachelor sows, Sweepstakes winner at Ky. State Fair, and one bay Saddle Filly, 3 years, weighs 1050 lbs, by old Denmark out of Ky. saddle mare, stylish and fast. Elkton Stock Farm, Forest Depot, Va.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—HAVING lost my corn crop by high water, I will sell the following stock at bargain prices: One pair 4-year-old colts, well bred; 1 pair 9-year-old brood mares, fine farm mares; 1 pair 2-year-old mules; 10 head pure-bred Holstein cattle; 1 pure-bred Holstein bull; 10 head pure-bred Shorthorn cows; 1 pure-bred Shorthorn bull; milking strain of Shorthorns; several head Polled Angus cattle. Write for prices, terms and description. Oak Hill Farm, Wenonda, Va.

FOR SALE—TEN ANGUS COWS. 8 Heifers, choice breeding, mostly Prince Ito blood; 5 Hackney brood mares, 2 Yearling Fillies, 5 trotting-bred Mares, 1 Yearling 1 2-year and 2 3-year Fillies, all high class racing blood and should go fast; 2 Geldings, 1 and 2 years; 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 2 years; 1 trotting bred Sallion, Don Piza, 27060, one of the best sons of the great Gambetta Wilkes. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED GERMAN Coach Sallion, 4 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,350 lbs., good flat bone, fine style and action, plenty of speed, a perfect eye and a noble disposition. Have both German and American certificates of registration. A bargain for some one interested in breeding good serviceable horses. Address, T. E. Roberts, Chase City, Va.

FOR SALE—SADDLE STALLION, 5 years old; blood bay; extremely handsome, stylish and spirited; untrained but almost perfect in all saddle gaits; saddle bred on both sides and of distinguished ancestry; disposition gentle and tractable; thoroughly broken to ride and drive. Address F. G. D., R. F. D. No. 1, Scottsville, Va.

LARGE YORKSHIRES—WE MUST reduce our breeding stock and offer three excellent sows and a very fine boar, also gilts, and pigs of both sexes. Will make remarkably low prices to quick buyers. Meadow Grove Farm, Ivy Depot, Va.

LIVE STOCK (Continued).

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull, bred at V. P. I., and seven fine Jersey Cows and Heifers. If not sold previously will sell at my public sale of stock, crop and farm implements, November 3, 1909. Dr. Walter Stuart, Farmville, Va.

SEVERAL YOUNG REGISTERED ABERDEEN Angus bulls. Sired by Gold Nugget 26957, who was never beaten in the show ring, at farmers' prices. David I. Jaynes, Massaponax, Va., Member of the Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association.

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED JERSEY Bull Calf, 6 months old, parents eligible to registry; breeding good as any. Will sell at a bargain. E. L. Cousins, Rockdale Farm, Big Stone Gap, Va., R. F. D. 2.

FOR SALE—ONE JERSEY COW, SIX years old; not registered; bred to registered male; will be fresh in November. Price \$50. Keesee Brooking, Somerset, Va.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR young stock—One fine Kentucky Jack, good size, fine disposition and very sure, gets fine colts. Sold for no fault. Write for prices and terms. Samuel Hairston, Wenonda, Va.

THIRTY DAYS' SALE OF THOROUGH- bred Jerseys and Holsteins, strippers and fresh cows; also one and two-year-old bulls at farmers prices. Dennis Bros. & Co., Binns Hall, Va.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR mules or heavy farm horses, 2 to 4 years old, 2 bull calves, 1 herd bull, Prince Barbara, 10 cows, 8 heifers. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED Herefords, Wilton, Anxiety and Howe strains. Prices moderate. Apply Samuel T. Earle, Jr., 1431 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Md.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS from August litter, \$6 each or \$10 a pair at eight weeks old. W. B. Wells, North Garden, Va.

PONIES—SEVERAL SHETLAND AND others for children, well broken. One pair matched roan mares, 5 years, kind; single and double. J. M. Cunningham, Brandy Station, Va.

WANTED—A MARE, SEVEN OR eight years; about fifteen hands; bay or brown Arcadia, Route 4, Richmond.

FOR SALE—THREE DUROC-JERSEY Boar Pigs two months old. Pedigree furnished. P. J. Boelte, News Ferry, Va.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERK-shire Pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Adams, Addison, Va.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD GRADE Dairy Cows; coming fresh. M. O. A., care Southern Planter.

BEST BREEDING OF LARGE YORK-shires at bargain prices. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, Va.

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FINE SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSE for sale. Address Mrs. William Birch, New Glasgow, Va.

DOGS, PET STOCK, ETC.

WANTED—LIVE WILD TURKEYS and Pheasants for breeding purposes. R. L. Blanton, Richmond, Va.

WANTED—TO BUY ALL KINDS Wild Birds and Animals, particularly Tame Deer, Wild Turkeys, White Squirrels, Peafowl, Otters, Red Foxes Gray Squirrels, Partridges, Pheasants, Beaver. State price when writing. Dr. Cecil French, Naturalist, Washington, D. C.

BY PAYING FREIGHT CHARGE AND \$2 pound tax, we will ship you a good house, watch or hunting dog. State kind of dog you want. Animal Relief Society, 2115 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—ONE YOUNG COON DOG, one trained Ferret for rabbit and mink hunting. Stamp for reply. James E. Gibson, Jr., Route No. 1, Charlottesville, Va.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED BEAGLE Hounds of the choicest breeding. The best dog on earth for hunting rabbits. Address Evergreen Farms, W. B. Gates, Prop., Rice Depot, Va.

DACHSHUND PUPS—PURE-BRED stock, imported from Germany in 1906, for sale. Capt. F. J. von Schwerdtner, Annapolis, Md.

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FOX, DEER, COON AND OPOSSUM hounds and pups, \$3.50 to \$15 each. For bargains write me. E. F. Wilmouth, Shelbyville, Ky.

RUFUS-RED BELGIAN HARES. SOME fine stock for sale. Tillman E. Jeter, Paces, Va.

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REAL ESTATE.

TIRED OF FARMING? BOYS LEFT home? Why not exchange your farm for city income property in best city in United States? Frequently good trades can be made with people anxious to live in country. My business is to bring such people together and help them deal on basis fair to both. Send full description if you wish my services. No charge unless deal made; 33 years business record back of me. Clarence Pettit, Real Estate Exchange Specialist, Pittsburg, Pa.

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM FOR sale—farm of about fifty acres located fifty miles from Washington, in Fauquier Co., Va., 1½ miles from station on Southern. Accessible to new creamery. Improvements: seven room house, horse stable, cow barn, poultry house, fenced and well watered. Price \$2,800. O. A. Thomas, Bealeton, Va.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE CITY LOTS in Gulfport, Miss., for Shetland ponies, collies, blood hounds, or fancy poultry. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS AT lowest prices on easy terms; greatest bargains in Virginia. Write for catalogue. Address J. R. Elam, Charlottesville, Va.

BEAUTIFUL HOME IN CUBA; GOOD 8-room tile roofed house, 25 acres good land, quantity of fruit trees, never failing well with wind mill; one and one-half miles from city of twenty thousand; fine location, high, dry and healthy; good for tobacco, oranges or vegetables. Price, \$2,000. Address S. T. Holmes, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM CONTAIN-ing about 500 acres, situated in Greensville county Virginia. Will sell as a whole or divide in two farms. Will sell cheap if sold before December 1st. For particulars address owner, B. D. Robinson, Graysburg, N. C.

FINE ESTATE FOR SALE—THREE sets of handsome buildings; residences contain 10, 9 and 8 rooms; five other settlements. Beautiful situation, good grazing and farming land, 1,200 acres. Will divide. Price \$25; close to town. A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

FARM, 71 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM Richmond on R. and P. electric line and A. C. L.; new tin roof dwelling of eight rooms and large halls; 150 young fruit trees just in bearing; clay loam, clay subsoil; lays well. Cheap at \$4,500. H. care Southern Planter.

NICE FARM FOR SALE—ON AC-count of sickness, 50 acres open, 100 acres in good timber; telephone and school wagon; one mile to railroad and post office; cannery and barrel factory three miles; creamery in Williamsburg. O'Kern, Diascond, Va.

FARM FOR SALE, 241 ACRES, GOOD location, among the very best of neighbors. A bargain for same one. Address Owner, Route 1, Cartersville, Va.

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FARMS FOR SALE IN NORTH CARO-lina.—Get my large list before they are leased. State location, size and about price of farm wanted. R. E. Prince, Raleigh, N. C.

GLENDENING AND THOMAS, REAL Estate Agents, Round Hill, Loudoun county, Va. Large list of farms and town property in the famous Valley, ranging in price from \$10 per acre and upwards.

WANTED—FOR A CLIENT, A TRACT of fine timber land, also chestnut boards. Address A. W. Mason, Hazleton, Pa.

110 ACRE TRUCK AND GRAIN FARM for rent near Richmond. Call personally. Joseph A. Jahr, Meadow, Va.

POSITIONS HELP.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN FOR WORK-ing manager of farm near Richmond, Va. Owner lives on place but works in the city. Farm in good condition; necessary implements, team, etc.; excellent home for good man; salary or profit-sharing basis. Place only 3½ miles from city and half mile from end of car line. References required. J. W. B., care Southern Planter.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, SMALL family, desires to rent farm or manage estate; has capital. References exchanged. Diversified farming preferred. J. F. Engler, Route 1, Easton, Pa.

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WANTED—WORKING MANAGER FOR country place, full knowledge of farming and machinery. Give wages desired, references and full particulars. Address R. B. care Southern Planter.

WANTED—POSITION AS FARM MANAGER, single, thoroughly competent, experienced in Western and Southern farming. Address, "Farmer," Jettersville, Va.

WANTED—POSITION AS FOREMAN and manager on a farm. Can give references as being sober, honest, straight and reliable and with the experience. R., Vashit, Va.

WANTED—MAN ON FARM TO attend to chicken and game raising. State experience, number of children and their ages, also compensation required. B. W. C., care Southern Planter.

WANTED—SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS man (married) to work on farm near Richmond. References. Address A. B., care Southern Planter.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG SINGLE men to work in butcher shop and help milk; good opening for first-class man. Forest Home Farm, Purcellville, Va.

WANTED, GOOD ALL-ROUND WHITE man for farm work, house, etc., furnished. Give age of self and family. Address E. G. Craig, Keswick, Va.

He became a minister of the gospel and afterwards a college professor. He also served acceptably for several years as U. S. minister to Spain, and indeed filled this position so well that he was sent back there again to represent our government at the coronation of the young king Alphonso.

Dr. Curry was for a number of years the chief administrator of the Peabody and Slater funds, those important endowments for the promotion of Southern education, and his wise counsels contributed no little to the proper and efficient management of these funds. His long experience as a professional educator in the South, together with his exceptional opportunities for knowledge gained in the distribution of the income of the Slater and Peabody funds gave him better information than was probably possessed by any other man of the educational and social conditions of Southern people of both races. He appreciated fully the difficulties involved in the Southern race problem, and strove wisely and diligently to make those difficulties less and to promote the truest interests of both races. He also did a great deal to promote a good understanding between the North and South.

Few men have been so generally esteemed and beloved by all parties,

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WANTED—TO BUY WHEAT SUITABLE for seed. Will make offer f. o. b. your station and furnish sacks. Send sample and state variety and quantity you have for sale. N. R. Savage & Son, Seed and Feed Merchants, Richmond, Va.

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FOR SALE—12-HORSE POWER Aultman-Taylor Traction Engine in first-class working order. Price \$250. Five-Horse Power Farquhar Vertical Engine, mounted on four wheels, good order. Price \$140. Eight-Horse Power "Capital" Gasoline Engine, mounted on wagon, in good running order. Price \$275. For full description apply to Crutchfield Bros., Mayo, Va.

FOR SALE—ONE HURST FOUR ROW potato sprayer with orchard attachment, in good order. P. J. Boelte, News Ferry, Va.

FOR SALE—100-EGG MANDY LEE Incubator. Late model and perfect condition; \$9. E. L. Dupuy, Blackstone, Va.

FOR SALE—ONE SUCCESS MANURE Spreader; been used three times; good as new. Price \$80. J. T. Rogers & Son, Nassawadox, Va.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE of limited means to enjoy the free advantages of Washington. Short-hand and typewriting included in home expenses, and positions found for students. To live in Washington is a liberal education. Address Mrs. Novella Routt Reynolds, 1812 Belmont Road, Washington D. C.

ON SALE TO QUICK BUYER ON account of bereavement, an excellent dairy business comprising cows, horses, crops, furniture and implements. Lease to run four years. Near to good city and showing \$50 weekly, easily doubled. Genuine, Apply B. C. R., care Southern Planter

SHEET MUSIC—SHEET MUSIC—\$1.00 worth of Sheet Music for 25 cents. Send us the names of five piano players and 25 cents in stamps and we will mail you four copies of popular sheet music. Southern Music Co., Box 30, Richmond, Va.

"HOW TO GROW, STORE AND KEEP Sweet Potatoes, Vegetables and all Kinds of Fruits Grown on the Farm." This is a booklet of many years experience, giving a simple and practical method. Send 25 cents and get a booklet by return mail. J. A. Foreman, Tullahoma, Tenn.

WOODWARD & SON, RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND Lumber, Laths, Shingles,
WOOD Sash, Blinds, Doors,
WARD Frames, Mouldings, As-
VIRGINIA phalt Roofing. Yards and
buildings covering ten acres.

NITROGEN GATHERING BACTERIA for inoculating alfalfa seed, clovers, vetches and all other legumes. Guaranteed pure. Pamphlet free. Bacterio Supply Company, Box 99, Richmond, Va.

WILL TRADE VICTOR TALKING Machine or Savage 22-caliber Repeater for White Plymouth Rock Pullets. F. D. Wills, Farmville, Va.

FOR SALE—GENUINE OLD SPANISH Mahogany Furniture (English made), various ornamental articles. Apply N. S., care Southern Planter.

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Near Charlottesville, Va.
Fine Registered

SHORT HORNS

Bull and Heifer Calves,
Yearlings and young calves
from 4 to 6 months old.
Pure-bred Barred Ply-
mouth Rock fowls for sale.

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CEDAR GROVE STOCK FARM

HEADQUARTERS FOR

RED POLLED CATTLE

YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS.

Also the home of the "North Carolina" Herd of

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

Cherry Red Herd headed by N. C. Commodore, 24463; N. C. Colonel, 26087, and Orion T., 23711.

More than twenty sows in service, each one of which is from noted prize winners.

Price for Pigs under 10 weeks old, \$9 to \$10 each; pedigrees furnished with each pig. Write for prices on mature sows or bred gilts.

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Pure-Bred Angora Goats

See Exhibit at Va. State Fair
Oct. 5th to 9th. Sheep Shelters

Flock headed by registered buck

BAHAMA BILL, 65657

Trios for sale, two does bred to this famous buck with buck of entirely different strain of breeding \$20.00

MORELAND STOCK FARM

H. G. HUNTER, Owner.

DOSWELL, VA.



classes and sections as Dr. Curry, and his death which occurred in Feb., 1903, brought a distinct sense of loss, not only to the South, but to the whole country at large.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Fare Better Than a Queen's.

Secretary Wilson returned this week from a month's vacation on his farm, and in discussing the prosperity of the farmers of the west and the high wages of the workingman in that part of the country, said.

"The average laborer is to-day living better than Queen Elizabeth did in her time. Take the meat bills of the laborers here in this city to-day. You will find that they eat meat three times a day—most of them—and what is more, they are not content with any kind; they must have the best cuts. They can afford them. As a result the price of meat is way up. While the farmers are producing more and more beef every year, they are not producing enough to meet the increase in population. I do not look for the prices to decrease materially soon."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that the Western farmers are really investing large sums of money in automobiles?"

"There is too much truth in those reports," he responded. "The farmer is out of debt, he has paid for his farm, his fences and his machinery. He has money in his pockets and big crops to continue to come in. He is afraid to invest in Eastern securities, lest a year might bring trouble there. As a result he puts his money in luxuries, instead of channels that might give a return. Why, folks in the East do not know what luxuries are. They must go West to find out from the farmer.

"The farmer is still handicapped by lack of labor. Too many have gone from the farm to the sidewalk. I hoped that education along agricultural lines would remedy this, but the tide has not yet turned backward. One thing, however, the farmer today, by means of improved machinery, can do many times as much as the farmer accomplished ten years ago. He does

JERSEY BULL CALVES

at prices to justify farmers buying. They are from four to five months old, in good condition and solid colors. No better breeding can be found in this section. Also a few Heifer Calves about same age. Everything we offer is of our own breeding on our own farms. Also a Guernsey Bull ready for service. No females for sale.

M. B. Rowe & Co., Fredericksburg, Virginia

Demand for Berkshires Greater than supply



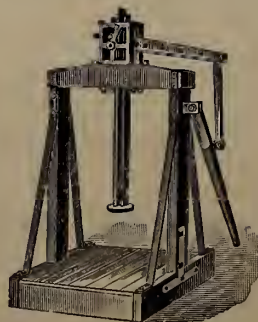
If not ready to buy, let me book your orders at once to make sure of getting them. The record breaking price of ordinary stock hogs is bound to advance price of fancy Berkshires, so don't be caught napping. My herd, one of the oldest in the United States, represents the most famous blood worthy ancestors of England or America. Ask this paper of my reliability.

THOS. S. WHITE,

Fassifern Stock Farm,

Lexington, Va.

CLARK'S SAMPSON TOBACCO PRESS AND JACKS.



Every tobacco grower should have one or more of these presses. Save money by using this press; make money pressing for others. The platform of this press is 3½ feet wide and 4 feet long. The height in the clear is 4 feet. The press or jack stand is on top of the beam overhead. This is a very powerful press.

Many Hundreds of Them Are Now in Use in the Tobacco Sections.

We sometimes make them much larger for special work. It is used for pressing in barrels, hogsheds and cases, fruit, tobacco, dry goods, also for tank scrap, etc. It weighs about 560 pounds. The wood work is made of the best hard maple, ash or oak. The iron work is constructed of the best malleable iron and steel, strongly bolted together. Write to-day for FREE BOOKLET and Special Prices.



CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 861 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

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Allandale Registered Jerseys FOR SALE;

GOLDEN BARONET—Sire, Baronetti's Golden Lad 76908; dam, Baronelia 208304 by King Fox 64667, son of the great \$7,500 Imported Champion Flying Fox 61441, Born September 20th 1907; solid dark fawn; an unusually handsome young bull, now ready for service, beautiful head, perfect incurving horns, lofty carriage, deep girth, splendid loins and withers, straight back, superb tail settings, broad hips, thin long tail with magnificent switch, skin loose and soft, splendid body, large and beautifully placed rudimentaries. A grand individual, worthy to head any herd in Virginia.

— SEE THE GREAT EXHIBIT OF —

ALLENDALE BULLS

AT THE

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR

WE HAVE THE GOODS, AND WE PROPOSE
TO MAKE PRICES TO GET THE BUSINESS

Allandale Farm, = Fredericksburg, Va.

Hygeia Herd Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesians

It is no more expensive to maintain a good bull at the head of your herd than a poor one, and the former is certainly worth many times his cost. Therefore, write for pedigree and price on one of the richly bred bulls which this herd now offers for sale.

Address: W. F. Carter, Jr., Agent. Crozet, Albemarle County, Virginia. W. Fitzhugh Carter, M. D., Owner.

The breed holds the milk and butter records of the world; the herd embraces some of its best families.

it with ease, too, for a farmer sits at nearly all his work nowadays."

Weather Forecasts Valuable.

Professor Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, says of its agricultural service combined with rural free delivery, that its forecasts reach more than 1,000,000 farmers daily. "As many more farmers get our forecasts by telephone, as a matter of fact, thousands of farmers put telephones into their houses for no other reason than to be informed about the weather—our forecasts, you understand, being for the day on which they are made, and practically for the day following. We have been of great service to the cranberry growers of Wisconsin, the cane growers of Louisiana and the orange growers of Florida, in giving warnings against frost. Cranberry marshes are flooded, cane is quickly cut and piled in windrows and smudges are started in orange groves as effective measures against frost. Let me add that the train dispatchers of all the railroads in the country get our morning and evening forecasts, and thus are enabled to know about the coming cold waves in winter and each year save millions of dollars worth of perishable merchandise, such as fruits, vegetables, certain kinds of chemicals, and other manufactures."

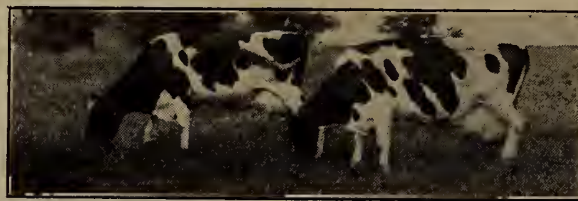
"The wire worm is getting to be the worst insect pest in the whole State of South Carolina," asserted a native of that State, recently. "Close to Charleston the wire worm has absolutely destroyed an area of farm crops 20 miles long and 25 miles wide. Many farms have been abandoned and the pest is spreading, too, and unless some means is found to check its ravages, it eventually may spread over the whole State. For the past two years the government experts have been down there studying the pest, but little real progress toward exterminating the worm has been made.

The wire worm knows no discrimination in destroying crops. Usually he begins on the grass and after that is destroyed, he starts in on the corn and cotton. After finishing those, he eats up everything that is left."

BIG MILKING, HIGH-GRADE OR REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SOWS

Are what the South needs. We furnish the kind that fill the pail every time they are milked. They are "mortgage lifters." Don't keep unprofitable scrubs. Send for free circular, "Cow Boarders."



We furnish cows that will give from 7 to 10 gals. per day and 5,000 to 6,000 qts. a year.

We recently sold Sweet Briar Institute, Sweet Briar, Va., a car of high-grade Holstein Cows. Go and look at them. They are fairly representative of what we offer.

We are responsible and furnish the highest references.

Two "Mortgage Lifters"—Milk Records of 12,000 lbs. Each a Year.

All mail orders will receive the same attention as if personally selected. Write to-day stating wants.

THE SYRACUSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,

Utica, N. Y.

THE HOLSTEIN HERD

OF

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

A WORKING HERD, WORKING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Holsteins are the BEST because:—

- Holsteins are larger and healthier than other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins produce larger and healthier calves than other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins yield more milk than other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins yield more butter fat than other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins produce milk that can be kept longer and shipped farther than that of other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins produce milk more easily digested than that of other dairy breeds;
- Holsteins are found in more countries, they occupy more territory and they probably produce more milk, cheese and butter than all others Combined.

Registered Bull Calves Out of Heavy Producing Cows for sale.

JOS. A. TURNER, Gen. Mgr.,

Hollins Institute, Va.

MEADOW FARM DAIRY

**PURE
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Holstein-Friesians.

A WORKING HERD OF SEVENTY-FIVE REGISTERED COWS--ALL FIRST-CLASS

Young Males and Females for Sale.

Address J. P. TAYLOR, Orange, Virginia.

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PROPERTY OF WESTMORELAND DAVIS

Registered Percherons

Five years ago, we sent our representative to France with instructions to secure the best stallion and mares that could be selected. We then imported the French government approved and premium stallion "VIBRAYE" a prize winner himself, and a son of the celebrated "BESIQUE" for six years the winner over all France. The animals selected beside being prize winners are rich in "Brilliant" blood. Our Imported mares work every day, thus demonstrating their suitability for the needs of our farmers.

We have now two-year stallions and colts for sale.

Registered Guernseys

Throughout the North and the West, the Guernsey is the cow, and as our farmers require to increase the butter fat content of their milk, they will find the use of a Guernsey bull upon their herds most satisfactory. Our herd consists largely of animals selected by us upon the Island of Guernsey and is headed by the great bull "France's Jewel VIII" son of "La France VIII" who made 13,000 pounds of milk on grass on the Island of Guernsey. The herd is rich in France, Masher, May Rose and other fashionable strains of Guernsey blood. Our herd is regularly tuberculin tested by the Agricultural Department of the United States. We are still increasing our herd and have only bulls for sale at reasonable prices.

Large Imported White Yorkshires

These pigs are the bacon pigs of the West and of England. They are hardy and prolific. If your sows are of the lard type and give but a few pigs, a Yorkshire boar will increase the size of the litters and improve the quality of the meat. Our pigs have heavy coats of hair and do not sun scald. After eighteen months of exposure without shade and practically no shelter, we exhibited at the Virginia State Fair a boar which took the Championship of his breed. His skin was in a fine condition. We highly recommend the use of these boars to our farmers.

WE ARE ALSO BREEDERS OF DORSET HORN SHEEP.

For further particulars apply to

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

MORVEN PARK, NEAR LEESBURG, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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, low-down, compact, blocky type. Many of them show ring animals. They represent the blood of Master II., of Meadow Brook; Gay Lad, 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.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARMS, JEFFERSONTON, VA.

Soil Analysis Not Helpful.

It is a common notion on the part of farmers that a chemist can tell by analysis just what a soil may need, and prescribe just how that soil should be fertilized to attain the best results. This notion, however, is erroneous, at any rate, so far as it relates to the East. Chemists can analyze the virgin soils of the West for instance, and the analyses may mean something, but it does not with Eastern soils.

There are several reasons why soil analysis is not helpful. In the first place it is difficult for the farmer to take a sample which means anything. Soil samples taken three feet apart in the same field often analyze quite differently, and the question arises, which is right, if either. Then again, inasmuch as most eastern soils, other than sod land freshly broken, have been fertilized more or less and because a considerable portion of the manurial constituents thus added are not used up, but are unevenly distributed, other sources of errors are introduced. Moreover no chemist can distinguish with any degree of certainty between plant food which is available this year and that which may not be available for a hundred years to come. The total content of each ingredient is determinable, but not its availability. A soil may be literally loaded with plant food, says Director Hill of the Vermont Experiment Station, which owing to its insolubility the crop cannot use. Furthermore crop failures may be due to causes other than the lack of plant food; such, for instance, as soil acidity, lack of humus, inadequate tillage, faulty drainage, etc. Soil analysis may disclose a relative lack of plant food, or the presence of some deleterious matter, but further than this at present it cannot go, popular notions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Rural Free Deliverer.

In its varied operations there is no public activity of more widespread

Someone is going to get a first-class Angus herd header at

SUNNY HOME FARM

this coming fall. Sire a Jilt, son of the great Erica bull Imported Equestor. Dam sired by the world-famous Gay Blackbird (the sire of the \$3,050 Gay Lad that was champion of America during 1895-96). Second dam, a Nose-gay daughter of the great Beau Bill, champion during 1894 and sire of the dam of Vala, probably the most popular Angus female ever in the American Show Ring.

Imported Equestor's sire was Equestrian, one of the greatest bulls ever at "Ballendaloch."

Don't wait for the other fellow to get this first class bull, the product of the greatest champions of two continents, but write and have him booked for you at once. Write

A. L. FRENCH, Owner,

Byrdville, Va.

EVERGREEN FARMS

I AM NOW OFFERING AT REASONABLE PRICES

JERSEY CATTLE

A few select Bulls, Heifers and Cows, all ages.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

Boars ready for service. Pigs at weaning time \$5 each, either sex.

FOWLS

S. C. Brown Leghorn, Brace's Strain of New York; S. C. R. I. Red, Bryant's Strain of Massachusetts.

ADDRESS W. B. GATES, PROPRIETOR, RICE DEPOT, VA.

JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES.

A few fresh Cows and some due to freshen early in the spring.

A nice lot of Young Sows ready to be bred; excellent breeding.

Some good S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

RIVER VIEW FARM, C. M. BASS, PROPRIETOR, RICE DEPOT, VA.

YOUNG REGISTERED HACKNEYS FOR SALE.

Two Registered Hackney Fillies, sired by General II., color, chestnut, two and three years old, respectively; and one Handsome Registered Hackney Stallion, by Hedrick (no kin to the fillies). These animals are especially breedy, well formed, and a good size for their ages. Address—

T. O. SANDY, BURKEVILLE, VA.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

Hog Cholera

is a dangerous disease. If you permit it to spread through your herd, you may lose all your hogs.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, states: "In hog cholera, the first effect of the disease is believed to be on the intestines." Breeders have proven the truthfulness of this statement by using successfully Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine to cleanse the intestines as well as to stimulate the liver and digestive organs.

Note what W. P. Hall & Son, of Adrian, Mo., say regarding this medicine:

We have sold Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine in our store for 16 years, and it is the best we have ever seen. I honestly believe you have the hog medicine of the world. The hog cholera was very bad here. Nearly every hog in Adrian, except ours, died. By using Black-Draught Stock Medicine we saved all of ours.

W. P. HALL & SON, Proprietors,

The Bee Hive Drug Store.



W. P. HALL & SON

Proprietors, The Bee Hive Drug Store,
Adrian, Mo.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE

Sold by All Reliable Druggists and Dealers.

P9

benefit and of greater popularity among the farming population than the rural free delivery. The thirteenth anniversary of its establishment merits the recognition that it is to receive in October. The service has grown from its initial five routes with an appropriation of \$10,000 to nearly 41,000 and an appropriation of \$40,000,000 and reaches nearly a quarter of our entire population.

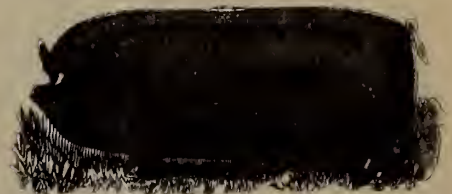
This daily communication with the world ought to and unquestionably does make the life of the farm more attractive. During the long, hard days of summer toil, the recurrent presence of newspaper and magazine in the farmhouse offers a wholesome, even if brief, mental diversion from thoughts of tired muscles and anticipation of the early morning summons. In the more relaxed days of winter, the daily mail brings many an hour of uplifting recreation to many isolated housekeepers. Supplemented by the rural telephone, it keeps the backwaters constantly eddying in sympathy with the swifter currents. Its quiet constant operation is worth a thousand official commissions appointed to investigate the mental condition of the man who bends his back at the source of wealth. It makes not only better, but happier citizens and patriots. Its benefits are not merely theoretical, but visible and tangible. The rural letter carrier is the deliverer from loneliness and monotony; he is the ally of the district school teacher.

A New York Dispatch states that

BERKSHIRES!

You are cordially invited to visit our pens at State Fair, Richmond, Va., October 4-10, and inspect our herd. The most noted strains represented. Stock always for sale.

BERKSHIRES!



MOORE'S BROOK SANITARIUM CO., Charlottesville, Va.

ENTIRE BERKSHIRE HERD

FOR SALE.

On account of change in business, I will sell the choice of several SOWS, one good 2-year-old BOAR, and fine lot of YOUNG GILTS of up-to-date breeding at bargain prices. Also two or three choice young 6-months-old Boars.

PHIL. H. GOLD, - - Winchester, Va.

HILLCREST FARM BERKSHIRES



Herd's Boars—Master's Compensation No. 94346; Sallie Lee's Last of Blitmore No. 111,687.

We have some extra good pigs, from two to six months old, and the boar pigs are good enough to head any herd.

The above pigs are out of daughter and granddaughter of Premier Long-fellow, Masterpiece and Lord Premier and such other noted Berkshires.

All stock as represented, or money refunded.

W. R. FENSOM, Richmond, Va.



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.



Mrs. Nelson Sweezy of Sayville, has a flock of what are known as "religious fowls" which answer to but one call or sound. When Mrs. Sweezy wants to feed her fowls she gathers them together by whistling a familiar hymn—"Come, Ye Sinners, Poor and Needy"—When the fowls will hasten to her side, knowing that temporal food awaits them. From mere chicks the Sweezy fowls have been thus fed, and they refuse to answer to the ordinary call of "chick, chick," which brings other flocks to the feeding place.
GUY E. MITCHELL.

GET THIS BOOK ON SAWING
WOOD QUICK.

Here's a new 40-page color-illustrated book on the greatest friend the farmer or wood sawyer ever had in a machine for sawing all kinds of wood and timber. It illustrates all about the Folding Sawing Machine with which nine cords of wood have been cut in ten hours by one man. Letters are reproduced in the book out of thousands received from users and owners of the Folding Sawing Machines which tell from actual experience with it that the claims prove true. It runs easy, no backache, quickly folded like a knife and easily carried as it weighs only 41 pounds.

Just send your name and say you are a reader of this paper and get this book free. First order gets exclusive agency too if you want it in your neighborhood.

Address and ask for Catalogue No. M-74, Folding Sawing Machine Co., 158-164 East Harrison Street, Chicago.

This saw has been in successful use over seventeen years and every man ought to investigate its merits.

NEW GASOLINE ENGINE.

A high grade Gasoline Engine of 1 horse power at a moderate price has at last been placed within the reach of every farmer.

There are a thousand and one things for which a 1 horse power engine can be used to great advantage. Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have placed on the market the "Jack Junior" engine (little brother of "Jack of all Trades.") It is a 1 horse power horizontal evaporator tank engine entirely self-contained, which with the battery box is mounted on a wood base. By filling the tank in the iron base of the engine with gasoline and the evaporator tank of hopper jacket with water, the engine is ready to run.

This is a 4 cycle engine practically frost proof. All parts are carefully

GLENBURN BERKSHIRES

Great sons and daughters of
**LORD PREMIER,
PREMIER LONGFELLOW,
MASTERPIECE,**
in herd.

We are overstocked and will sell sows and gilts bred or open at just a little above pork prices. Pigs also at cut prices.
We have some nice Jersey Cows and Heifers at bargain prices.

DR. J. D. KIRK,

Roanoke, Va.

For Sale

YOUNG BERKSHIRE BOARS

TWO

Grade Jersey Heifers
ONE YEAR OLD

FOREST HOME FARM, Purcellville, Va.

Milton Farm Berkshires

Milton Premier 113579	{ Premier Star II, 80865	{ Premier Star, 70004
	{ Ruby's Polly VII, 113,577	{ Ruby's Fancy's Sister, 96241
		{ Premier Star, 70004.
		{ Ruby's Polly III, 113588

Fall Pigs are now coming in. A few boars about ready for service and some fine gilts at \$15 to \$20 registered and transferred.
JOHN E. MUNCASTER, Route 5, ROCKVILLE, MD.

EXCELLENT

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AND BULLS.

By the Scotch topped Bull, Royal Lad, (advertised by the old reliable breeders, P. S. Lewis and Son as the best bull ever bred on their farm) by the International winner, Frantic Lad, son of The Lad for Me, champion of America in 1900. Also a few fresh Short Horn Cows.

Pure Yearling **SOUTHDOWN RAMS** by Senat, or, a prize winner in Canada as a lamb and yearling. He was bred by Hon. George Drummond, the foremost Southdown breeder in America.

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

DUROCS SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

Send for printed list of Durocs and DUROC FACTS. We have boar pigs and shotes, three fine bred sows and two great herd boars, **COMMODORE KING** and **BEAT'S TOP NOTCHER**, for sale, at farmer's prices.

The great Waverly herd of Shorthorns, dual-purpose cows, in calf, heifers and young bulls.

Fifty fine Shropshires, rams, ewes and lambs, from imported prize winners, from \$15 to \$25 each, registered.

LESLIE D. KLINE, Vaucluse, Va.

designed and are very accessible. This engine is large enough to do very effective work pumping, running cream separators, churns, and other small machines, it is durable and will give excellent service.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. are probably the largest manufacturers of gasoline engines in the world. They will be glad to send the book describing fully the New Jack Junior one horse power engine to all interested parties. See advertisement in this issue.

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- California Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal. Bull 202. Commercial Fertilizers.
- Colorado Experiment Station. Fort Collins, Col. Thirtieth Annual Re-

Mound City Stock Farm

Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Coach and Hackney Stallions



I will sell at my barn cheaper than any other firm in America. The reason I can sell cheaper is because my father lives in England and he can buy them for me and save all middlemen's profits. There is no place in America that you can make a better selection than at my place, for I handle five different breeds. My draft stallions weigh from 1,700 to 2,200 pounds; my high-stepping Hackneys and Coachers weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. If you are in need of a good stallion in your community, write and tell me your wants and I will try and place one there. I will give you plenty of time to pay for the horse. Every horse is backed up with an iron-clad guarantee, and all of them are good enough to win in any company. Correspondence solicited and visitors welcome. If a good stallion is wanted in your community please write me.

W. B. BULLOCK, Proprietor,
Moundsville, W. Va.
Branch Barn: New Church, Accomac County, Va.
(Address me here.)

Poland-Chinas

A superior lot of Pigs by Gray's Perfection, 73339; "Top Chief," Gray's Ideal, 65805, and other noted boars. Can furnish pairs not akin to those previously purchased. Come to headquarters and get the best at one-half Western prices. Oldest herd in the State.



J. B. GRAY, Fredericksburg, Va.

DO YOU SHIP APPLES?

For Nice Fruit use the Oregon or New York bushel box. Send for Prices and Samples.

Southside Manufacturing Co.,

Petersburg, Va.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



BREEDING EWES

BUY EARLY.

Improve your farm and swell your bank account by stocking with Breeding Ewes. We are in position to sell you good Pure-Bred Bucks and Feeding Lambs, also Feeding Steers, stock cattle and yearlings. Now is the time to buy, and in the spring and summer will sell your fat cattle, sheep and lambs at best market prices. We will sell you stock that will make you good money. Write us

McComb & Block

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For Sale of CATTLE, SHEEP, LAMBS, HOGS, CALVES AND FRESH COWS

Best of reference furnished

OFFICE AND PENS:
UNION STOCK YARDS, RICHMOND, VA.

Established 1890. P. O. BOX 483
Phones: Office 1394, Residence 3224

port of the State Board of Agriculture and State Agricultural College.

Bull. 141. Grape Growing.

Bull. 142. Tillage, Fertilizer, and Shade Crops for Orchards.

Bull. 143. Cabbage Growing.

Bull. 144. Celery Growing.

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A Phosphate Problem for Illinois Landowners.

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Bull. 303. Paying for Milk at Cheese Factories.

Bull. 309. Some Newer Strawberries

Bull. 312. Orchards Injured by Tussock Moth.

Bull. 313. Two Factors Favoring Success with Alfalfa.

Bull. 314. How Sod Affected an Apple Orchard.

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South Dakota Experiment Station, Brookings, So. Dak. Bull. 111. A Study of South Dakota Butter With Suggestions for Improvement.

Genasco Ready Roofing

Trinidad Lake asphalt is the backbone of Genasco. It is the greatest weather-resister known. It makes Genasco cost a little more, and makes it worth it because it lasts so long.

When you don't have leaks, damage, repairs, and renewals to pay for, you have real roof-economy.

Get Genasco—the worth while roofing for every building on the farm. Look for the hemisphere trade-mark, and you'll get the roofing backed by a thirty-two-million-dollar guarantee. Mineral and smooth surface. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY



Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

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Write us for prices on our products.
We carry in stock at all times

EVERYTHING for the ROOF

PAINTED AND GALV. V. C. AND CORRUGATED SHEETS; TIN PLATE IN BOXES AND ROLLS; RUBBER ROOFING UNDER THE FOLLOWING BRANDS:

Victoria Rubber

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Reliance Guaranteed

Lowest Market Prices without sacrifice of Quality

VICTORIA METAL CO., Inc.

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RICHMOND, VA.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

- Bull. 112. The Killing of Mustard and Other Noxious Weeds in Grain Fields by the Use of Iron Sulphate.
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NEW MARKET—A THRENODY.

by the
 Hon. A. C. Gordon.

How shall the eternal fame of them
 be told?
 Who dying in the heyday of life's
 morn,
 Thrust from their lips the chalice of
 bright gold,
 Filled to the brim with joy and went
 forlorn,
 Into the abyssmal darkness of that
 bourn,
 Whence they who thither go, may
 never return.

The cycling seasons pass in old pro-
 gression,
 Of beauty and of immortality,
 The ancient stars march on in far
 procession,
 The immemorial winds sweep o'er
 the sea,
 The mountains drop their wine, the
 flowers bloom,
 While they who should have lived,
 sleep in an early tomb.

No blight had touched the garlands
 that they wore,
 Dewy and fresh, with innocence and
 truth;
 No dead illusions nor spent glamour
 bore
 With promises upon them—their
 gay youth
 Caught but the bubbles on the break-
 er's brim,
 Nor e'er beheld life lines with eyes
 grown old and dim.

Were they in love with death's forget-
 fulness,
 Thus to lie down with the enduring
 dead?
 Had wood and stream lost all their
 loveliness.



(See letter below)

Amatite

TRADE
B
MARK

ROOFING

Colchester, Connecticut, September 4, 1908.

Barrett Manufacturing Company:

Dear Sirs: The Amatite Roofing on my own grain store is giving much better service than I could believe it would at such a moderate price. It is by far the cheapest roofing on the market, when you consider the wearing qualities. Am going to use it on my other building. (Signed) AMOS C. CASE.

This is a type of hundreds of letters which we get regarding Amatite.

It is better made; has better waterproofing material and weighs more per square foot than any other roofing of the same price.

And Amatite has one distinction which makes it stand out above all others—it has a *real mineral surface* which does away entirely with painting.

No other ready roofings compare with it from the stand-points of low cost, no maintenance cost and absolute protection. Sample and Booklet on request.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati,
 Minneapolis, Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburg,
 New Orleans, Kansas City,
 London, Eng.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

WRITE AT ONCE

The Virginia Poultry Association

WILL HOLD ITS

ANNUAL SHOW

JANUARY 13-19, 1910, RICHMOND, VA.

A fine string of silver cups and various other special prizes will be given and are fully described in our premium list, ready about December 1st. Send in your name for one.

J. H. Drevenstedt, assisted by Prof. C. K. Graham and F. H. S. Morrison, will judge on first day of show. No delay; comparison system only. For other information write to

W. R. TODD, Secretary, 426 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

Or morning's sunshine faded over head,
That they sought surcease of life's sorrows there,
Leaving wan love to weep o'er boy-hood's sunny hair?

All the old questionings rise to our lips,

In the sad contemplation of youth slain;

Life's hidden meaning and death's dark eclipse—

The passion and the pathos and the pain;

The unanswering answer that the wisest reads,

In the dim mystery that hangs behind the creeds.

And yet—and yet—we old, whose heads are grey,

Whose hearts are heavy and whose steps are slow;

With journeyings on this rough and thorny way,

We who live after them, what may we know,

Of their exstatic rapture thus to have died,

The marvellous, sleepless souls that perished in their pride.

If the worn hearts and weary fall on sleep

With a deep longing for its sweet repose,

Shall not they unwise whom the high God's keep

Die while yet bloom the lily and the rose?

To each man living comes a day to die,

What better day than when truth calls to liberty?

Writ in the rocks, the world's primeval page

Is old, past human skill to interpret it,

Save where it speaks to grief of man's grey age,

And with the end of all things is o'er writ,

All things save one, that hath un fading youth

And strength and power and beauty, clear eyed Truth.

On mountain top—in valley—by the sea,

Wherever sleep the patriots who have died

In her honor, at Thermopylae, At Bannockburn, or where great rivers glide,

To the wide ocean bordering our own shore

Truth sees the holy face of freedom evermore.

The blood-stained face of Freedom that hath wrought

For man a magic and a mystery; Whose blade e'en when broken, yet hath bought

A grave with the eternal for the free,

Freedom and Truth—these went beside them there,

CONGO

NEVER LEAK ROOFING



WE OFFER to the consumer the best Ready Roofing proposition on the market to-day. We don't make Congo just to sell to a floating kind of trade and then forget about you.

We make Congo to wear—to give satisfactory service. We not only want your trade, but your good will.

We want every buyer of Congo to be a satisfied customer. That's our best advertisement.

To this end we have made Congo just as good as a ready roofing can be made. We have tested it in every possible way, and by long continued service. We are so satis-

fied that Congo is the longest wearing ready roofing on the market that we have made arrangements with the National Surety Company to issue a Guarantee Bond with every roll of Congo.

These bonds cost us money, but they add not a cent to the cost of Congo to you.

Before the National Surety Company would assume this responsibility, they convinced themselves beyond a reasonable doubt that Congo would do all we claimed for it. And there isn't another Ready Roofing on the market to-day that carries a like guarantee.

Don't you think that a roofing in which the manufacturers show such confidence is worth investigating?

Send us your name and address and we will mail you a Congo sample free with our booklet telling all about it.

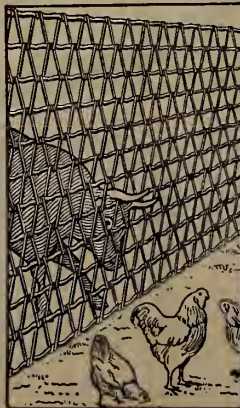
UNITED ROOFING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

600 WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

STRONGEST FENCE MADE



When you buy our High Carbon Coiled Spring Fence you buy strength, service and durability combined. Twenty years of experience—hard knocks, has taught us that the best fence is made from heavily galvanized Coiled Spring Steel Wire

CLOSELY WOVEN FROM TOP TO BOTTOM

Our Fence is so closely woven that small pigs cannot "wriggle" through it. So strong the vicious bull cannot "faze" it. We have no agents. We do not sell to dealers but sell direct to user

AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

Coiled Wire provides for expansion and contraction and prevents sagging between posts. Every pound of wire in our fence is made in our own wire mill from the best high carbon steel. We give

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

That our customers may be sure they are satisfied. We have a full line of FARM AND POULTRY FENCE. Our Wholesale Prices will save you money. Write today for our 40 page Free Catalogue.

COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY, Box 52, Winchester, Indiana.

A Running Water Supply Plant



that takes care of itself—furnishes its own power—requires no attention or repairs—that is what you get in a **RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM** Raises water 30 feet for every foot of fall from any nearby stream, spring or pond. Any capacity for all Home and Farm uses, Irrigation, Town Plants, Railroad Tanks, etc. Low in cost, high in efficiency. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Plans, Estimates and Book FREE.

RIFE ENGINE CO., 2113 Trinity Bldg., New York

Marching to deathless death, forever young and fair.

"Send the cadets in, and may God forgive"—

Who spoke the word had welcomed rather death.

Truth dies not and Liberty shall live, E'en tho' youth wither in the Cannon's breath,

And at the order, debonnair and gay, They moved into the front of an immortal day.

"Battalion forward," rang the sharp command:

"Guide centre" and the banner was unfurled.

Then as if on parade, the little band Trooped to the flag. A sad and sombre world

Thrills with the memory of how they went

Into that raging storm of fire and carnage bent.

A worn and weary world in sorrow weeps,

For high hopes vanished at life's sunny morn,

Yet Truth, with eyes that never falter, keeps

Her gaze on Freedom's face that smiles in scorn

Of death for them who wear the laurelled crown,

The early dead who die with an achieved renown.

Creeds fade. Faiths perish. Empires rise and fall,

And as the shining sun goes on his way,

Oblivion covers with a dusty pall! The life of man, predestined to decay,

Yet is there one thing that shall never die

The memory of the Dead for Truth and Liberty.

A WONDERFUL PLANT.

The Sacred Resurrection Plant is one of the wonders of the plant world. It lives naturally in water, and when placed in a small vessel containing a little water grows and thrives and becomes green in color; but when removed it dries and curls up, apparently asleep, and in this condition will live for years. One need only to place it in water again, however, to bring it back to life. The publishers of Farm News, that interesting monthly published in Springfield, Ohio, have secured a limited number of these curious plants which they are offering on another page. These publishers are also offering a line of beautiful Christmas post cards. See their announcement in this issue.

Dupage Co., Ill., July 26, 1909

I like the Southern Planter very much and get a great deal of valuable information from its pages.

W. G. BUCHANAN.

Guaranteed for 15 Years— No More Roof Expense

When you use Dickelman Extra—your roof troubles are over. Our 15-year guaranty—stamped on every roll—and given to you in black and white protects you absolutely. It simply means that you will have no more roof expense—no more roof troubles—for at least 15 years after the date you purchase. Most likely you will never have to roof the same building again.

DICKELMAN EXTRA Galvanized Metal Roofing

We guarantee it for 15 years, but know it will last twice that long. We know that our roofing which was put up 25 years ago is still in excellent condition—and should last 25 years longer. We do not simply tell you or promise you our roofing will last for 15 years—we guarantee it. Ask your dealer about DICKELMAN EXTRA. If he doesn't sell it, write us at once for sample and our valuable roofing book—sent prepaid. Know why we can guarantee our roofing for 15 years while others make vague promises that mean nothing.

The secret of the durability of Dickelman Extra lies in the wonderful system of galvanizing—and the high quality of the materials used. The metal sheet we use for a base is made by a special process which leaves it tough—yet pliable and open-grained. So the galvanizing material fills up the "pores"—and actually becomes a part of the finished sheet. This prevents it from cracking—scaling—wearing or rusting off.



The Dickelman
Manufacturing Co.
68 Gormley St.
FOREST, OHIO

Send
Now for
Sample

Get our book—
and sample, so
you can test it
to know for
yourself its su-
periority.

Here's Something New From Kalamazoo



You can save enough real money in getting a Kalamazoo, to buy most of your fuel—pay your taxes, buy a dress or suit of clothes or materially increase your bank balance. You get the best made—the most economical—the most satisfactory stove or range to be had anywhere at any price. With an actual cash saving of from \$5 to \$40 on your purchase. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied users have told us this is true.

We make it easy for any responsible person to own a Kalamazoo. We are the manufacturers. You get lowest factory prices, 360-days' approval test, and our convenient terms. Take your choice—

Cash or Credit

Write for Catalog No. 400 and special terms. It gives you all the necessary information about buying and using a good stove or range. Compare our prices and quality with others, prove for yourself what you save in buying a Kalamazoo for cash or on time. Freight prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo
Direct to You"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

This Oven Thermometer saves fuel and makes baking easy.



TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

ENQUIRER'S 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.

Seed Selecting—Sweet Potatoes—Peanuts.

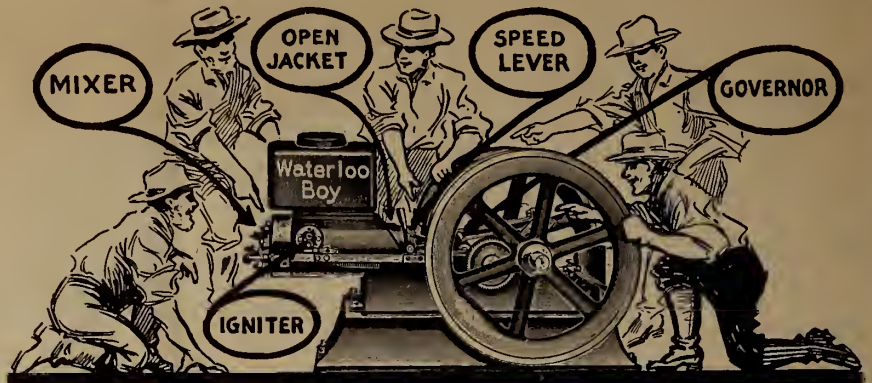
1. Please inform me how to select seed corn. Is it best to plant from the lower ear and what is the best strain? Should seed corn be cut and shocked or stand until dry.

2. Is it best to bed small sweet potatoes for sprouts? Will they not run out by so doing. What time should they be harvested?

3. Please inform me where I might sell my peanuts and best time to sell. H. P. H.

1. In selecting seed corn the object is to get a type which will have as many desirable characteristics as possible combined in one plant. The ear should therefore be selected not merely for one fine feature alone. The character of the stalk should have consideration as well as the ear and the position of the ear on the stalk and the neck of the ear and the shuck on it should also be considered. The best type of corn is one with a strong short jointed stalks, not over tall and with good blades. The ear should be low down on the stalk and should have a short neck connecting it with the stalk, just sufficient to allow the ear to hang down when matured. The shuck should be a close, well wrapped one, covering the whole ear, but not coarse in texture. The ear should be long and cylindrical, that is, nearly the same circumference all the way from butt to tip. The grains should be set in regularly in rows running from butt to tip and the rows be closely set on the ear. The butt and tip should be closely set with grains. The cob should not be large, only sufficient to carry the rows of grain and the grains should be large and deep set in the cob. The selection of the lower ears for seed will gradually tend to the reproduction of this character of setting of the ears and a gradual shortening of the stalk. As to what is the best strain is a matter of choice depending largely on the location. Some corn does better on low ground and some on high land and the strain selected should depend on the location in which it is to be planted. Seed corn is best matured on the stalks and these should be left standing until thoroughly dry when the ears should be taken off and be hung up in a dry airy place over the winter or be stored on racks in such a place so that the air can circulate through them.

2. The small potatoes made on vines which have been grown from cuttings taken off the slip raised plants after they have commenced to run freely make the best seed from which to grow slips for early planting. This does not cause the running out



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have all the good points that go into any gasoline engine, besides many exclusive, patented features that increase their efficiency and durability; make them marvels of simplicity and wonderfully economical engines to operate. That's why we say the Waterloo Boy is the best engine for farm use.

You can buy a Waterloo Boy for less money than you will be asked for engines containing half of the good points we build into our engines. Besides we will send a Waterloo Boy to any responsible farmer and let him try it for thirty days on his farm doing whatever work he has to do. We will pay the freight both ways and return his money if after a month's use he cannot pick out the good points for himself—if he can't see that it is the one and only engine that will give him complete satisfaction.

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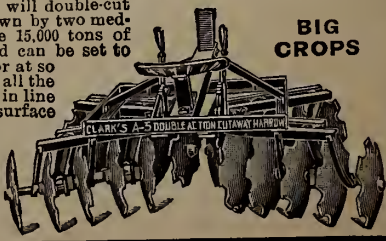


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Superior to Bone or Acid Phosphate for Alfalfa and Clover, and at one-fourth the cost. See editorial, June issue this paper, "Alfalfa In Eastern Virginia."

FARMERS' UNION PHOSPHATE CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

of the potatoes. They will continue to make as large potatoes as though grown from the larger potatoes and many more slips can be grown from these smaller potatoes in the same sized frame. The potatoes should be dug before frost cuts the vines.

3. Norfolk, Smithfield and Petersburg are the best peanut markets in the State. We do not care to advise as to when is the best time to sell. A grower should watch the markets and decide this for himself.—Ed.

Spoiled Herrings.

Please let me know what to do with my herrings. They were put up by a packer and the worm has gotten in them. They are packed in dry, coarse salt. Would it do to make a brine and pour over them?

MRS. W. E. COX.

You should return the herrings to the packer and make him refund the cost or supply you with other herrings in the place of those returned. If they had been properly cured the worms would not have got into them. If you do not adopt this course you should carefully sort out all the wormy herrings and then resalt and repack the sound ones. We presume this might be done with brine or dry salt but have no had personal experience in the matter.—Ed.

Fertilizer for Oats.

What fertilizer would you advise to use on red soil for oats to be sown this Fall? The land is in peas for hay, and stubble will be cut in. Expect to follow oat crop with grass and clover next year.

Campbell Co., Va. P. B. BECK.

Use 250 pounds per acre of acid phosphate for the oats. For the grass and clover for which the land should be prepared after the oat crop has been harvested we would use raw bone meal at the rate of 400 pounds per acre or from 500 to 1,000 pounds of raw ground phosphate rock per acre.—Ed.

Lime for Land.

Am interested in Virginia land that needs lime. Write to ask whether burned or ground limestone is preferred. Presume the action is quicker when the stone is burnt, but is the general impression that it is better.

The cost of getting the burnt or raw lime stone to the property is to be considered. Out here some farmers use what is called an "end gate seeder" for sowing. Have often thought it could be used in sowing the ground lime stone on land and this could be cheaply done.

Cedar Co., Neb. G. W. P. C.

The effect of the lime is seen more quickly when the burnt stone is applied, but it is more destructive of vegetable matter in the soil than the ground limestone. The burnt stone has a more vigorous action in changing the physical and mechanical condition of the soil and for that reason



Home-made Gas-Light From Crushed Stone

TWENTY years ago the oil lamp had already been driven out of the city into the country home where gas could not follow—so we thought.

In those days we would have laughed at the idea of a country home lighted with gaslight.

But like the telephone and free mail delivery gaslight has finally left the city to become a common rural convenience.

In the year 1909, the up-to-date villager or farmer not only lives in a gas lighted house, same as his city cousin, but when he drives home on a cold, wet night he actually lights up his barn, his baryard or porches on his house with this gas-light by simply turning an "ignition" button on a post or wall.

And this change seems quite like magic when you consider that this rural gaslight is home-made—made by the family itself right on the premises.

Take fifteen minutes once a month to make all that can be used in a large house.

The magic is all in the strangely, weird, manufactured stone known commercially as "Union Carbide."

This wonderful gas producing substance, "Union Carbide," looks and feels just like crushed granite. For country home use it is packed and shipped from warehouses located all over the United States in sheet steel cans containing 100 pounds.

Union Carbide won't burn, can't explode, and will keep in the original package for years in any climate. For this reason it is safer to handle and store about the premises than coal.

All that is necessary to make "Union Carbide" give up its gas is to mix it with plain water—the gas, which is then instantly generated, is genuine Acetylene.

When piped to handsome brass chandeliers and fixtures Acetylene burns with an intensely brilliant, stiff flame, that the wind can't affect.

This flame makes light so white in color that it is commonly called "Artificial Sunlight."

Experiments conducted by Cornell University have proven that it will grow plants the same as sunlight itself.

Physicians recommend Acetylene as a germicide and a remedy for eyestrain, and it is used as an illuminant in fifty-four hospitals in New York City alone.

Then, too, Acetylene is so pure that you might blow out the light and sleep all night in a room with the burner open without any injurious effects whatever.

On a count of its being burned in permanent brass fixtures attached to walls and ceilings, Acetylene is much safer than smoky, smelly oil lamps which can easily be tipped over.

For this reason the Engineers of the National Board of Insurance Underwriters called Acetylene safer than any illuminant it commonly displaces.

In addition to all these advantages, Acetylene light is inexpensive.

An Acetylene light of 24-candle power costs only about 3½ cents for ten hours' lighting, while for the same number of hours regular oil lamps of equal volume cost about 6 cents in kerosene, chimneys and wicks on the average.

Consider this carefully and you will hardly wonder at the fact that there are today no less than 176,000 town and country homes lighted with home-made Acetylene, made from "Union Carbide."

Once a month some member of the family must dump a few pounds of Union Carbide in a small tank-like machine which usually sets in one corner of the basement.

This little tank-like machine is automatic—it does all the work—it makes no gas until the burners are lighted and stops making gas when the burners are shut off.

The lights located in every room in your house, on your porches, in your horse and cow barns, or barnyards and chicken yards if you like, will all be ready to turn on with a twist of the wrist or a touch of the button at any time of the day or night.

No city home can be as brilliantly or as beautifully illuminated as any one of these 176,000 homes now using Acetylene.

Won't you let us tell you how little it will cost to make this time-saving, money-saving, beautifying light at your own home?

Write us today how large your house and how many rooms you

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we prefer to use it when first bringing the land into condition for crops. Later we would use the ground limestone as it is equally effective with the burnt lime in preserving the sweetness of the soil. At present it is difficult to get the ground limestone in this State whilst the burnt lime is to be had in any quantity and is now being supplied at a reasonable price. It can be had at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per ton on the lines of the railroads. We are not familiar with the "end gate seeder" but from our understanding of it we see no reason why it would not be capable of being used in spreading lime if only it can be so adjusted as to put on not less than a ton per acre.—Ed.

Grape Vine Wanted—Potash for Corn.
Will you (through the Planter) kindly tell me something about a grape called the Va. Dyer also where it can be had, etc. Also tell me how much muriate of potash to use in corn per hill for best results.
W. M. PARRISH.
Greensville Co., Va.

We cannot find this grape in any of the fruit lists in our library. We never heard of it so cannot help you. Perhaps some of our subscribers know it. If so, please answer. Very little of the land in this State seems to require potash for the production of corn. It is needed for tobacco, Irish potatoes and vegetables. We have had a number of reports that the use of it gave increased yield of corn and several of these came from the Tidewater section of the State where if anywhere it might have been expected to give results as sandy light heavy clay lands. If you decide to try its effect we should apply at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre of muriate of potash.—Ed.

Grass for Roadside.
I have a roadway up the side of a red clay hill. The bank on the one side is an eyesore, as I have not been able to get grass on it. I have too long a stretch of it to put sod on it in the usual way. Please tell me what to do with it.
Warren Co., Va. C. L. MELTON.

Grade the bank to a regular surface by the use of a hoe or mattock and then spread a coat of farm yard manure on it and sow in this a mixture of grass seeds such as Perennial Rye Red Top and Meadow Fescue and add to these some wire grass roots cut up by running through a cutter, scattering these lightly in the manure as it is being spread. This should be done in the spring. It is too late now for the grass to get a good start before winter. This will in a few weeks cover the bank with a green sod which will be permanent. We have in this city a similar hill side which a year ago was an unsightly called red hill and has now a beautiful green turf on got in this way.—Ed.

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Buy direct from the biggest spreader factory in the world.—My price has made it—No such price as I make on this high grade spreader has ever been made before in all manure spreader history. I save you \$50. Here's the secret and reason: I make you a price on one based on a 25,000 quantity and pay the freight right to your station. You only pay for actual material, labor and one small profit, based on this enormous quantity on a



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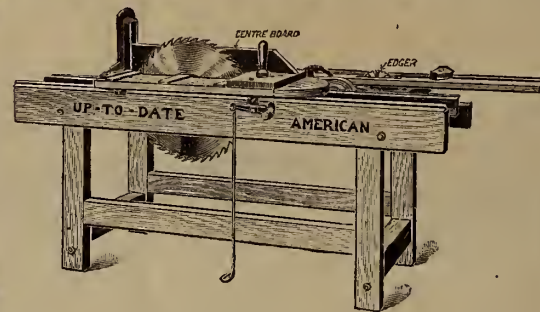
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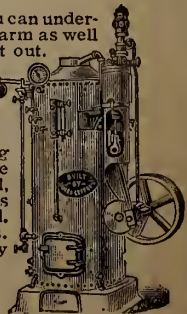
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Crops for Silo.

I wish some one who has tried it would give their experience with ensilage made from other crops than corn; such as oats, clover, rye, millet, cow peas, etc. Would it do to partly fill a silo with any one of these in their season and complete the filling with corn at a later period in the season?

ROBERT W. TRAVIS.

Dunkirk, N. Y.

Nearly all these different crops have been experimented with in the silo but none of them have been found to make a fine quality of silage used alone. They all make a slippery, slimy silage which is not relished by stock. They make good silage when mixed with corn and especially is this the case with cow peas and soy beans which supply the protein element which the corn lacks. Mixed with corn the silage thus made is nearly a balanced ration and stock do well on it. There is no objection to partially filling a silo at one time and then later completing the filling with another crop if this is properly done. When the first crop is put in it should be covered with cut straw or chaff or waste hay and this be well wet so that it will pack down and fill with mould to seal the silage. When it is desired to resume filling this covering must be removed and the new crop be put right on to the old silage at once before the air has time to cause decay to the silage. The secret of making good silage is to cause rapid heating of the contents of the silo so as to expel the air and then to keep the air from getting to it again.—Ed.

Horse Sunburnt. Strawberry Fertilizer.

Please answer the following in your valuable paper. How can a horse that was once black and is now tan from sunburn be made to regain its original color? I have heard that if at shedding time they are kept in the sun they will not sunburn. Is this correct? How much Peruvian guano would you apply to half an acre of strawberries set out in the spring. I want to apply it in July on land that is very poor.

Albemarle Co., Va. H. B. LAPSLEY.

1. The sunburnt hair will be all shed when the animal changes its coat and the original color of course will come back with the new coat. We know of no means of preventing this gradual change of the hair except keeping the horses under cover all the time. It would not be practical to keep the horses out in the sun all the time during the shedding of the coat because of its being cast at a time when this cannot well be done and at that time the sun is not so hot as to materially affect the color of the hair. Some horses are much more affected in this way than others.



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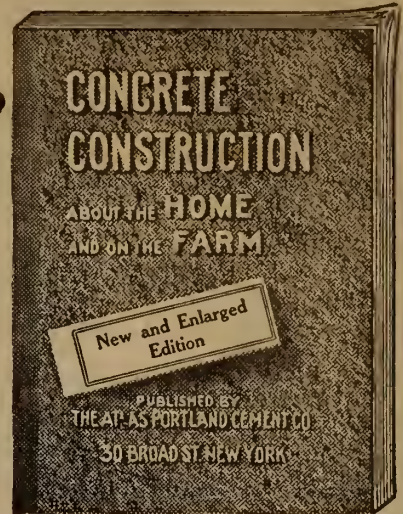
Send for this book now and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's work.

When you build, do not forget that ATLAS Portland Cement makes the best concrete and that the U. S. Government bought ATLAS for the Panama Canal.

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2. We would not advise the use of Peruvian guano alone for top dressing strawberries. Peruvian guano is largely a nitrogenous fertilizer and its tenacity used alone would be to encourage excessive leaf growth. Strawberries and all the fruits need potash and phosphoric acid to induce fruit bud formation and firmness and color and flavor in the fruit. We would use acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre muriate of potash at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre, and Peruvian guano or nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre.—Ed.

Pulling Fodder.

Which is best, to pull fodder first or cut the tops first. There seems to be a difference of opinion here among the farmers.

Bedford Co., Va. r. V.

The best course is to do neither way but to cut down the whole stalk at near the ground and set up in shocks to cure out. In this way the whole crop is saved and not part of it. The crop has cost too much to make to waste any of it. It has been proved by careful experiments that nearly one half of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks, shucks and fodder and to leave any part in the field is to waste so much of the crop. The coarser part of the crop, the stalk and the fodder is needed to provide roughage for cattle and other stock. Every year thousands of tons of hay are brought into the State from the West and much of this is sold to farmers to feed to their stock whilst they are wasting food as full of feeding value as that they are buying. Buy a cutter and cut up the whole stalks with the fodder on them and the greater part will be eaten and what is left will be in the best shape for turning into manure to go back on the land. Actual experiments have proven that pulling the fodder and cutting the tops at the time when they make the best feed causes a much less yield of corn and that the loss thus occasioned in corn is more than the tops and fodder are worth for feed, so that the whole labor of pulling the fodder, and cutting the tops is worse than lost.—Ed.

Fertilizer for New Cleared Land.

I kindly ask you to advise me in your next issue as to cultivating newly cleared land. I have forty acres of low black land, clay subsoil, which will be ready for a crop next spring. I expect to plant it in corn, using 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre.

2. What are the best crops to run land like that in both spring and winter.

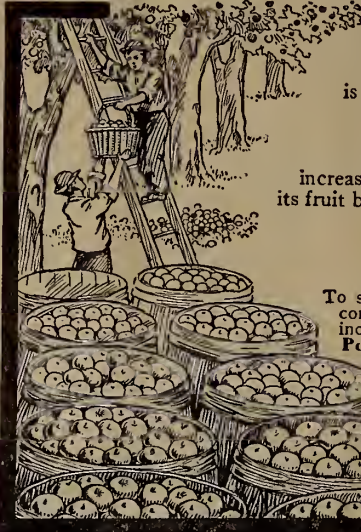
3. Is lime of any benefit to new land; if so, what kind is the best to use?

4. Will you tell me how to kill nut-grass? A YOUNG FARMER.

Perquimans Co., N. C.

1. This new land will want lime

POTASH



The more thoroughly and practically the question is worked out, the more clearly it is demonstrated that

Every Orchard

increases in bearing and improves in the quality of its fruit by fertilizing with Potash.

Potash Pays

To secure hardy stock and best yields use a fertilizer containing at least 9 per cent. actual Potash. To increase the Potash total 1 per cent. add 2 lbs. of Potash to each 100 lbs. of fertilizer.

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Burr-Oaks Farms, Stevensville, Mich.—We found fewer scale after using your spray than from the other remedies combined. Used them all in the same way at the same time.

W. C. and C. F. Toms, Hendersonville, N. C.—We used your spray with the greatest success. Our orchard of 3,000 trees is now practically free from scale. We consider it the best remedy we have ever seen.

G. W. Shields, Newtonville, O.—Had some trees literally covered with scale from top to bottom, branches encrusted with it, so gave your oil a severe test. Those trees are to-day a mass of new growth and I cannot find a living scale on them.

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"SCALECIDE"

alone did more in three years than Lime-Sulphur and other "dopes" did in nine. Are you still in the Lime-Sulphur ranks? PRICES:—in barrels and half barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gallon cans, \$6.00; 5 gallon cans, \$3.25; 1 gallon cans, \$1.00.

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If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLEINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of anything else.
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and probably potash before it will produce as it ought to. Nearly all the low black soils are deficient in potash and they are sour and hence require lime. Your best course is to apply at least a ton of lime per acre (use burnt stone or shells—whichever are the cheapest and easiest to get)

during the winter or early spring and work it in lightly. In the spring when preparing for the corn crop apply 250 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds muriate of potash per acre. Sow cow peas in the corn at the last working and later sow crimson clover for a winter cover crop

and for a fallow to turn down in the spring. It may be well to sow a mixture of wheat, oats, and rye, three pecks to the acre, with the crimson clover, (12 pounds to the acre) to ensure a cover as crimson clover may not take well the first year. If the cow peas are to be used to turn under the crimson clover and grain mixture can be sowed amongst the vines in August or September and the vines be left to die down and all be plowed under in the spring.

2. The year following, you should put the land in cow peas and cut these for hay and follow with oats using acid phosphate on both crops and following with crimson clover and then bring the land into corn again after which it should take grass and be mown for hay one year or two and then put to corn again.

4. The only way to get rid of nut grass is to keep the land in cultivated crops for two or three years.—Ed.

Feed for Hens.

Will you kindly give me through the columns of your magazine, the correct amount of food for 100 hens for a year and the best kind of food to feed?

C. W. SLAUGHTER.
Culpeper Co., Va.

It will take about 1 1-2 bushels of wheat per hen per year of the smaller breeds. The larger breeds will require more, say near 2 bushels. The average cost of keeping a flock of hens is \$1.50 per year per hen. To bring the cost down to this it will be necessary not to feed wheat alone, at the present high price of this grain, but to make a mixture of wheat, cracked corn and oats and to feed part of this in the grain and part ground and made into a mash with some bran added.—Ed.

Stonor Seed Wheat.

A subscriber sends us a letter from the Stonor Seed Wheat Company, of Fincastle, Va., in which they enclose a form of contract to be entered into by farmers desiring to grow this wheat and asks our opinion in the matter. We have discussed this subject in our article on Work for the Month, in connection with our advice on the seeding of the wheat crop. To this article we refer our readers. The wheat as we there state has been investigated by the Department of Agriculture and has no greater value than any other carefully selected seed wheat. It is of course likely to produce a heavier yield than ordinary seed wheat which has gone through no process of selection from year to year but inasmuch as the Company requires the crop to be grown only for return to the Company at the market price of milling wheat there is no great inducement for any one to grow it and pay \$5 for the seed to sow an acre—Ed.

Corn Growing.

I have seven acres of the very

The Thing That Interests Dairymen Today

is not which Company has made the most failures in its attempts to make successful Cream Separators, or which Company has abandoned or discarded the most inventions because (by its own admissions) of the inferiority of those inventions.

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The United States Separator holds the World's Record for close skimming.

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Send for Catalogue No. 168

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY

BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

Don't neglect to see our exhibit of Dairy Implements at the Fairs at Richmond, Oct. 4-9 and Raleigh, 18-23.

Simple-Reliable-Powerful

Getting the most engine for your money does not mean buying the cheapest—it is a matter of securing an engine that will give reliable results year in, year out—the speed must be steady and uniform—absolute interchangeability of parts assured—actual power must equal rating. Every requirement of the man who wants a simple, reliable engine is met by the

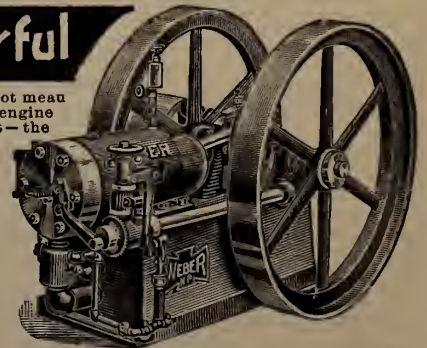
WEBER GAS or GASOLINE ENGINE

Sold Under Our Absolute Guarantee

Will lighten the labor of pumping, grinding, shelling and all kinds of farm work.

Write today, telling us for what you need power and we will send you our new handsomely illustrated catalog fully describing the Weber Engine best suited to your requirements.

Sheffield Gas Power Co., 118 Winchester Pl., Kansas City, Mo.



Let It Furnish Power for You

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

finest of red clay land, have run same in clover and timothy four years, cut an average of three tons of cured hay per acre, during said time. I have broadcasted on this land about 300 two horse loads of stable manure, and about 100 two horse loads of ashes. There is a good deep sod. I have just plowed and subsoiled this plot of land over 20 inches deep, harrowed, rolled and sowed in peas. As soon as I turn under or cut these I expect to seed in crimson clover, I want next year to do my part, to make the most corn possible on said plot of ground and would thank you to let me know through your valuable paper, how to cultivate, kind of fertilizer, amount of fertilizer, and when and how to fertilize, etc.

ISAAC H. DUNLOP.

Chatham Co., N. C.

Upon this piece of land, after what you have done, you ought to have no difficulty in getting a good crop of corn next year, even though you should not fertilize it any further. However in order to make it do the best possible we should haul out and spread on the crimson clover during the winter and spring as much farm yard manure as you can spare up to the amount of 10 or 12 tons to the acre and with this would apply acid phosphate at the rate of 50 pounds to each ton of manure. At planting time or immediately after planting we would apply one hundred pounds of nitrate of soda per acre to give the crop a quick start. It should then make a good stand and a heavy crop.—Ed.

Worms in Pumkin Vines—Sweet Potatoes as Feed for Stock.

1. Please tell me what will kill or stop worms in pumpkin vines. They get in at the hill and joints. It is a white worm about one inch long that eats the inside of the vine about the time the pumpkins begin to bloom and fruit.

2. What value are Irish potatoes as feed for horses and how many would be enough for one feeding? How often should they be fed? Is there any danger in feeding Irish potatoes.

SUNFLOWER FARM.

Chesterfield Co., Va.

The insect which is doing the damage to the pumpkin vines is the squash vine borer which attacks all the cucurbits (melons, cucumbers, pumpkins and squashes). It is one of the most difficult insect troubles we have to control as when once it has got into the vines no remedies can reach it and it usually gets safely hid before its presence is noted. It is the caterpillar of a moth that lays its eggs on the plants and as they hatch the grubs at once make their way into the vines. They usually begin to hatch about July. About the only thing that can be done is to prevent the worms hatching as far as possible by destroying the eggs on the vines. The caterpillars leave the vines when they have done

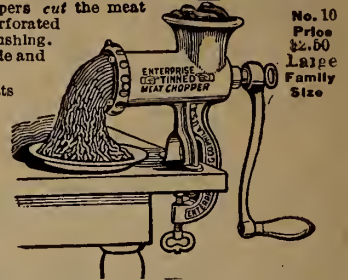
ENTERPRISE

Meat and Food Chopper

"Enterprise" Meat and Food Choppers cut the meat with a revolving steel knife against a perforated steel cutting plate without tearing or crushing. Easily cleaned. Practically unbreakable and will last for years.

The No. 5 "Enterprise" Chopper costs only \$1.75; No. 10, shown in cut, \$2.50. They are standard family size, and not only save half the work at butchering time, but are useful in the kitchen every day in the year.

Made in 45 sizes and styles for Lard, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above for the reasons given. Illustrated catalog free. Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.



No. 10 Price \$2.50 Large Family Size

ENTERPRISE

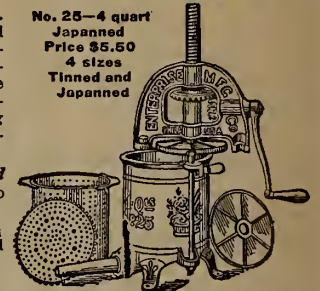
Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Lessens the labor at butchering time. Two machines in one. Well made and does its work quickly and surely. Cylinder is bored true and plate fits accurately. Pressure cannot cause meat to rise above the plate. The Patented Corrugated spout prevents air from entering casing, ensuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Machine can be changed into a Lard Press in a minute's time. Can also be used as a Fruit Press.

Your dealer will be able to supply you with the "Enterprise" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press.

No. 25—4 quart Japanned Price \$5.50 4 sizes Tinned and Japanned



ENTERPRISE

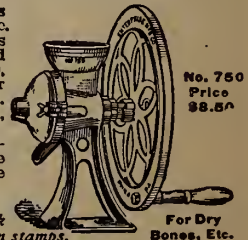
Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

The "Enterprise" Bone, Shell and Corn Mill is a good all-round mill for farmers, poultrymen, etc. and for compactness, strength and durability is unexcelled. Handy for grinding poultry food and making bone meal fertilizer. Mill shown in cut \$8.50, weight 60 lbs., grinds 1 1/4 bu. corn per hour. Look for the name "Enterprise" on the machine you buy. Grind up dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc., for your hens and watch results.

Other famous "Enterprise" household specialties are: Coffee Mills; Raisin Seeders; Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses; Cherry Stoners; Cold Handle Sad Irons, Etc., Etc.

Sold at Hardware and General Stores, etc.

Write for "The Enterprising Housekeeper," a book of 200 choice recipes and kitchen helps. Sent for 2c. in stamps.



No. 750 Price \$8.50 For Dry Bones, Etc.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG CO. of PA., Dept. 27 Philadelphia, Pa.

ALCOHOLISM CURED



No Experiment.

Alcoholism, Morphine and other drug addictions cured in from four to six weeks. 28 years successful experience.

Write for our booklet. "What do You Drink?"

The Keeley Institute, GREENSBORO, N. C.

the mischief and caused the death of the plants pass into the ground of the plants and pass into the ground and there remain in a pupa state undestroy them by harrowing the land and thus expose them to the winter which will kill them. No land upon which they have been prevalent one year should be planted in any of the cucurbit crops (melons, cucumbers, pumpkins or squashes) the following year. This deprives the worms of their means of existence and they will die soon after they come out of the ground for want of the proper plants for them to live on. It is a good plan to encourage the vines to root at the joints away from the original root by putting soil on the joints so that if cut by the worms at a point near the original root they may be able to get support from the joint roots and thus be able to keep alive and growing. Another means of preventing injury is to plant a trap crop of early squashes or cymbblings on the field before planting the main crop of melons, cucumbers or pumpkins. The moths will lay their eggs on these and the plants should be plowed down or if dry enough, be burnt and then the main crop be planted.

2. Irish potatoes have very little value as food for stock of any kind except it may be for hogs. When fed to horses 30 pounds of Irish potatoes have been found equal to 11 pounds of hay. Fed boiled to hogs 440 pounds of potatoes have been found equal to 100 pounds of corn meal. There is no danger in feeding Irish potatoes to stock of any kind but they should be cooked by boiling them to get the best results.—Ed.

THE AUTUMN COUGH

among horses must have prompt attention. It must be checked effectively and the best means for this is a tonic before hand and treatment afterward with Craft's Distemper and Cough Cure. This well known remedy is kept by druggists usually. In an emergency one may order it direct at the regular price prepaid from the manufacturers, The Wells Medicine Co., Third St., Lafayette, Ind.

DETAILED INDEX.

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 Potatoes as Feed for Stock... 1004

50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS

And What It Means

“50 CENT BUTTER BEFORE CHRISTMAS”—is the prediction freely made by the big leauers in butter production, based upon their close knowledge of trade conditions.

Butter at anywhere near such a price means that a De Laval Cream Separator **WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR** in its savings over any gravity or setting system.

It means that a De Laval Cream Separator **WILL PAY FOR ITSELF BY SPRING** over any competing make of separator in use or on the market.

It means that an Improved De Laval Cream Separator **WILL PAY FOR ITSELF WITHIN A YEAR** over the older style De Laval Cream Separator in use.

It means that no one separating cream from the milk of even a single cow **CAN AFFORD** to continue to do so a day longer than can be helped without an Improved De Laval Cream Separator.

And buyers should remember that a De Laval Cream Separator—on which there is just one reasonable price for everybody—can be bought at a fair discount for cash down or on such liberal time that it **WILL PAY FOR ITSELF** out of its own savings.

That means that **NO ONE** need go a day longer without a De Laval Cream Separator than may be necessary to order and receive it, and that they **CANNOT AFFORD** to do so.

It emphasizes the urgent importance of seeing the local De Laval agent or communicating with the Company directly **AT ONCE**, with a material dollars-and-cents loss **EACH DAY** of delay in doing so.

Then **WHY** delay another day?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

48 E. Madison St.,
 CHICAGO.
 1213 & 1215 Filbert St.,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 Drumm & Sac'm'to Sts.
 SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices,
 165 Broadway
 NEW YORK

173-77 William Street,
 MONTREAL.
 14 & 16 Princess St.,
 WINNIPEG.
 107 First Street,
 PORTLAND, OREG.

FACTORIES COMBINE TO SELL DIRECT TO CONSUMER AT LOWER PRICES.

If you are watching the corners and trying to buy farm supplies cheap, here's a good thing to do. Write to the United Factories Company at Cleveland, Ohio, and have them send you their 224-page general catalog.

Here is one large catalogue gotten out by a number of manufacturing concerns who are engaged in selling their products direct to users. They get out one general catalog instead of individual catalogs simply to save expense. They are not one concern like a trust, and they are not competitors against one another because they manufacture different articles. It is their purpose by this combined selling department to reduce selling expense and thus to make a better price for the same grade of article than would otherwise be possible.

There is quite a list of articles that you can buy most advantageously from the "United Factories." One of the specialties is roofing. Their metal roofings and siding as well as the celebrated double flint coat "United" Asphalt roofing, go at astonishingly low prices. You can get one of the best incubators in the world and get an inside price on it. Then there's paint, high grade paint at less prices than you pay for the cheap mixtures. One of the factories builds a motor buggy for farmers that is an unqualified success and the price is creating a sensation in the automobile world.

Send for the big free book and keep it for reference or as a guide to what you ought to pay for such articles as they manufacture. The book is mailed free and the bargains speak for themselves.

U. S. SEPARATOR EXHIBITS.

We call the attention of our readers to the display of the Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls, Vt., at the Fairs at Richmond, Va., Oct. 4-9 and Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 18-25.

They will have a very fine exhibit of a complete line of 1909 United States Cream Separators. These a-past year and any one interested in dairying should not fail to see them.

Many of the more prominent dairies in the country have been equipped with these machines during the past few months and in all cases they are giving great satisfaction. The large increase in capacity with a smaller diameter of bowl makes them the easiest running separators on the market to-day.

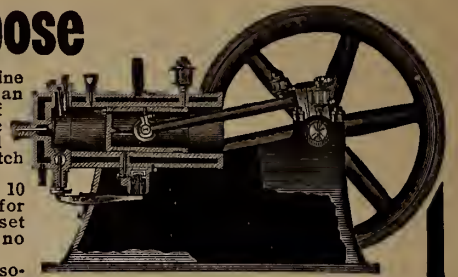
In building cream separating machines one of the greatest objects should be to make them skim perfectly clean and still allow easy access to every part, which comes in contact with the milk. In the 1909 United States Separator bowl this feature has been thoroughly looked after. The smooth, curved channels rinse very easily and the easy access to every part of the bowl assures that

McVicker Gasoline Engines For Every Purpose

We build McVicker Automatic Gasoline Engines in all styles and sizes. We can furnish Horizontal Stationary Engines of from 2 to 30 Horse-Power. Our Automatic Portable Engines, mounted on Steel Trucks and equipped with Friction Clutch Pulleys, are from 4 to 20 Horse-Power.

We also supply the McVicker, 2 to 10 Horse-Power, mounted on skids, ready for immediate use, without having to be set up or connected with piping. Needs no foundation.

We build a Portable Wood-Sawing Gasoline Engine that is very popular. Every reasonable power requirement of farm or shop is met by the simple and adaptable McVicker Gasoline Engine.



1/3 the Parts of Any Other Gasoline Engine

The extreme simplicity of the McVicker gives it an immense advantage over all competitors. It develops more actual horse-power than any other gasoline engine of the same rating—at less cost for fuel. Its governor is so perfect in action that the McVicker will stand 50 per cent of sudden overload without slacking.

These are only a few of the great exclusive features that have put the McVicker so far in the lead. Write for Free Catalogue, which tells the whole story. Tell us what farm machinery you would like to run with a McVicker Engine and we will send you PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR A FARM POWER HOUSE—FREE. Write at once.

ALMA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Station O, ALMA, MICH.
Nearest Salesroom ALMA MFG. CO., 517 Gossuch Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Don't Go to the Spring or Well Have the Water come to You

For over twenty years we have been installing successfully, complete water supply systems, and they are performing their good work to-day.

With our force of experienced workmen, we are better prepared to supply your needs in this direction than any concern south of New York.

We make a specialty of supplying Country Homes with pure, fresh water, and at a moderate cost.

We are not tied down to any system, but are prepared to install the outfit which is best adapted to your particular needs. We are largest house in the South, dealing in water supply outfits, Pumps, Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Rams, Pressure Tanks, Cypress Tanks and Towers.

Catalogue and prices on any of the above will be sent on request.

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Inc.

Department "B," Richmond, Virginia.

FIELD SEED

We have just received a nice stock of New Seed Rye, New German Clover, New Red Rust Proof Seed Oats, New Winter Seed Oats, and have a full stock of all other Field and Grass Seeds. Will be pleased to send samples, and make prices on application.

N. R. SAVAGE & SON,

Richmond, Va.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

no filth is left to contaminate future skimming.

This 1909 Model United State Separator will have to be examined and used to be fully appreciated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AMATITE READY ROOFING.

Amatite Roofing, which has for several years been growing rapidly in popularity among our readers on account of its no-paint mineral surface, is now being made with several little improvements designed to make it easier to lay.

One of these is the smooth lap, left along the edge of the roll, about three inches wide, where the mineral surface is omitted. This smooth lap makes a closer and tighter joint possible.

The adhesive cement which is supplied with each roll now comes in liquid form and does not require heating before use.

Instead of supplying nails and caps the nails themselves have extra large heads thus saving considerable bother in putting down the roofing.

Readers who are unfamiliar with this roofing should send for a sample to nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Pittsburg, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

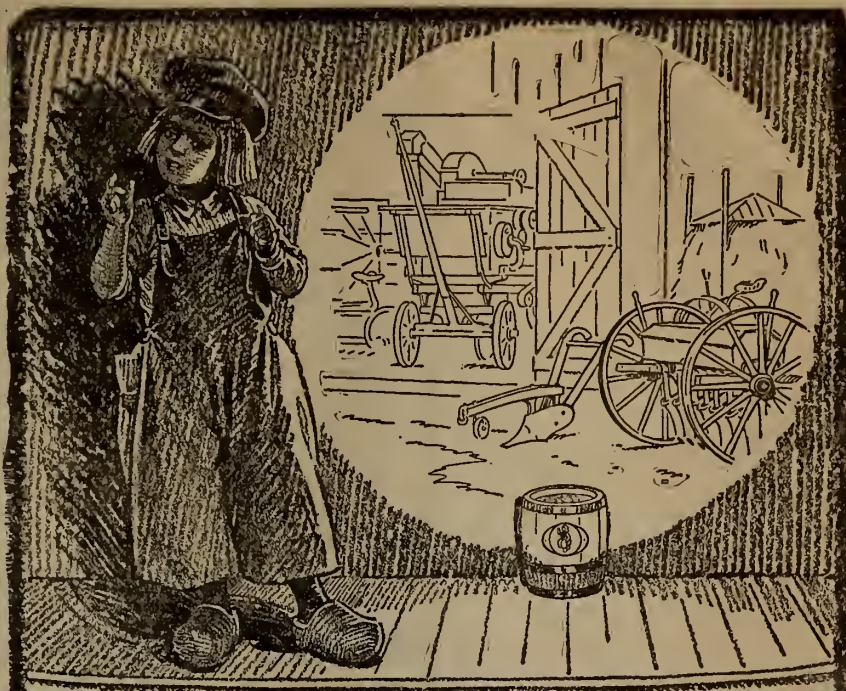
CORN DAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Virginia Corn Growers' Association is laying plans for a corn show to be held next winter, probably in January. The exact time and place have not been decided upon but will be announced later. This announcement is made at this time because it is desired to award at that show a prize for the largest yield of corn grown on one acre of land in Virginia this year. T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, have offered a cash prize of \$50 for this purpose and as several other seedsmen and implement dealers have expressed a desire to contribute for this show, there will be undoubtedly many other prizes offered. The rules governing the awarding of this premium are as follows:

Rule I.—Each person entering corn in competition for a premium must be a member of the Virginia Corn Growers' Association.

Rule II.—The corn entered for a premium must have been grown in Virginia, and on land owned, rented, or directly managed by the person making the entry.

Rule III.—The premium in the acre contest will be given for the largest number of bushels of corn grown on a single field of land, one acre in extent. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear or fifty-six pounds of shelled corn will be considered a bushel. The person making the entry must submit to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Association, a statement sworn to before a notary by himself and two disinterested persons, giving the dimen-



PAINT TALKS No. 6

Paint Implements Before Putting Them Away

The most important time to repaint farm implements is before they are put away for the winter. A good tool in good order is the mark of a good workman.

If a carpenter came to your place to build or repair and he had rusty saws and dull hatchets, what would you think of him as a mechanic? Rusty plows, implements with loose bolts, etc., do not speak well for the owner.

Before putting away farm implements in the fall have them thoroughly cleaned and well painted. Cover the polished metal parts, such as plow mould boards, with an unsalted grease or oil. This prevents wasteful depreciation, lengthens the life of the implement and saves money for the owner.

Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil (tinted as desired) is the proper paint for farm implements. It alone has the required tenacity, elasticity, and body to withstand the hard wear to which such implements are subjected. It does not crack, scale, or scuff off, but forms a tough impervious coat thoroughly amalgamated with the surface.



The advance proof of purity in white lead, the key that locks the barn beforehand, is the Dutch Boy Painter trademark.

Buy of your local dealer if possible. If he hasn't it do not accept something else, but write our nearest office.

Houseowner's Painting Outfit No. 14 contains much useful information, color schemes, etc. Free on request.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

An office in each of the following cities:

New York Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Chicago Cleveland St. Louis Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Company) Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Company)

WHY NOT DO SOME FALL HATCHING ?

MODEL

Incubators, Brooders Poultry Supplies and Remedies

"Recognized Standard of Excellence"

MODEL "Model" Incubators, Indoor Brooders and Portable Hovers are what you need for profitable fall hatching and early winter brooding. This equipment is not expensive and the profits in roasters are big. You cannot make plans too early. Write for free particulars today.

MODEL INCUBATOR CO. 22 HENRY STREET BUFFALO, N.Y.

sions and location of the piece of land, the weight of corn grown thereon, and the dates when such weights were made. The corn must be weighed not earlier than November 15th and not later than December 1, 1909, and all weights and measurements must be made under the direct supervision of the two disinterested persons making affidavit thereto.

In addition to this sworn statement the person making the entry must send to the corn show one bushel of the corn. This corn will become the property of the Corn Growers' Association and will be sold at auction to the highest bidder the day of the show.

Any person who is not a member of the Virginia Corn Growers' Association and those who wish to compete for this prize, should write to the Secretary-Treasurer, Lyman Carrier, Blacksburg, Va., for a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association. **LYMAN CARRIER,** Secy.—Treas.

MAGAZINES.

The most timely feature of the October Century is the Clermont chapter of "Fulton's Invention of the Steamboat," written by the inventor's great-granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Cray Sutcliffe. This second of two valuable historical articles is devoted to the Clermont's making, launching and history; and the narrative includes many of Fulton's own letters and manuscripts now published for the first time, in addition to autographic plans for the Clermont, recently discovered.

Other timely articles of the number include Mr. A. Barton Hepburn's discussion of the question, "Is a Central Bank Desirable?" contrasting the rigidity of the United States currency with the flexibility of the currency of other nations; also two articles on the growing use of the "finger print" system of identification in governmental and business circles. Charles B. Brewer tells of their use in the United States navy and elsewhere; and Jay Hambridge has much of interest to say on the remarkably successful use by the New York police of this new method of identifying criminals.

The number is rich in fiction. Those who have chuckled over Albert Hickman's earlier stories, "Overproof," "Oriented" and "The A-Flat Major Polonaise," will welcome the first part of his new tale, "An Unofficial Love Story," which s in his most racy vein.

A BIG, FINE MAGAZINE FULL OF GOOD THINGS.

So many alluring books are brought out in the autumn that magazine publishers—wise ones—make extra efforts to improve their fall numbers in order to keep their share of the attention of the reading public. One of the October magazines gotten out by wise publishers is Lippincott's,

ONCE OVER IS TWICE DISKED

SIZES:
 16-Disc, 4 foot cut.
 20-Disc, 5 foot cut.
 24-Disc, 6 foot cut.
 28-Disc, 7 foot cut.

If You Use An Imperial Flexible Frame Double Disc Harrow

A complete Foretruck Disc Harrow (out-throw) with a second pair of disc sections (in-throw) attached by a jointed frame that harrows the ground twice at one operation, saving one-half in time and nearly one-half in horsepower. The forward pair of disc sections and throw it outward; rear pair works it again and throws it back, leaving the surface level and finely pulverized. The soil is put into better condition for seeding than after two workings of an ordinary disc.

Only one more horse required than would be used in a single Disc of the same width cut; four are sufficient for the 6 and 7 foot sizes.



(Patented)

Unequaled for discing, clover stubble, plowed ground, or for any purpose for which an ordinary disc harrow could be used.

You can try an Imperial Double Disc at our risk and test our statements. Any dealer who handles our implements is authorized to put them out on trial with intending purchasers. Write us for descriptive circular and full particulars.

THE BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO., 814 East Seventh St., CANTON, O.

HERCULES Steel Stump Machines

CAST IRON

Strength to the square inch 16,000 pounds

STEEL

STRENGTH TO THE SQUARE INCH 120,000 LBS.



THIS SQUARE REPRESENTS THE POWER OF AN IRON STUMP PULLER

THIS SQUARE REPRESENTS THE POWER OF A STEEL STUMP PULLER

do the work of three iron grubbers. No staking down required. Pull trees as well as stumps. Less cumbersome than iron, easier handled, price almost as low. The only steel grubber and it's unbreakable. We pay freight and guarantee for three years.

Write for catalog and price list.

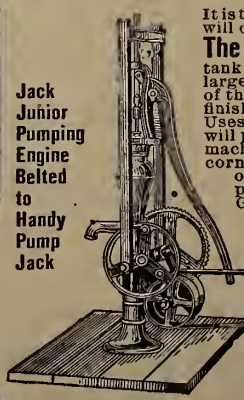
HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 116 Centerville, Iowa, U. S. A.



400% stronger and 60% lighter than iron.

Perfect One Horse-Power Engine At Last

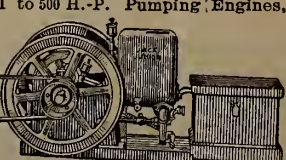
Jack Junior Pumping Engine Belted to Handy Pump Jack



It is the strongest and best small engine you ever saw. The work it will do will delight you—so easy to operate and to shift from one job to another. The Jack Junior, a One Horse-power Marvel, has a horizontal tank which takes the place of water jacket and does away with the large water cooling tank required on other engines. Jack Junior is made of the highest grade materials with all working parts expertly machine finished. Four cycle, water cooled, make and break electric ignition. Uses gasoline or kerosene at less than 1 cent per hour. Jack Junior will pump water, run cream separator, milking machine, churn, washing machine, grindstone, small air compressor, lathe or band saw, small corn sheller or ice cream freezer—in fact, any machine not requiring over one horse-power. Jack Junior is mounted on wood base, complete with battery, all ready to run.

Gas Engines from 1 to 500 H.-P. Pumping Engines, Pumps, Pump Jacks, Electric Lighting outfits Belting and Supplies.

Get out advertisement and send for big illustrated Engine Book BA957



Address nearest of our 27 Branch Houses or

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago

which is sufficiently meritorious to hold its own with the most fascinating of the best sellers.

The complete novel is "Melissy," a tale of Cowboyland as it is to-day. The author is William MacLeod Raine, who also wrote "Ridgway of Montana." Any one who reads one of Mr. Raine's Western tales can have no doubt that he has actually lived in

that country and acquired his local color at first hand. "Melissy" is the pretty daughter of a crusty but really good hearted Arkansan who has moved Westward. Through carelessness he loses a mine, which becomes the property of an ex-city man who has incurred the enmity of the cattle men by daring to bring sheep into what they have considered their territory.



TOBACCO GROWERS:



AS THE MARKET is now open for the sale of the tobacco crop, permit us to offer you this timely suggestion; deposit the proceeds in this safe and well known bank, and pay your bills by check. An endorsed check is the best receipt possible.

Money deposited with us is absolutely safe, and is protected by the largest Surplus and Profits of any National Bank south of Washington, D. C.

THE BANK FOR FARMERS

The Planters' National Bank, as its name implies, is the bank for farmers, and has for years studied the needs of rural residents, and as a result has evolved one of the most complete systems of Banking by Mail ever adopted by any bank.



BANKING BY MAIL

This system is so simple, safe and convenient that it brings in close touch with this institution farmers who live in the most remote sections and gives them the same advantages as one who lives in Richmond, Va. Write for our booklet, "How to Bank by Mail." Free upon request.



DON'T TEMPT THE ROBBER

Are you accustomed to keeping your money in an old trunk, closet or bureau? If so, do you realize what danger you are courting? The newspapers publish almost daily instances of crimes committed solely for the purpose of obtaining money, and it may be that your home has been marked by the burglar.

DON'T DELAY, ACT NOW, by depositing your surplus money in this old reliable bank—THE PLANTERS' NATIONAL.

THE SECRET OF WEALTH

The secret of how to become wealthy is an open one. Save your money and have it work for you. Place it with us in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT and it will earn for you 3 per cent. interest compounded semi-annually. One dollar will start an account.

Visitors to the State Fair are cordially invited to visit us and make our bank their headquarters.



Planters National Bank

Corner 12th and Main Streets

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



CAPITAL, \$300,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$1,175,000

Some dramatic scenes take place ere the charming little heroine and her manly lover are so placed that one can safely prophesy that "they lived happily ever afterward."

There is a unique short tale by Olivia Howard Dunbar, called "The Diminisher of Doom." Jane Belfield's "One Leg to Go On" is a striking little story with a moral which some readers might profitably take to heart. "Five Colloquies," by Edward Lucas White, is a war sketch of much merit. "Breakfast—and a Lady," by Wood Levette Wilson; "Mutatis Mutandis," by Clifford Howard; "For Jimmy," by Eleanor H. Porter, and "The Pinacles of Fame" by Hopkins Moorhouse, are other short stories alike only in being good.

There are two special articles, one of them "The Theatre's New Rival"—about moving picture shows—by Day Allen Willey; and the other "The Layman Art-Lover," by Jane Dearborn Mills. Short pieces in this line by Frank F. Bicknell, Amos D. Burhans, and Warren Barton Blak go to make up the always interesting department "Ways of the Hour"; and Thomas L. Masson contributes two noteworthy little sketches entitled "Politeness" and "The Great White Way."

LIBERTY VS. GREENS.

A colored man from Georgia had lived in Washington but a few days when he was arrested for some slight violation of the city ordinances. Upon hearing that the negro was in jail, the secretary of the colored Y. M. C. A. secured the services of a minister to go with him and sign the prisoner's bail-bond. They reached the jail shortly before noon, and told the negro the object of their visit. In response to the proffered kindness he said:

"Mistah Johnsing, I sho is glad you all is gwine tah git me out, but I wants you-all to fix it so I can't git out tell late dis ebenin."

Of course the two Samaritans were somewhat taken aback by this unusual request. But a moment later they lost their breath when, in answer to the secretary's question, the Georgia negro replied in a whisper:

"Well, sah, dey's a-gittin' dinnah ready, an' dey's cookin' greens; an' I sho would like to git some o' dem greens befo' I leaves dis place!—October Lippincott's.

VERY LIKELY.

The depot of Meridian, Texas, is about a mile from the business part of the town. One night a sleepy, weary, travelling man said to the darky who was driving him to the hotel:

"Old man, why in the name of Heaven did they put this depot so far from town?"

The darky scratched his head in thought and replied:

"Waal, boss, I's fo'ced to admit dat I hasn't give de matter s'fficient cog-

ESTABLISHED 1850

1,200 ACRES.

TREES!

We are wholesale growers of first class nursery stock of all kinds, Fruit, Shade, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Hedges, Small Fruits, eac. Asparagus, Strawberries, and California Privet in large quantities.

The BEST is the CHEAPEST. Ours is the CHEAPEST because it is the BEST. Handling Dealer's orders a specialty. Catalogue free.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY COMPANY.

Baltimore, Maryland.

.. ELMWOOD NURSERIES.

WE ARE GROWERS AND OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

APPLES,	PEACHES,	PEARS,
CHERRIES,	PLUMS,	APRICOTS,
NECTARINES,	GRAPE VINES,	CURRENTS,
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RASPBERRIES,	ASPARAGUS,	HORSERADISH,
ORNAMENTALS,	SHADE TREES,	HEDGE PLANTS,

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OLD DOMINION NURSERIES

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GROWERS OF HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES AND SMALL FRUITS

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOG AND PRICES

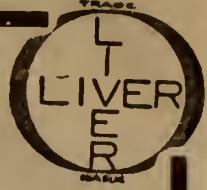
Strawberry Plants

Send \$2.50 for 1,000 assorted Plants. Excelsior, Klondyke, Lady Thompson and Aroma. JOHN LIGHTFOOT, Dept. 7. Chattanooga, Tenn., R. F. D.

itation, but jes' jumped up fer an answer like dis, I s'pose dey done dat so as to have de depot as near as possible to de railroad."—October Lippincott's.

THE SENATOR CONFESSES.

As every lawyer knows, Senator Daniel is the author of a comprehensive treatise on negotiable instruments, which is generally considered



Look at It!



IT'S IN THE LANDSIDE

A STRONG SENSIBLE SERVICEABLE PLOW

NO SHARP ANGLES TO BREAK OFF
TILTING OF HANDLES TO MAKE THE PLOW GO IN THE GROUND
ON OCCASION TO BREAK THE THIRD COMMANDMENT

BECAUSE

The Model used by us--The Sloping Landside and Center Draft, Coupled with our Interlocking Landside Device--makes our Plow retain its ORIGINAL SHAPE under any and all conditions. Each part bearing its own burc en and transferring its strain direct to the foundation of our plows prevents straining away from its orginal positions of any of the parts, consequently our SUCK AND GATHER IS PRESERVED DURING ENTIRE LIFE OF PLOW, AND IS ABSOLUTELY ASSURED EVEN WHEN BOLTS BECOME LOOSE.

JUST THE PLOW YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR.

BEFORE INVESTING YOUR MONEY IN ANOTHER CHILLED PLOW, Write to us for further particulars

The Wm. J. Oliver Mfg. Co.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

N. B.--**WHY** Don't Other Manufacturers show LANDSIDE views of their Plows?



to be the leading authority on the subject. A friend one day inquired how it was that in the midst of his arduous political duties, which must have demanded his constant attention, he found the time to write two such exhaustive volumes.

"Well," replied the Senator, "it happened this way: A young fellow I knew came up to me one day and said, 'Say, Mr. Daniel, does a sight draft bear interest?' And—would you believe it?—I couldn't answer that simple question. So I determined then and there to find out all about it. It took me a long time, but I did it."

"Well, Senator," observed the friend after a short pause, "does a sight draft bear interest?"

There was a moment's silence.

"Hanged if I know!" was the abrupt reply.—October Lippincott's.

COOPER'S DIP AT ROYAL SHOW OF ENGLAND 1909.

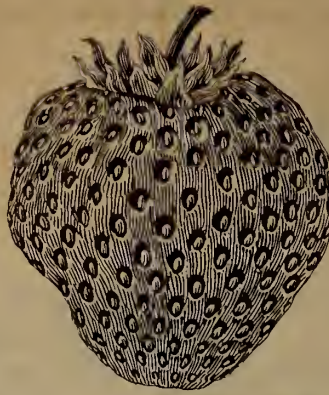
Total exhibitors	183
Users of Cooper's Dip	172
Non-Users	11
Total Sheep exhibited	1560
Owned by users of Cooper's Dip	1475
Others	85
Prizes given	378
Taken by Cooper dipped sheep.	547
Others	31
Percentage of prizes won by	
Cooper dipped sheep	94.6
Number of breeds shown	23
Breeds in which prize winners	
used Cooper exclusively	17

Colleton Co., S. C., July 1, 1909.
I cannot possibly do without the Southern Planter and farm.

C. M. GRACE.

Carteret Co., N. C., Aug. 16, 1909.
I like the Southern Planter better than any farm journal I take.

R. W. TAYLOR.



Strawberry Plants

October, November and March are the months to plant and we offer fine, well-rooted plants grown on new land, ready for immediate shipment, the cream of many varieties Excelsior the earliest, Lady Thompson beginning a few days after; Bubach, very large, ripening in mid season, and Aroma, large, and the most productive late sort. Price, 50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1,000.

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NEW GERMAN CLOVER.
NEW SEED RYE.
NEW SEED OATS
NEW SEED WHEAT
AND A FULL STOCK OF OTHER FIELD SEEDS.

N. R. SAVAGE & SON,
SAVED SEEDS
1215 E. CARY - RICHMOND, VA.

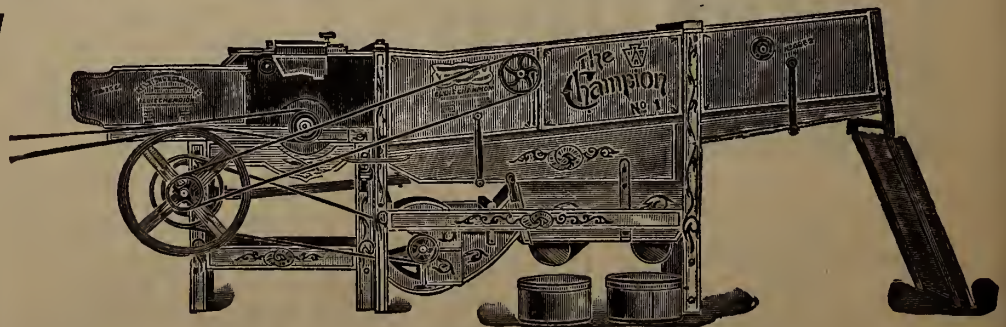
HAY
GRAIN FEED
ROCK SALT
AND POULTRY
SUPPLIES.
WRITE FOR
PRICES.

**MEET ME ON "WAH HOO LANE"
VIRGINIA STATE FAIR RICHMOND OCT. 4-9,
NIGHT AND DAY**

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MANUFACTURED BY ELLIS KEYSTONE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, POTTSTOWN, PA.

**Grain and
Peanut
Threshers
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Cleaners.**



FOUR SIZES, NOS. 1, 2, 3, and 4, FOR EITHER STEAM, LEVER OR TREAD POWER.

All of which are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Our THRESHERS and CLEANERS have been thoroughly tested throughout the United States, and pronounced by the growers of GRAIN and PEANUTS as the most complete and satisfactory Threshers of the period. No grower of the above can afford to be without one.

For Catalog and any other information desired write to

GEORGE C. BURGESS, General Southern Agent, Box 182, Petersburg, Va.

It Pays in Comfort, Cash and Health to Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES!

Worn With Wonderful Satisfaction by Workers Everywhere!

PATENTED
Dec 4 1906
Others
Pending



FREE

Send for our Book, "The Sole of Steel"—a better yet—send for a pair of Steel Shoes on the Order Blank below.

GOOD-BYE TO CORNS AND BUNIONS! NO MORE SORE, ACHING FEET.

You will not suffer from corns, bunions, callouses and blistered, aching feet if you wear Steel Shoes. They are shaped to fit the feet and need no "breaking in." Easy on—easy off. No warping, no twisting, no curled-up soles. The rigid Steel Shoes force the uppers to keep their shape. They rest the feet by affording support exactly where it is needed.

Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctics.

SAVE \$5 TO \$10 YEARLY!

As one pair of Steel Shoes will outlast three to six pairs of leather-soled shoes or at least three pairs of rubber boots, it is easy to see that the saving in shoe bills is great. At least \$5 to \$10 a year!

SAVE DOCTOR'S BILLS.

Steel Shoes pay for themselves over and over again in the saving of medicine and doctor's bills. They prevent sickness.

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes.

EASY ON THE FEET! EASY ON THE POCKET BOOK!
One Pair Outlasts 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Soled Shoes

Steel Shoes are setting the swiftest pace in sales of any work shoes in existence. They are so strong and durable, so easy and comfortable that farmers and all classes of workers are simply astonished. One pair will outwear from three to six pair of the best leather soled shoes you can buy.

There's the utmost limit of wear in every pair of Steel Shoes—and comfort as long as you wear them. They are lighter than all-leather work shoes with thick and clumsy soles. They need no repairs! They are absolutely waterproof and will keep your feet warm, dry and comfortable in the coldest weather, in mud, snow or slush up to your shoe-tops. Do you wonder that many thousands of workers on the plantations will wear no other kind of work shoes.

Absolute Protection from Colds, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Stiffness, Discomfort

Steel Shoes are as waterproof as Rubber Boots, and keep the feet warm and perfectly dry, regardless of rain, snow, slush or mud—no matter how cold the weather. They defy cold and wet, protecting the feet even from dampness and chill.

Nine-tenths of all cases of rheumatism, colds, and sore throat result from wearing all-leather shoes which leak or absorb moisture. Pneumonia often develops as the direct result of cold, wet feet. Why take chances when Steel Shoes offer real protection, with comfort thrown in for good measure?

HOW STEEL SHOES ARE MADE—STEEL SOLES AND SIDE—WATERPROOF LEATHER UPPERS—ADJUSTABLE STEEL RIVETS IN BOTTOMS—HAIR CUSHION INSOLES.

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe of all time to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from heel to toe! As a further protection from wear and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down, you can instantly replace them with new rivets. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's nothing to wear but rivets. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather, and the way they are put together.

The thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles are easily slipped out for cleansing and airing. These insoles absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

MADE IN SIZES 5 TO 12; 6-INCH, 9-INCH, 12-INCH AND 16-INCH HIGH STYLE

Steel Shoes are made with tops of different heights, suitable for every purpose, from general field work to ditch-digging.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$3.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, with extra grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair, excel any \$4.50 all-leather shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$3.50 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.00 Shoes.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, with extra quality of leather, \$4.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$5.50 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather \$6.00 shoes.

Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, \$6.00 a pair, are better than the best all-leather shoes regardless of cost.

A STYLE OF STEEL SHOE FOR EVERY USE.

We strongly recommend the 12 inch High Steel Shoes at \$3 a pair or the 9 inch High Steel Shoes at \$4 a pair for general work under all conditions.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes, such as ditching, lumbering, hunting, etc., our 12 inch or 16 inch high steel shoes are absolutely indispensable. They give the utmost possible protection.

Fill out, tear off and mail the Order Blank TO-DAY.

STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 255, Racine, Wis.

Order Blank for Steel Shoes.
Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 255, Racine, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I enclose.....

for \$..... in payment for....

.....pair Steel Shoes.

Size.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

County.....R.F.D.....

Dealer's name.....

THE TURKEY BUZZARD,
Editor Southern Planter:

It is with deep regret that I read in the last few issues of the Planter of a movement to exterminate the turkey buzzard or vulture. I don't know of any more serious blow to the Southern farmers than to have such a course followed as the extermination of the buzzard. To my mind if these hog raisers would take care of their stock and not let hogs infested with disease remain above ground, they would help to stamp out disease instead of allowing it to spread as it now does. I have seen the turkey buzzard and black vulture, the two species, from Maryland to the west coast of Mexico and they have always been doing a good work. Of course there may be times when there will be an exception to this rule. Will you kill our beautiful singer, the Southern mocking bird just because he eats a few grapes and raspberries? Who would bury the refuse fish and other undesirable matter washed up on the beaches of our sea coast? Surely not the man who is too lazy to haul these fish a few miles inland and put them on his farm, thus producing a fair corn crop from his run down soil. The countless cur dogs with which the South is infested and which Mr. Cal Husselman of the Poultry Department of your paper draws attention to, is the thing to legislate against. Unkept, unfed, he

prowls around feeding as does the turkey vulture, destroying game in the shape of young rabbits and quail nests in the early summer. Hunting, hunting all the time for something to eat and should his trail lead into a farmer's poultry, this is just the same to him. These dogs are causing the State the loss of thousands of dollars every year—while instead the State should be drawing an income from them. Let us have a five dollar tax on females, and three dollar tax on dogs. See that it is well enforced and all cur dogs destroyed, then see if the buzzard hasn't been blamed for a good deal of harm that doesn't belong to him. I'm speaking from actual experience. I've lost as high as seventy-five dollars worth of stock in one night from these prowlers, and no redress.

Warwick Co., Va. H. H. BAILEY.

We are entirely with our correspondent as to the worthless dogs and shall be glad to co-operate in securing legislation to reduce this evil but this in no way alters our opinion as to the importance of getting rid of the turkey buzzards. They are the prolific source of the spread of disease amongst live stock and serve no good purpose in a settled community. It is the duty of every citizen to bury or burn all dead animals and every advanced civilized country recognizes this and do not rely upon the carrion birds to discharge this duty. It is

an evidence of neglect of sanitary laws to rely upon the birds and a reflection upon the community which suffers constant loss from their presence. The mocking bird may eat a few cherries and other fruits and we think he is fully entitled to these for the good he and the small birds do in destroying the larva of injurious insects and the insects themselves and

RAISE POULTRY

Cal Husselman's little book tells how to do it profitably.

SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE

125 pp., cloth bound, illustrated. It contains the meat of the Editor's 40 years' experience in the Poultry Business. Send \$1 and we will enter your subscription to the Southern Planter and forward the book promptly.

SOUTHERN PLANTER,
Richmond, Va.

BUY

BATTLE AXE SHOES

The Best Shoe for
THE FARMER

Solid Made and
Made to Stand
The Wear



HIGH QUALITY
RIGHT STYLE

Comfortable Fit
Long Wear
Low Price

Every Essential Feature of High Class Shoe Making is Embodied in BATTLE AXE SHOES

Ask your Dealer for this Celebrated, Widely-known and Widely-worn Brand of Shoes

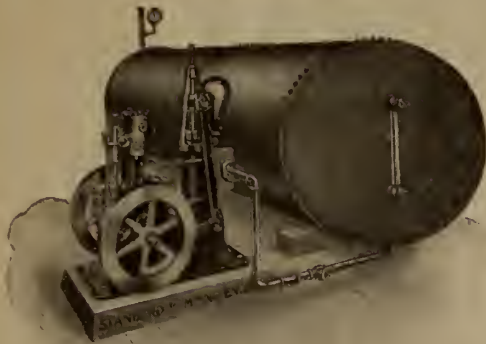
THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Stephen Putney Shoe Co.

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OUR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

For Country Homes



Is a boon to the farmer. It furnishes him with pure running water for his bath room, kitchen, lawn, stables, drinking tanks and fire protection. It doesn't matter what your source of supply is—shallow wells, cisterns, springs, lakes, rivers—our engines will give satisfactory results under all conditions.

LET OUR AGENTS SUBMIT YOU AN ESTIMATE.

This cut illustrates our Pumping Engine and Water Storage Tank.
The Pumping Engine uses gas or gasoline for fuel.

STANDARD PUMP AND ENGINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Agents, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL PNEUMATIC WATER SUPPLY

FOR COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN HOMES.

Gives all the advantages of a city water works and furnishes fire protection, which reduces insurance rates. The accompanying sketch shows a complete water system, bath and kitchen plumbing.

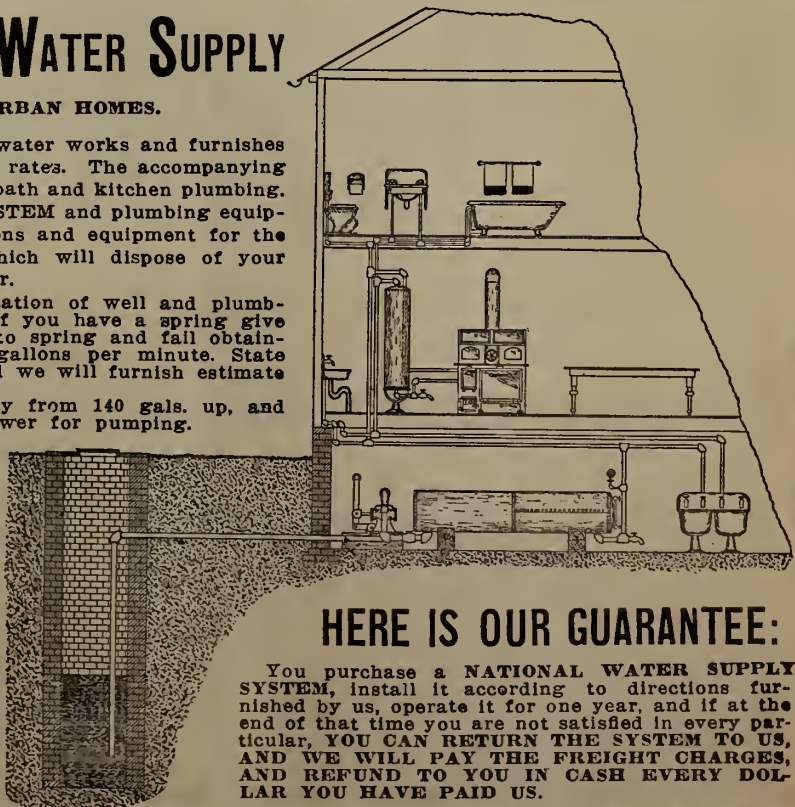
In connection with our WATER SYSTEM and plumbing equipment, we furnish plans and specifications and equipment for the construction of septic sewer tanks which will dispose of your sewage in a most satisfactory manner.

Send us rough sketch showing location of well and plumbing fixtures and give depth of well. If you have a spring give distance from house, fall from house to spring and fall obtainable in spring, branch, and flow in gallons per minute. State how much water required per day, and we will furnish estimate of cost free.

We furnish system in any capacity from 140 gals. up, and for the application of any kind of power for pumping.

Get our prices on WINDMILLS, GASOLINE ENGINES, HOT AIR ENGINES, PUMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BURNSON RANGES. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

GRAHAM DAVIDSON & COMPANY,
Richmond, - Virginia.



HERE IS OUR GUARANTEE:

You purchase a NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, install it according to directions furnished by us, operate it for one year, and if at the end of that time you are not satisfied in every particular, YOU CAN RETURN THE SYSTEM TO US, AND WE WILL PAY THE FREIGHT CHARGES, AND REFUND TO YOU IN CASH EVERY DOLLAR YOU HAVE PAID US.

we would do as much as lay in our power to protect all small birds. It is a disgrace to our civilization to see how they are destroyed. But these birds when they eat the fruit do not carry about with them the germs of disease gathered from dead carcasses the comparison therefore is not in point.—Ed.

THE TURKEY BUZZARD.

Editor Southern Planter:

Since writing you in April I have been waiting to see how the stock men of this old commonwealth are looking after their interest and it would seem, that with the exception of about six persons they are all "still sleeping" or it may be that their greatest enjoyment is experienced in growing thoroughbreds to feed buzzards. What else is it than that, when the whole land is infested with these expensive pests, legally protected. Let all of us call a halt for an instant and consider matters as they stand to-day. In the first place nearly every issue of the farm papers has something to say about "How to cure disease," and "what remedies are the best" and "who prepares these remedies," etc. yes, and we will have to hear more on these subjects and especially will it be needed so long as the disease factory—the buzzard—is being petted, fed, and protected by law and all of the stock men stand-off gazing at the damage as it pro-

gresses from year to year. The answer to all inquiries as to the best way to cure these diseases can easily be concentrated into these words. "Kill the buzzard, kill the buzzard." Do this and we reach the cause—destroy the cause of disease and disease is no more. There must be a cause for every thing. I expect to hear lots of farmers call me a crank Call me anything you please, if every body will give the matter of the carrying of disease by buzzards a minute's thought, the conclusion is inevitable—the buzzard must go, or else we will surely continue to get the reward of failure to a very great extent in stock raising. I understand that the great State of Ohio has turned her back on the buzzard. Now let us do the same by asking the legislature to repeal the act protecting the buzzard.

R. K. ANDERSON.

Nelson Co., Va.


FEEDING NEW CORN.

Many farmers in the corn belt instinctively associate the thought of new corn with "hog cholera," and the belief is common in some localities that the use of new corn will cause the disease. This may indirectly be somewhat true, as the sudden change to new corn is not unlikely to produce a feverish condition which would encourage the thriving of any latent disease germs. It is undenia-

ble that swine appear to be more generally afflicted with disease about the time new corn is made use of, but an examination might show that such a condition is rather to be expected. When the new corn is given they greatly relish the soft, succulent fresh food, and, if permitted to do so, will eat enough to change their probable constipation to acute diarrhea, and put them in a condition which invites other ailments.

Much of the so-called cholera which comes in the autumn is the diseased condition brought about by a sudden change from a limited, dry diet to a plethora of the appetizing new corn. The temptation to rush hogs off to market before cold weather approaches should not encourage the farmer to make too sudden a change in his methods of feeding. When the earliest corn is in full roasting ear stage, it may be given, stalk and all, in moderate quantity, without any change at first in the usual feeding. As the corn hardens it may be given more liberally, but by gradual increase. By the time the corn is fully matured the hogs will have become well accustomed to it. The judicious use of new corn is purely an application of the judgement which should prevail in feeding at all times.

Hogs that have access to plenty of green pasture are less liable to be disturbed by green or new corn than



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.

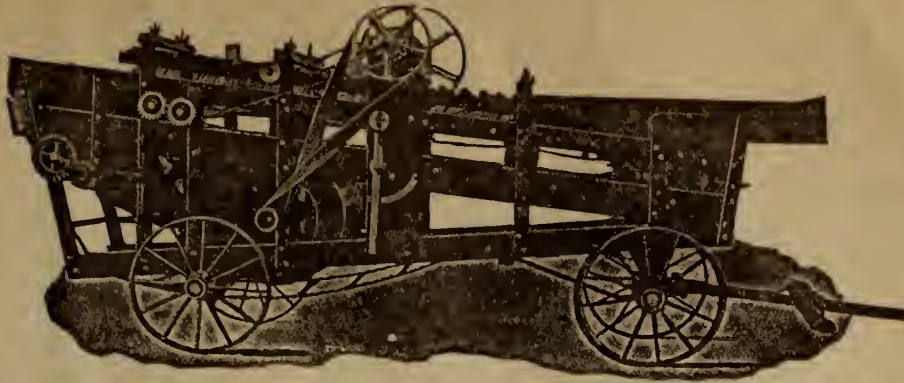
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS UPON THESE PRODUCTS.

BRANCHES:
New York, Kansas City, Baltimore,
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St. Louis and
Minneapolis, U. S. A.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

BRANCHES:
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St. Petersburg, Russia.
Bombay, India.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.



The BENTHALL Peanut Picker

Makes Peanut Growing Doubly Profitable

Whether you grow peanuts extensively or not, the Benthall Peanut Picker will prove the most profitable investment you ever made.

With one you can double and treble your profits. You and your boys can do the work of forty hands, and do it better.

Think of it! Figure the wages of forty hands, then think of that much saved in hired help.

Such a machine will pay for itself many times over. With one you can pick when the vines are in any condition, thus saving them for hay, and moreover, they keep the feed clean.

The peanut vine is the equal of alfalfa as a forage crop, and worth from \$12 to \$20 per ton.

This feature alone makes it an economy to own a Benthall Peanut Picker.

Substantial, Simple, Economical

These machines are built to stand up under wear, so simple they can't get out of order, and economical because the repair bill will amount to practically nothing.

The machine will pick Spanish and Virginia varieties equally well.

It can be run by a single horse, team or applied power.

What Farmers Say

Mr. W. T. Sampson, of Suffolk, Va., writes: "The machine is more than you claim for it. I have picked as high as 240 bags in nine hours and a half. I have picked approximately 5,000 bags this season, and my legitimate repair bill was the cost of one link to a chain."

From Virginia and North Carolina, Texas and Tennessee we are receiving testimonials from users who have become warm-hearted friends.

Do Not Delay

Every peanut grower will eventually have one of these pickers.

If you, yourself, have not sufficient use for one, you can make it a valuable investment picking peanuts for your neighbors.

The machine can be moved as easily as a wagon. Last year we did not have enough machines to meet the demand.

If you want to be sure of getting one, order now. Clip off the below coupon, fill it out and mail to-day, and you will receive free our handsome catalog and full information.

Three clips of the scissors between you and bigger profits.

CUT HERE

Benthall Machine Co.,
Suffolk, Va.

GENTLEMEN:

Please send me full information about the Benthall Peanut Picker.

Name _____

Address _____



THE AVERY FARM TRACTOR.

The Avery Co., Peoria, Illinois, the well-known makers of farm implements and machinery, sends us a

photograph and description of the latest addition to their long line of labor saving implements and machinery. It is called the "Farm Tractor," and

was designed by Mr. J. B. Bartholomew, President of the Company.

This machine has a four-cylinder gasoline motor mounted in front. It is adapted to use either with a tight box or rack or, in fact, in any form of bed for hauling a load on the tractor itself, and will pull three or four 14-inch plows, a drag and scraper for use on public roads, or it will haul a load on an ordinary farm wagon and other vehicles behind it.

This tractor does not have pneumatic tires, but has steel rims perforated with two-inch hardwood plugs inserted. This enables it to run smoothly and silently without damage to the streets of the city or town. It will travel on a public road at the rate of ten or twelve miles per hour, and will climb the steepest grades with its loads.

It weighs about 4,600 pounds, and sells for \$2,500.

those previously kept in dry lots. Where they have been pastured on rape or green, succulent food of that character, the risk is greatly diminished. Pumpkins are excellent feed for hogs about to be put on green corn. They supply succulence, and their seeds serve well as a vermifuge.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

BEES IMPORTANT TO ALFALFA.

It has been discovered that the honey bee is of even more importance to the alfalfa than the alfalfa is to the bee. The wonderful strength and speed of the bees take them long distances for their food and they have recourse to a great variety of plants. But the peculiar construction of the alfalfa blossom renders it unable to fertilize itself and its shape makes cross fertilization very difficult. In the marvelous "balance of good" in nature, alfalfa, like thousands of other plants, is aided in its lease on life by the insect world. It is not known just how many insects or birds assist this remarkable plant, but the honey bee is the most conspicuous, the most industrious, the most eager and certainly the most useful.

Careful observations have been made of seed pods grown near colonies of bees, and also of those so far from any bee colonies that it was safely assumed no bees had visited the fields producing the pods. In every case it was found that those

from nearby fields had from 50 to 75 per cent. more seeds than the others and that they were larger and more perfectly developed. In Colorado and Western Kansas, where bee culture has been greatly developed in recent years, it is found that the alfalfa seed crop in fields nearest to bee colonies is much heavier and of better quality than that of fields but a few miles away.

At the Kansas experiment station a small plot of vigorous alfalfa was covered just before coming into bloom with mosquito netting supported on sticks. It was therefore known that no bees or other insects could come into contact with the blossoms. Later a careful examination disclosed that the pods which had formed were entirely without seeds.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

HOW THE NORTH-WEST GETS SETTLERS.

Through the columns of the Planter I wish to thank your readers for their articles on farm managers and tenants in reply to my inquiry for information along this line; also those who have written me personal letters in regard to the same. However, I was not a little disappointed in not seeing something from the farm managers and tenants themselves.

I wish also to correct the address given after my article, viz.: Rood River, Ore., which should be Hood

River, Ore., that valley and town made famous for its strawberries and Spitzenberg and Yellow Newtown Pippin apples. Some of the articles by Prof. Massey have been rather amusing to me from the advantage I have of being on the ground. Doubtless some of Professor Massey's opinions are correct.

There is no question in my mind but that the South would enjoy a prosperous boom era if she would waken and do some lively advertising. Every town and hamlet here has its commercial club whose business it is keep prominently before the prospective homeseeker the advantages of its particular locality. In addition the transcontinental railroads are spending thousands of dollars in advertising this Pacific Northwest.

I have been a reader of the Planter for four years and in addition have been constantly writing for Southern literature and State reports. During this time I have learned of many things that are the equal of Western advantages so much advertised. But so long as people will continue to come West, there will be found opportunities and employment for them.

In conclusion let me say that to those who may be inclined to come West, Hood River extends a welcome.

Young orchards six years old have sold for \$1,600 per acre, and at seven years old have netted 10 per cent. on

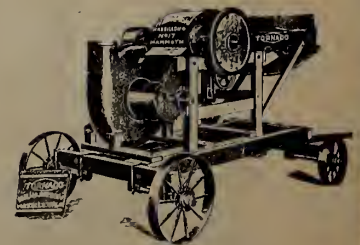
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The Tornado Silo and Silo Fillers are the best. Cutters fitted with Spiral knives and shredding heads. Inchangeable.



Handy Trucks with wood or steel wheels or all steel as desired, four-inch grooved tire. Greatest labor saver on the farm. Postal us for catalog or any information desired, or ask your nearest dealer for our goods.

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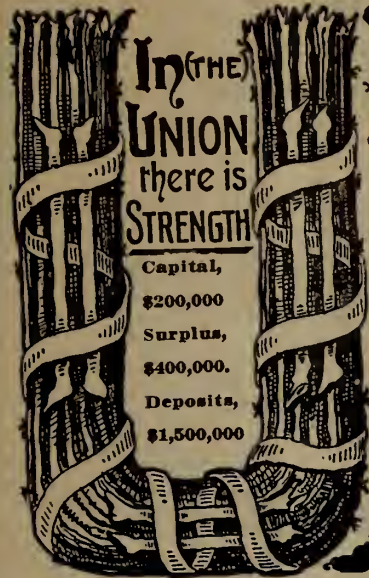


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Akar, 42021, chestnut horse, 4, by Aquilin, 2:19¾, son of Bingen, 2:06¼; dam Pavetta, by Pistachio, 2:21¾. Akar paced a trial in 2:15¼ with quarters better than 30 seconds last season at 3 years old.

Berro, 41821, trotter, bay horse, 4, by Bingar, son of Bingen, 2:06¼, dam Keshena, by Kremlin, 2:07¾.

Fee for either horse \$25 season, with return privilege. Address,

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Stallion cards, folders and catalogues compiled; pedigrees of trotters and thoroughbred horses traced. My library includes Year Books, Trotting Registers, Stud Books, Files of Turf Journals and other references. Special attention to registration of horses.

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Registered Shetlands, highest type and quality, both imported and native bred. Choice brood mares, with foal and young stallions. Well mannered, perfectly broken ponies and youngsters for sale at attractive prices. Beautiful and intelligent little pets for children. Information cheerfully furnished. Address

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Cumberland County, Virginia

\$2,200 per acre. This season's crop of Gravensteins have been sold for \$1.50 per bushel box F. O. B. The winter varieties have not yet been sold, and indications are that prices will be the highest ever recorded.

D. L. DAVIDSON,
Hood River, Ore.,

The October Review of Reviews comes out with a group of striking articles on the discovery of the North Pole. Besides the character sketch of Commander Peary, which, while unsigned, is understood to have been written by one who has long enjoyed a close acquaintance with the explorer and an intimate knowledge of his work, there is a popular scientific article on the discovery and its significance by Cyrus C. Adams, the geographer, and these are followed by an extended interview with Dr. Cook reported by W. T. Stead from Copenhagen. These three articles were written exclusively for the Review of Reviews during the month of September after the world had been thrilled by the news flashed from the Shetland Islands and from the distant coast of Labrador. The securing and publication of these articles within so short a time is a feat unparalleled in monthly magazine journalism.

A remarkable article entitled "Harriman the Absolute" is contributed to the October Review of Reviews by

Robert S. Lanier. This survey of the railroad magnate's career and methods was prepared after the announcement of Mr. Harriman's death on September 9, and includes full and up-to-date information regarding the Harriman system of railroads.

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.

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The great crop grower and land improver. Never falls when properly used to give perfect satisfaction. It prevents rust and scab on wheat and oats, and insures a good stand and growth of clover or other grasses.

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Grows in favor and sales every season. We hear of no rust or scab, but all say the crop is increased eight to ten bushels of wheat, of fine quality, and they have fine stands of clover or other grass.

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This valuable fertilizer is used almost exclusively in Europe on fall crops, such as grasses and turnips as well as grain. It has several advantages over our phosphate. It is insoluble in water, and being much heavier than the soils, is not washed away by heavy rains, but remains where distributed until dissolved by the humic acid of the roots of plants. It also contains forty to fifty per cent. of free lime. Its lasting results make it a cheap as well as good fertilizer.

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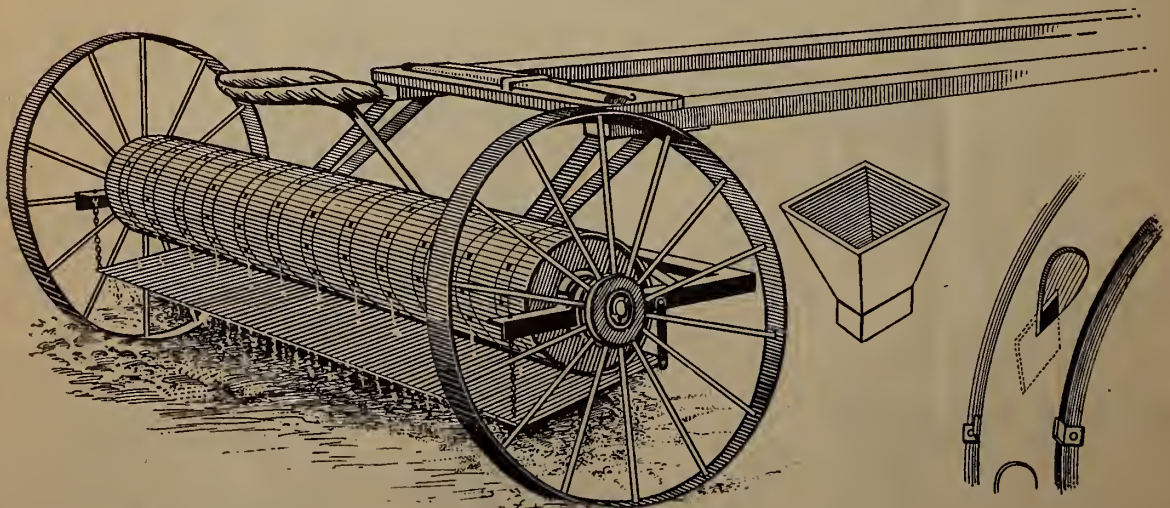
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The King Spreader is a wonder! Strongly and lastingly built, can be handled by boy, covers from 8 to 12 acres daily. Force feed, distributes lime, plaster and fertilizer of any kind evenly. No waste. No clog. Write quick.

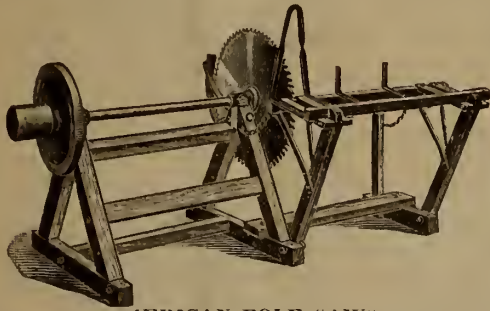
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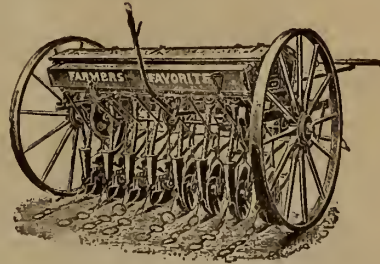
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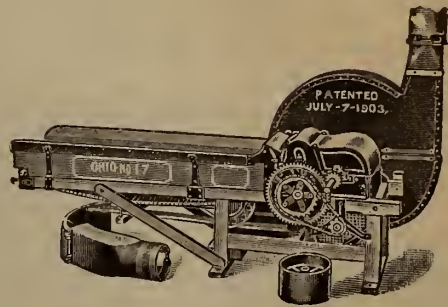


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Buckeye Feed Mills and Powers, for grinding ear corn or small grain. The best mill for dairymen.

It leads all others in fast grinding, in lightness of draft, in strength, in durability and especially in being the best 2-Horse Power for operating Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, or any other light running machinery.

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Peerless Gasoline Engines, Farquhar Engines, Saw Mills, Ellwood Poultry, Rabbit and Garden Fencing, Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders, Iron Age Farm and Garden Tools, Farm Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Barb Wire, etc.

CLUBBING LIST

In this list will be found prices on papers, magazines and periodicals which are most called for by our readers. We have club rates with nearly all reputable publications, and will quote them on request.

DAILIES.

	ALONE	WITH S. P.
Times-Dispatch (7 Nos.)	\$6 00	\$6 00
Times-Dispatch (No Sun.)	4 00	4 00
News-Leader	4 00	4 00
Richmond Journal	3 00	3 00
Baltimore Sun	3 00	3 40

THRICE A WEEK.

The World, New York	1 00	1 25
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WEEKLIES.

Times-Dispatch	1 00	1 25
Southern Churchman	2 00	2 25
Central Presbyterian	2 00	2 25
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 00
Breeders' Gazette	2 00	1 50
Country Gentleman	1 50	1 75
National Stockman	1 00	1 00
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	1 25
Kansas City Star	25	60
Chattanooga News and Farm Journal	50	50
Memphis News-Scimitar	50	75
Cotton Journal	1 00	1 00

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Standard (Poultry)	1 00	60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer	50	75

MONTHLIES.

Harper's Magazine	4 00	4 00
Review of Reviews	3 00	3 00
The Century	4 00	4 25
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 25
Lippincott's	2 50	2 50
Scribner's	3 00	3 25
Virginia Magazine	1 00	1 00
American	1 50	1 50
Cosmopolitan	1 00	1 35
Everybody's	1 50	1 75
Munsey	1 00	1 35
Argosy	1 00	1 35
The Strand	1 20	1 50
Success	1 00	1 20
Woman's Home Companion	1 25	1 50
Delineator	1 00	1 40
Field and Stream	1 50	1 50
Reliable Poultry Journal	50	75
Commercial Poultry	50	75
Industrious Hen	50	75
Poultry Success	50	75
Blooded Stock	50	65
Successful Farming	50	60
Southern Fruit Grower	50	85
Shepherd's Criterion	50	75

When two or more publications are wanted, the price for them in most instances can be found by deducting 50 cents from "price with Southern Planter."

We cannot, under any circumstances, furnish sample copies of other publications.

We will cheerfully quote our best price on any list of publications submitted to us.

A Modern Fable

"Glimpses of Thrift-Land"

THIS is the name of a clever, attractive little Souvenir Book just published by the International Harvester Company of America. It is a fascinating story told in rhyme wherein a strange fairy unexpectedly calls on Farmer Brown and entertains him with an astounding tale that beautifully pictures the Land of Wealth and Happiness.

This fairy, Prosperity, or "Prospsy," as he calls himself, is such a strange-looking, half-human, half-elf personage that Farmer Brown stares in open-eyed wonder at his visitor. And "Prospsy" is a remarkable creature—a big golden-yellow ear of corn constitutes his body which is covered by a green coat and vest of corn husks. He wears a red-clover military cap surmounted by a combination plume of alfalfa and oats. In his right hand he carries a long spear which Farmer Brown notes is a gigantic stalk of bearded wheat.

In his left hand this bold Emissary of Thrift-Land carries a big yellow shield. He has an extra supply of shorter timothy arrows strapped to his back. This make-up, together with his broad, bland smile, makes "Prospsy" truly a curiosity to Farmer Brown, as indeed he would be to anybody. "Prospsy" plays the role of a titled Son of the Soil, who generously offers to show Farmer Brown the short, straight road to Prosperity.

We can't do justice to the beauty of this little book, "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Nor does the picture of the outside cover begin to do it justice. Unfortunately the color scheme and numerous illustrations cannot be shown in this publication.

In one place "Prospsy" says:
 "Wouldst have a glimpse
 Of Thrift-Land fair—
 The smiling land
 With promise rare?
 Take my right hand,
 Your eyes shall see
 Less toil and true
 Prosperity."

But Farmer Brown, sweating and working in the hayfield, is very skeptical at first—doesn't take much stock in such a tale.

"Lead on! Lead on!
 Said Farmer Brown;
 If you're no faker
 From the town,
 For I would learn
 What you suggest—
 I'm almost dying
 For a rest."

Then "Prospsy" goes on and fulfills his promise to show Farmer Brown the way to "Thrift-Land."

We wish all of our readers who appreciate anything light, interesting and artistic, had a chance to enjoy

"Glimpses of Thrift-Land" and see "Prospsy," the little fairy.

If you want to write the International Harvester Company of America, they will send you, free, one copy of the booklet, "Glimpses of Thrift-Land." Then you will be able to see "Prospsy" in all of his four-colored glory and hear the talk he puts up to Farmer Brown. It is certainly a striking little story, most cleverly told in rhyme and picture.

A pretty souvenir in the shape of a monogram tie or stickpin or in lapel button form accompanies each copy of "Glimpses of Thrift-Land," provided you write "Prospsy," care International Harvester Company of America, and send the names and address of some one or more persons whom you think might want a Cream Separator, Manure Spreader, Gasoline Engine, Wagon, Feed Grinder, Hay Press, Auto Buggy or Disk Harrow. In writing, our readers should be sure to state whether they want silver, gold or bronze finish. If you prefer a lapel button in gold finish, instead of a stickpin, you may have it.

The Monogram Stickpin, together with "Glimpses of Thrift-Land," are such attractive souvenirs that we are printing a small coupon this month for the benefit of the many who will want them. These presents will undoubtedly go fast, so if you really want one, now is the time to send in the coupon.

Then "Prospsy" will be pleased to call on you with his illustrated pictures of "Thrift-Land" and the entertaining story of how to get there. You should address him, "Prosperity," Room . . . care International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, Ill.



Souvenir-Bringing Coupon

To "Prospsy," care of International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated), Room 191, Harvester Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly call on me at once with your "Glimpses of Thrift-Land?" I prefer Monogram Pin to be bronze, silver, gold finish, for name(s) of prospective buyers I enclose.

Name.....

Address.....

R. F. D.....

Please check kind of pin wanted.
 Would you prefer lapel button to stickpin!

SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

The splendid service and saving rendered our readers last year through our subscription department will be duplicated again this season. We give here a few very attractive offers. Remember we can save you money on practically any publication in the English language. Send in your lists for our lowest estimate.

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Southern Planter
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Monthly Hints is for the farm, orchard and garden and is a valuable little pamphlet prepared for us by Professor Massey. A copy will be given free with every new subscriber or to every one who sends a new subscription.

No. 2.
Southern Planter.
Southern Poultry Guide

75c.

The Southern Poultry Guide is Cal Husselman's 40 years of practical experience in the poultry business. The book is in crisp, concise shape, containing 125 pages, illustrated. It is for men who raise chickens and not the fancier who exhibits them.

No. 3.
Southern Planter
Farmer's Account Book

75c.

This Account Book is the best and simplest one we have seen and retails for 50 cents. There is ample room for three or four years' record and in addition, it contains valuable tables of weights, measure, gestation, etc.

No. 4.
Southern Planter
Binder (for 12 Issues)

75c.

This binder is a neat and simple device for one volume of The Planter. As it is made of good Bristol board it will last indefinitely.

No. 5.
Southern Planter
Practical Farming

\$1.50

Practical Farming is Professor Massey's latest and best book, which retails for \$1.50 and is well worth the price. It contains over 300 pages and deals in a practical manner with pretty much every phase of farming.

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Feed and Feeding

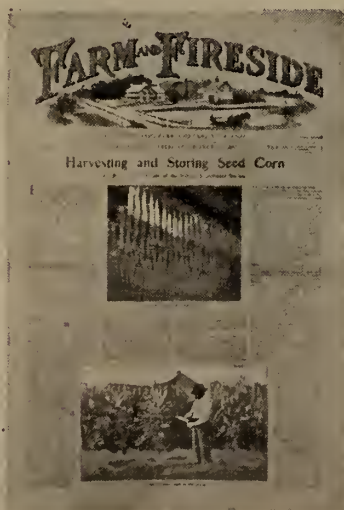
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This book is Prof. W. A. Henry's greatest work and is recognized as the world's standard. Every stockman should have a copy of this work in his library.

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This is the latest and best hog book published. Its author is Hon. F. D. Coburn, who is an acknowledged authority. The work contains over 600 pages illustrated and retails for \$2.50. Hog raisers should have this book.



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The Industrious Hen is a lively up-to-date Southern poultry monthly and sells for 50 cents per year and you get it for practically nothing by ordering it with The Southern Planter.

No. 10.
Southern Planter.
Southern Fruit Grower

50c.

These two monthlies sell for \$1 per year and if you are at all interested in fruit we would unhesitatingly say that 24 issues of these two papers are well worth your 50 cents.

No. 11.
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Your County Paper

\$1.10

With one or two exceptions we can furnish any \$1 county weekly in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina for the above price.

No. 12.
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Under this offer we can furnish any of the popular magazines selling for \$1 per year for the above price.

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We can also furnish any other edition of The Times-Dispatch with The Southern Planter for the price of the former.

No. 14.
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Farm Journal (2 Yrs.)
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This is a very attractive combination. Garden Magazine-Farming is the most beautiful publication of its kind in the world. It sells for \$1 per year. The Farm Journal is unlike any other paper and numbers its readers by the million. The above offer retails for \$2.50.

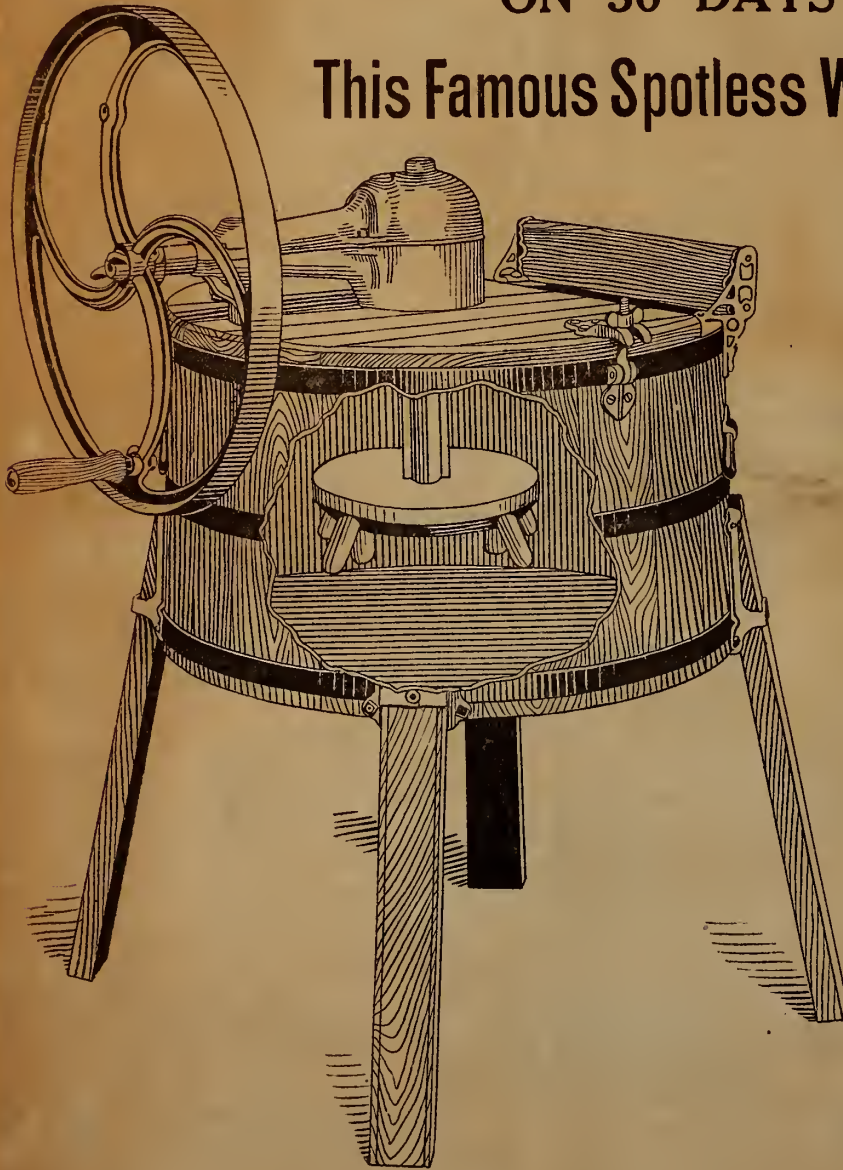
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**STOP
SERIOUSLY
TO
THINK**

if you could imagine a fairer offer than this. Could we make it if the Spotless was not one of the best washers in the world. Moreover there are no strings to this offer, it is a square deal and is just as it is written. All you have to do is to send us say two references that we may know who you are. Our Spotless Washer is honestly made of Selected Virginia White Cedar—is steam tight—has all its mechanism enclosed—no danger of hands or clothing being caught—is ball bearing like a bicycle and is the only machine made in the world that is automatically lubricated; that is why it runs so easily. Send to-day for full particulars of this remarkable machine.

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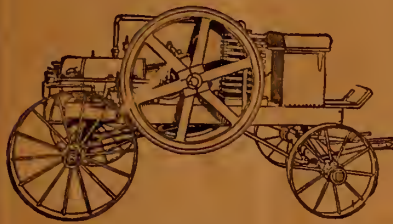
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— THE SOUTH'S MAIL ORDER HOUSE —

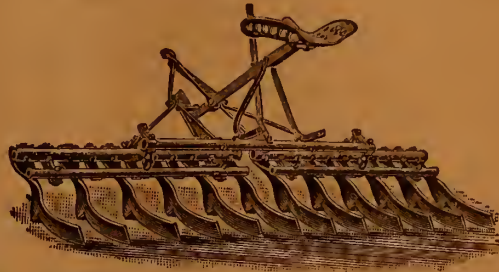
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Agents for the Acme Harrow. It will *Crush, Cut, Turn, Smooth, and Level* in one operation.

The Smalley Electric Pole Machine. Designed for rapid work. It is the strongest and most convenient on the market.



We are Agents for the Celebrated Deere Disc Harrows. All sizes always in Stock.



Smalley Modern Silo Filler with Safety Blower, and travelling table which makes the

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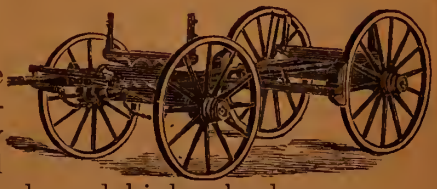
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The SUCCESS Spreader Fertilizes the *Earth*. A Soil Builder for Hungry crops. Be sure

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Fish and Moline Wagons for the Farmer, Merchant and Saw Mill Man, all sizes, low wheels and high wheels



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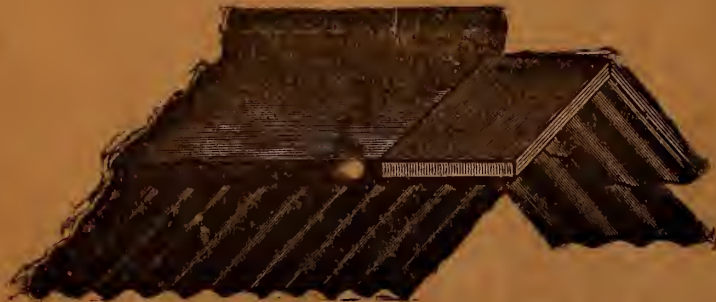
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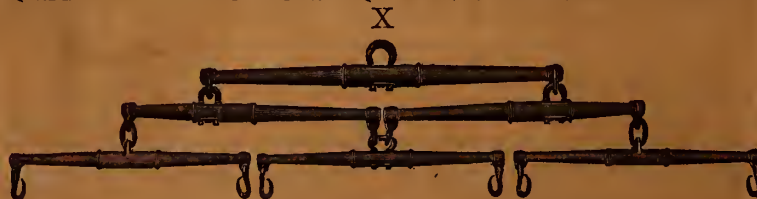
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Tripletrees for
Walking and
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X—Hook or
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Guaranteed not to Break or Bend.

Send for Our Number 8 Catalogue

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-A made in three sizes.

BUYERS GUIDE.

The following are some of the houses handling the Everlasting Tubular Steel Doubletrees, carrying a stock of same and can supply customers promptly:

Norfolk Farm and Supply Co..... Norfolk, Va.
Hening & Nuckols Richmond, Va.
Watt Plow Company..... Richmond, Va.
T. R. N. Speck Staunton, Va.
Bristow & Worsham Co. Richmond, Va.
Stokes, Williams & Co. Blackstone, Va
Seay-Dillard Hdwe. Co..... Blackstone, Va

B. K. Gill Rehoboth Church, Va.
Duvall, Son & Co. Farmville.
Peterson & Jefferson..... Petersburg.
Walker, Carroll, Adams Hdw. Co. Charlottesville, Va.
Baker-Jennings Hdwe Co.... Lynchburg, Va.
Ansle-Martin Co..... Lynchburg, Va.
Craves-Humphries Hdwe. Co.... Roanoke, Va.

Pittsburg Tubular Steel Whiffletree Company, Sole Manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

Capital.

\$500,000.

Surplus.

\$300,000