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Trucking, Live Stock and the Fireside.

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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., DECEMBER, 1909.

No. 12.

Our Subscription Season

The long winter evenings are now on us and very naturally most of us have a great deal more time for reading than at any other time of the year.

By way of anticipating the wants of thousands of our subscribers we have again arranged a lot of very attractive clubbing propositions, which will be found in a full page advertisement in the advertising section.

We have not, of course, enumerated one-tenth of the bargains we have to offer but simply give these as a sample. With the possible exception of a half-dozen publications, we can furnish most any publication in the English language, with the Southern Planter, at a discount ranging from ten to fifty per cent.

Among the special offers which have taken very well is the Southern Planter and the Farmer's Account Book at 75c. This is a \$1 value and in fact, either publication alone is worth that price. There is ample room in this book for from two to four years' accounts of the average farmer and in addition very valuable tables of weights, measures, gestation, etc. This is a most opportune time to arrange to keep the accounts straight for the next year.

Another popular offer is the Southern Planter and Binder for 75c. This binder is made of stiff Bristol board and will hold an entire volume of twelve numbers.

Farmers' wives are particularly interested in the Southern Planter and the Southern Poultry Guide at 75c. The

new edition of this book, by our staff correspondent, enables us to bring this bright crisp little work down to common chicken sense and it is intended principally for the person who raises chickens and not for the one who exhibits them, though it is well worth the reading of all.

We are able to offer any edition of the Times-Dispatch and the Southern Planter at the price of the former. This you will understand will include either the weekly, daily or daily and Sunday. The Evening Journal and News-Leader can also be supplied along with the Southern Planter for the respective retail prices of the former.

Your county paper and the Southern Planter can be had for \$1.10, with the exception, we believe, of two publications in Virginia and one in Maryland.

The Farm and Fireside, a great national semi-monthly paper and the Southern Planter can be had for only 50c., which is the price of each paper separately.

Any \$1.00 magazine and the Southern Planter can be had for \$1.25.

You can also have a three years subscription to the Southern Planter for \$1 or you can send two of your friends the Southern Planter for one year either for a Christmas or New Year's gift and renew your own for \$1 and we will include, as long as they last, a copy of the little pamphlet, which we had Prof. Massey write for us, entitled "Monthly Hints."

OUR JANUARY, 1910, ISSUE WILL BE OUR USUAL HOLIDAY NUMBER, FINELY ILLUSTRATED, WORTH ALONE THE PRICE OF THE JOURNAL FOR THE WHOLE YEAR. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE SO AS TO BE SURE OF RECEIVING THIS VALUABLE NUMBER.

Farm Management.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Another year has rolled around, and brought with it its joys and its sorrows, its successes and its failures, and once again demonstrated the truth of the promise that "seed time and harvest shall not fail." For the Southern farmer it may be said that on the whole its successes have outnumbered its failures, and though the crops have not on the whole been quite so large as those of last year, they are substantially in excess of the average for the past five years and the much higher average prices for all the products of the farm will make the financial results considerably in excess of the average. Had it not been for the most exceptional drouth which has more or less affected the yield all over the State and especially in the Valley, Piedmont and northern sections during the later summer and fall months, the yield would have been largely in excess of the greatest yields we have ever recorded for this State. Such a drouth as we have had for the past four months has not been known in the State for more than twenty-five years, and yet it has not been to compare with the drouths that more frequently strike the middle and western States. Accustomed as we are on this Eastern Coastal plain to seasonable rains all through the growing season, farmers do not take those precautions to avoid injury from a dry season that are common practices where drouths are frequent. The absence of deep fall and winter plowing is one of these precautions which our farmers do not sufficiently practice. Whilst there has been much improvement in this respect during the last few years and this improvement still progresses yet there are still far too many little Dixie plows and single mule teams used to allow of good deep plowing being done. With three mule teams and the Disc or Oliver and Syracuse plows used in the place of the little Dixie the land can be so deeply broken in the fall and winter that only an exceptionally long drouth will seriously curtail the yield of crops as our winter and spring rains can then be all absorbed into the soil and be held there in reserve for the needs of the crops in the dry summer and early fall months. We have had reports from numbers of our subscribers who have followed our advice as to deep plowing for several years who say that they have suffered very little injury from the drouth this year. Deep plowing in the fall and winter months with level, shallow, frequent cultivation during the growth of the crops so as to keep the surface covered with a soil mulch will in this Eastern section almost always protect it from injury from such drouths as we may have even though like the one we still have with us they may be exceptionally long and severe. Take a lesson from this season and as soon as you can get the plow into the land go down deep into it and wherever the subsoil is hardpan or stiff retentive clay follow the plow with a subsoiler or a narrow plow with the mouldboard taken off or with a bull nosed coulter and break the bottom of each furrow as deeply as you can with a good team. The winter and spring rains will then get into it and washing will be stopped and a reserve of moisture be secured which will carry the crops a long way through the next summer. If the winter and spring rains should be exceptionally heavy

the overplus of water will sink deep into the land and not cause any injury.

The total yields of most of the staple crops of the country are now ascertained as nearly as may be. Of these wheat makes a showing of 724,768,000 bushels, of which Virginia produced 8,758,000 bushels, an average of a little over 11 bushels per acre. North Carolina produced 5,444,000, an average of a little over 9 bushels per acre. South Carolina produced 3,810,000 bushels, an average of 10 bushels per acre and Maryland produced 11,034,000 bushels, an average of a little over 14 bushels per acre. These yields are much below what we should produce per acre and can produce as we have reports of crops going as high as 40 bushels per acre and many of our best farmers make regularly from 25 to 30 bushels per acre and nearly all could do as well if they would do their duty to the land in preparing for the crop. To grow only 10 or 11 bushels per acre is simply to waste time and money. There can be no profit in such farming and the sooner it is quit and the less the loss. Where only 10 or 11 bushels can be grown wheat should be left out of the rotation and oats be substituted. Oats will make a better yield on poor badly prepared land than wheat and in all the Southern Coastal country are a more certain crop than wheat when got in early in the fall as they are less subject to rust than wheat. The total yield of the corn crop is put at 2,767,316,000 bushels. Of this total Virginia produced 47,328,000 bushels as against a yield last year of 50,050,000 bushels. The average yield per acre is a little over 23 bushels as against an average yield for ten years of 22 bushels. North Carolina produced 48,686,000 bush. as against 50,616,000 bushels last year. The average yield per acre is a little over 16 bushels as against a ten year average of a little over 14 bushels. South Carolina produced 37,041,000 bushels as against 29,229,000 bushels last year. The average yield per acre is a little over 16 bushels as against a ten year average of a little over ten bushels per acre. Maryland produced 21,603,000 bushels as against 24,705,000 bushels last year. The average yield per acre is a little over 31 bushels per acre as against a ten year average of a little over 32 bushels. The average yield of the corn crop throughout the country is a little over 25 bushels per acre so that we in Virginia come close up to the average. It is however a reflection upon Southern farmers to compare the average yield in this much more genial climate for the corn crop with that made in the New England states where the seasons are short and the land not to compare in natural fertility with ours. In these States the average runs from 41 bushels to the acre in Connecticut to 35 bushels to the acre, the lowest, in New Hampshire. There is evidently better farming done in these States than in the South. They even beat the yields of the great corn States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. This illustrates once more the truth of the old adage that "a little farm well tilled" is the one for profit.

The tobacco crop of the country is estimated at 895,185,000 pounds as against 718,060,000 pounds last year and a

five year average of 698,000,000 pounds. Of this crop Virginia produced 108,500,000 pounds as against 114,100,000 pounds last year with an average yield per acre of 775 pounds as against 815 pounds last year. North Carolina produces 126,600,000 pounds as against 134,000,000 pounds last year with an average yield per acre of 600 pounds as against 670 pounds last year. Kentucky this year again comes into the market with something like an average crop. This crop is estimated at 350,700,000 pounds as against only 195,600,000 pounds last year, with an average yield per acre of 835 pounds as against 815 pounds last year. Tobacco is now coming freely on to our markets and with a few rainy days we expect to see the floors of the warehouses more than filled. Prices are good and if only growers would market with caution and not crowd the handlers so that they cannot handle the crop we believe these prices will hold and possibly advance. There have been several sales of Virginia grown Burley which have resulted in fairly good prices, but the crop shows what we anticipated would be the case when we warned against growing it except experimentally, that except upon limestone lands it is not adapted to our section and cannot compete against Kentucky and Western Burley. These crops are much more porous than leaf grown here and are therefore better adapted to meet the needs of manufacturers as they absorb the sweetening much better. Our planters had better keep to growing the types adapted to our soils. Of these we can grow the best in the world and the market wants the goods. On limestone soils Burley can be grown but even then we do not think it will compete successfully with Kentucky grown tobacco.

The cotton crop continues to depreciate in condition and yield and now stands at a very low figure. The indications are for a crop not in excess of 11,000,000 bales and as the consumptive demand calls for a crop of 13,000,000 bales prices are being rushed up and now stand over 14 cents. Prices like this are going to affect consumption and we should not be surprised to see this considerably curtailed. English mills are working short time and those in this country are acting cautiously and keeping production well within the consumptive demand. We do not expect to see cotton continue to advance much further. The price is now excessive and must affect the consumptive demand.

Amongst miscellaneous crops hay is considerably less than last year. It is estimated at 64,166,000 tons as against 70,798,000 tons last year. As much more hay is now being grown in the South than formerly, the effect of this shortage should result in advantage to our farmers. For good hay there is always a good local demand and we expect to see prices advance. Irish potatoes are now much more largely grown in this State than was formerly the case and the results seem to justify this increase. Formerly only the early spring crop for the Northern markets was grown but now a considerable acreage of winter potatoes is grown and several growers have reported to us very good yields of fine potatoes. There is a good demand for this crop in the State and South of it and in these markets the Northern grown crop does not compete seriously with us. Last year a large part of the supply on our winter markets came from England and Scotland. This ought not to be. We can grow as good winter potatoes as can be

grown in the North if they are only planted at the proper time; not too early so that they will make their growth in the cool fall months. We see that Virginia this year has grown over 5,000,000 bushels, and there is room for a large increase in this crop. Make a note of this for next year.

It is too late now to sow any crop except may be Canada peas and oats in the Tidewater sections of this State and North and South Carolina. This crop makes an excellent early grazing crop for hogs and ewes and lambs or to cut for green feed for cows and hay can be made of what may become too ripe for feeding green with advantage. It is a very hardy crop and in this Tidewater section may be seeded this month. The land should be put into good order and then the peas be drilled in deeply or be sown broadcast and plowed down and the oats be then sown broadcast and be harrowed in or be drilled in not quite so deeply as the peas. In other parts of the South the crop should be sown in February or March but not later as it must mature before the hot weather sets in or it will be a failure. Sow one and a half bushels of peas per acre and a bushel of oats.

Whilst it is too late to sow any crop it is not too early to begin breaking the land for the next years crops. Whilst the fine open weather continues keep the plows at work wherever the land is in condition for plowing and plow deep and where needed subsoil and turn under all the vegetable matter possible except it may be a heavy growth of broom sedge which we would rather burn off when the bottom growth is wet or covered with snow. This long, dry straw has very little value as humus making matter and rots very slowly if the weather continues dry. It is better out of the way but should not be burnt when the bottom growth is dry, as this is rich as humus making matter and should be turned down. If you have any heaps of old straw lying around not wanted for bedding or long manure in the yards or sheds clean all this out and spread it on the land and plow down. Humus is what all our lands most need to render them productive and retentive of moisture and warmth. After the lands are plowed if you can apply a ton of lime to the acre—broadcast—it will greatly help to put the land into good productive order. Harrow it in lightly after spreading. We are in hopes that the Legislature will act upon the suggestion we made some time ago and set some of our prisoners to work grinding limestone for the farmers as they are doing with wonderful good results in Illinois. We should have two or three mills located on the railroads in the Western sections of the State to grind the limestone rock there to be had in unlimited quantities and one or two mills located in the Tidewater section to grind oyster shells there to be had in great quantities. We hope that our readers will at once get after their representatives in the Legislature and see that they are made alive to this necessity. We have to compete with the Illinois farmers in the markets and ought to be as well looked after by our Legislators as they are. They can get lime at less than one-sixth the price our farmers have to pay for lime. Make all the prisoners whether in county jails or in the penitentiary earn their living. It will be good for them both morally and physically.

The drainage of all land needing this work should now be taken in hand and be continued through the winter months whenever the weather is fine. Very much of our land needs and would pay well for draining but it is hard to convince Southern farmers of this. If they do not see the crop on the land drowned out they see no necessity for this expenditure of time and money, and yet much land which produces some crop would readily produce three or four times as much if the superabundant underlying water was carried off. It is this underlying water which causes poor crops and not the water which falls on the surface. If the underlying water was drained off the water which falls on the surface would soon find its way down into the drains and do no injury. Without these drains it lays on the surface slowly evaporating or percolating into the sub-soil until it reaches the underlying water level and then stagnates and sours the land. There is a natural water level or stratum underlying all land which maintains this level nearly all the time. If this be not at least three feet below the surface then crops cannot make their best production on that land. To bring it below this three feet is the object of draining and thus to give three feet of dry land into which the air can penetrate for the presence of air in the soil is as essential to plant life as air upon and above the surface. Where the land is water sogged air cannot penetrate and the life of the plant is endangered. Make test holes in your fields and find at what level this natural water table stands. The height at which water stands in the holes will show this. If this is not three feet below the surface then draining would improve the crop producing power of that land. Wherever possible to get tiles use these in draining land. We regret to say that tiles are not easy to get in many parts of the South. They are not made here except at one or two places hence cost more than they ought to do, but even at the price at which they can be bought they can be used very profitably. Farmers in a county ought to get together and put up a small tile factory and make tiles for themselves and their neighbors. The cost would not be large and the saving would be great. Before starting to drain a piece of land have the levels taken properly so as to be certain of the fall and of a clear open discharge for the main drain. Then cut the ditches to a perfect level in the bottom and with a regular fall all through the whole length of the ditch and put in the tiles and cover first with the clay which came out of the bottom of the ditch packed tightly on the tiles and then fill up with top soil. The more tightly the clay or soil is packed down on the tiles the better the ditch will draw and the wider the area it will dry. In many of our rolling fields if only two or three drains were put in the lowest parts the whole field would be drained. Where land is level more drains are needed. We have put them in in such land all over large fields fifteen or eighteen feet apart and three feet deep with the greatest advantage. If you cannot get tiles put in pole ditches. If the drains are dug deep enough so that the poles are kept constantly in the water these will last many years and be effective though there is always more risk of their being stopped up than with tiles.

Building and repairing fences should have attention during the winter. As far as possible, get rid of all crooked

fences. They waste land and waste time in cultivation of the land. Lay out all the fences in as near straight lines as possible and do not put in more lines of fencing than are required to make the necessary number of fields to insure a proper rotation of crops, each crop in a field to itself and for the fencing in of the stock. Every unnecessary fence means constant expense. Have gates fixed in the fences so that stock can be kept where put and do not rely upon a few poles to close the opening into a field. In rough, wet, winter days a few gates can be easily made under the shed and, when properly hung, they will always be in position to be opened or closed as required.

The work of cleaning up land to be cropped next year should be taken in hand. Make a complete job of such work as you go along. Do not leave a stump here or a big rock there to interfere with the plowing and cultivation of the whole field. A few sticks of dynamite will do more work in cleaning up a piece of new land than many hands, and will do it effectually in a short time. Haul off all stumps and rocks as they are blown or grubbed up, and leave the field ready for the teams. The rocks should be hauled on to the main farm roads and there be used to make good, dry roads, being broken small for that purpose and filled into the ruts and covered with gravel or dirt, and then, the sides being plowed out and ditches made, a good permanent road will be left.

Clean out the ice pond and ice house and be ready to harvest the crop when it forms thick enough. It is never safe in the South to let the first chance of getting ice pass by, as very often the second chance does not come.

Haul up plenty of wood to the shed so that when winter sets in you can be kept comfortably warm and not have to go through the snow seeking wood and hear constant complaints that it wont burn.

The long winter evenings can be very profitably employed in reading and studying good agricultural literature, of which we offer the choice of a large variety of the best in clubs with The Planter. In this issue you will find these offers on a special page in the advertising section. Don't forget to bring these offers to the attention of your friends and neighbors and by clubbing together you can all get plenty of good reading for very little money.

If you can spare an hour or two now and then, take your copy of the Southern Planter and show it to those who do not take it and ask them to let you send in their names and suscriptions (three subscribers one year each for \$1.00, or, one subscriber three years for \$1.00). The Planter is an old standby, having now gone out regularly from the office in this city for "three score years and ten," the allotted span of life. It is yet as young and up to the requirements of the day as the latest issue of the newest journal. Help it to round out the century in its good work of helping the farmers of the South.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all!

NOTES ON NOVEMBER PLANTER.

Editor Southern Planter:

The Dog Tax.

Whether it is better to have a dog law that makes the animals property or no law, and let them be treated as wild animals trespassing on one's land, is a question. Years ago I declared war against dogs when in Albemarle county, and killed trespassing curs; and, as a rule, I believe this is better than a tax with all the trouble of getting pay for killed sheep. But if the law is strictly enforced it will do good. The main difficulty is getting it enforced, and if this is not done it is better for every sheep raiser to be a law to himself on his land, and kill all worthless curs without mercy.

Crop Rotation.

J. F. E. says that the old Pennsylvania rotation has been severely criticized in *The Planter*. So far as I am concerned, the only criticism I have made is that in some sections of Pennsylvania they run the land in grass too long, cutting hay for market. The rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover and grass is a good one, but to run the land then in grass for sale as hay till it does not make enough hay to pay for cutting, is bad. With only a couple of years in grass the land would get clover often enough to greatly improve the production of hay. Then the letting the corn stubble lie bare all winter is not well. The land should have a winter cover crop, and I was glad to see, when lecturing at the Pennsylvania Institutes that in the lower part of York county every corn field was green with crimson clover. With excellent land naturally, most farmers in southeastern Pennsylvania are good and thrifty farmers, but there is no section, no matter how well farmed, but could make improvement in many ways. Further south the farmers would have the advantage in a longer season, and could get in a crop of cow peas between the oats and the wheat, and thus get valuable forage while helping the wheat crop. In Lancaster county, the banner county agriculturally, I noticed that they were putting in wheat after tobacco. I believe that any of the farmers in Southern Pennsylvania could do better to put wheat after their summer hoed crops of corn, and make a shorter rotation by leaving the oats out. Farmers in Maryland get 40 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre after corn. Then, as to hay, why poor old North Carolina has averaged 1.51 tons per acre for ten years against Pennsylvania's 1.28 tons per acre, though she grows far fewer acres. The long season and heavier rainfall counts on the acres the State does not grow. The lower average in Pennsylvania, I am sure, comes from running the land in grass too long. A shorter rotation and more clover would greatly help even the prosperous farmers where J. F. E. lives. I have seen these Pennsylvania farmers, with splendid land and fine barns, doing a great deal of needless work. I have seen them on farm after farm, hauling out their manure and forking it off in little heaps to be handled for the third time, when they could have driven over the field with a manure spreader, and had the job better done with one-third the labor. The best of us will make mistakes, and the best farmers can learn more about their business. Else why Farmers' Institutes? When, years ago, I urged the Bucks county farmers to grow more clover and make a shorter rotation, they told me

that they could not grow clover any more, and they gave it up at that, instead of trying to find out why clover no longer succeeds there. It is mainly because they have run the land down selling hay, and getting it into an acid condition. Prosperous by robbing their splendid soil!

Big Horses.

E. A. W. hits the matter exactly right. I have tried the big horses on an experiment farm in North Carolina. When I took charge of the large farm of the Miller School, in Albemarle county, Va., I found there a lot of big clumsy horses. I had a horse sale, and went to Southwest Virginia, and bought ten young mules, and had great satisfaction with them. It pays in some sections to raise the big horses for sale in the cities, but for farm work I want a good blocky mule.

Seeding Wheat and Rye.

The editor is perfectly right as to the best time for sowing wheat, and Mr. Armistead doubtless had good luck in escaping the fly in Halifax when sowing so early. But Mr. Armistead is right, I believe, in saying that oats will pay better in Southern Virginia than wheat. Since the great advance in the price of wheat I have had a great many letters from farmers in Southeast Virginia and the costal plain in North Carolina asking about sowing wheat. In all the humid coast country of the South Atlantic wheat must always be a very uncertain crop, since the growth of the rust fungus is favored so much by the climate. But in all that section a farmer with a good rotation of crops can get his land up to the production of 75 bushels of oats per acre, and I have seen more grown, and at the price oats command in the South, there is far more profit in winter oats than in wheat, provided the oats are sown not later than September. If Mr. Armistead would try oats in September he would find that fall sowing is a great deal better than February sowing, if the land is put in the best order and packed well as for wheat. On loose, roughly prepared land there is more winter killing, but from central Virginia South oats sown on well prepared land in September will seldom be hurt.

"King Corn at the Fair."

The picture on page 1059 shows some beautiful ears, but it would be interesting to know how much corn per acre these pretty samples would make. Down in North Carolina this year Mr. Batts, near Raleigh, made 226 2-3 bushels per acre, and Mr. Robbins made 157 bushels per acre. I saw some stalks of Mr. Batts' corn at the State Fair with eight ears—not nubbins—on a stalk, and it was stated that his corn averaged four ears per plant. Now, I feel sure that he had not an ear that would pass the score card at one of the big-ear shows, where size and type carry the prizes. Out West a year or so ago, a man got a premium for the finest ear shown, and he shrewdly bought the ear back for \$250, and got thousands of dollars worth of free advertising in all the farm papers. But, as I remember, it was stated that the field from which that ear came made 68 bushels of corn per acre. Is it not time to pay some attention to the yield per acre, instead of simply having a show of big ears, every one of which was the only one the plant carried? Is it not time for breeders to breed for prolificacy rather than only for show ears? By actual shell-

ing test I found that a plant with four medium sized ears had twice as much corn as a big ear that was the only one on the stalk. Whenever there is a prize offered for yield per acre it is always carried off by the Southern prolific corns. The big ears that pass the score card requirements are pretty, but is not 226 2-3 bushels per acre better than 68 bushels with a \$250 ear thrown in? This us yield of 226 2-3 bushels was certified to by a committee composed of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the Director of Farmers' Institutes and the Chairman of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, who saw the land and corn measured, so that there is no doubt that the corn was made. Corn ear shows teach us nothing but that one man has a better shaped ear than another. Let us have shows of the whole plant, showing its growth and yield per plant, the method and cost of cultivation, and the yield per acre. Then the show will teach something of value.

W. F. MASSEY.

ALFALFA IN TAZEVELL.

Editor Southern Planter:

To the worshippers of the sacred bluegrass that furnishes the flavor for the most delicious steak in the world—the famous grass-beef of Tazewell county, it would seem almost sacrilegious to inoculate the deep dark soil for alfalfa; but such sacrilege the editor of the Clinch Valley News has recently perpetrated.

Below is given a summary of the facts as given by the editor himself, and the fact that a statement is made by an editor is sufficient external evidence of its truthfulness, although for internal evidence of the credibility or reasonableness of the statements given it may be well for those who have had large experience in growing alfalfa to look closely at the claims of the enthusiastic farmer-editor.

In the spring of 1908 a plot of ground 100 feet square was prepared for corn by turning under as deeply as possible a poor crop of clover. The plot was then limed (about 200 bushels an acre being used) and planted in corn. During the summer the corn was plowed four times (pretty good for an editor) with a 14-toothed weeder. This surface culture seemed all that was necessary after the thorough deep preparation for corn. On July 17, 1908, a bag of commercial fertilizer (the editor not being able on the spur of the moment to say just what elements or ratios were used, we cannot be accurate as to the artificial plant food used) was harrowed in with the same 14-toothed cultivator at the last working of the corn, and the alfalfa sown. For lack of information we cannot be accurate as to the amount of seed sown on the 100-foot plot. The alfalfa responded quickly to the tender nurture of the enthusiast and grew splendidly the same fall after being sown. During a rather considerate winter a top-dressing of stable manure was applied rather as a precaution than as a necessary protection, and this dressing was harrowed in early in the spring when the ground was twice harrowed (presumably with a 14-toothed cultivator).

The first crop was cut when in bloom, June 7, 1909; the second, also when in bloom, July 9, 1909; the third, also in bloom, August 19, 1909; the fourth crop, at this writing, September 5, 1909, is now eight inches tall, and promises to be better than any of the others.

The yield is estimated by the editor and others at 500 pounds at each cutting, which seems to figure up something more than a ton to the acre at each cutting, or four tons an acre for the season.

Perhaps this would not be called a wonder crop of alfalfa, but if it does not fracture any records, it does establish the fact that alfalfa can be successfully grown in high, cool Tazewell, and that even an editor can prove things by actual experience. The editor of the Clinch Valley News said it could be done, and he did it.

A. S. G.

Burke's Garden, Va.

There must be some mistake in stating the quantity of lime applied. 200 bushels would equal eight tons to the acre. A very excessive application. We have applied four tons to the acre. This was excessive, though it did not seem to injure the land or the yield of the crop, still quite as good results were obtained with half the quantity. Two tons to the acre is quite as much as ought to be applied, in our opinion, and after a long experience in using lime. Mr. Wing thinks it practically almost impossible to apply too much lime for growing alfalfa, and possibly the grower of this crop decided to act on his idea, and did really apply 200 bushels to the acre. If this was so, we should like to know it positively.—Ed.

COTTON-SEED MEAL IN EUROPE.

Editor Southern Planter:

Why the German and Danish Farmers Buy Our Cotton-Seed Meal.

Professor Soule, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, called attention in the September issue to the large quantities of cotton-seed meal exported from our country and used by the German and Danish farmers. The reasons for the strong demand for our cotton-seed meal may be of interest to the readers of the Southern Planter.

The German and Danish soils, with the exception of a few favored sections with very rich soils, have lost through hundreds of years of cropping their virgin fertility, and the high productivity of their soils at the present time, yielding twice as much as ours, is purely artificial, the result of very careful tilling, manuring, fertilizing, crop rotating, and by growing most of the crops not too often on the same soil. Red clover, for instance, can only be grown successfully every six years, sugar beets twice in six years; wheat on clay soils, every third year, on loam soils, once in seven or eight field rotations; potatoes every other year, and rye every year. This refers to the growing of maximum crops, which those farmers have to grow, in order to make their farms pay.

The reason that only the highest yield the soil can produce will pay, and then only if the greatest economy prevails, if the most is made of everything and nothing is allowed to go to waste, is due to the high prices of the farms, caused by the expensive farm buildings, due to the manner of living of those farmers, in villages. The buildings have quite necessarily to be built close together, and to prevent the spread of a fire as much as possible, have to be made of fire-proof material. As the farms are all heavily stocked, and the farm animals have to be housed for seven months in the year, the outlay for

buildings is considerable. Besides the farm buildings we find on most of the larger farms some industrial establishment, either a dairy, potato distillery, starch factory, beet sugar factory, etc., which add considerably to the cost of the buildings.

One of the most drastic examples showing how the price of farms is increased by the buildings, has come to light in a recent investigation of forty-three of the best managed farms, with a total area of round 100,000 acres in the potato belt, a sandy plateau of North Germany. The average appraised value of the soil of these farms is \$30 per acre (\$29.43); the value of the farm buildings, \$90 per acre, bringing the total price of an acre up to \$120. If a farmer who buys such a farm has to clear four per cent. on the purchase price, or \$5.00 per acre on a soil which has only an agricultural value of \$30.00 per acre, he is up against something. The price of farms is at present so high in Germany and Denmark, and the proper management requires such a large working capital, from \$5.00 per acre for the most extensively managed grain farm, to \$64 per acre for the most extensively managed sugar beet farm, that the buyer of such a farm must have two-thirds in cash of the purchase price, in order to put the management on a sound basis.

The greatest difficulty the farmers have in the management of these farms is the maintaining of the best physical conditions of their soils, without which maximum crops cannot be grown. Unfortunately the climatic conditions, which cause the late ripening of the crops, with the exception of those on sandy soils, which mature a little earlier, do not favor the growing of catch crops, and the soil is almost too valuable to let a green crop occupy the soil a whole season. Different ways have been suggested and are practiced, to make better use of green manuring, but except on sandy soils, these are more or less unsatisfactory. The German and Danish farmers have, therefore, chiefly to depend on farm manure, which makes the keeping of large numbers of live stock necessary.

Years ago, we can say fifty or even forty years ago, the growing of leguminous crops played a very important role in the management of those farms. The growing of sugar beets and potatoes was practiced on a limited scale only, and the leguminous crops with their extensive root system, leaving the soil at the time of harvesting in a fine physical condition for cereal crops, were mostly depended upon to supplement the physical effect of the manure, the growing of these crops was the more important, as the seed was used to balance the rations for the farm animals, and the fodder was fed with great profit to the large flocks of Merinos which were kept at that time on almost all farms. All this has been changed.

Of the factors which brought about the change, the extended use of the potash salts and the development of the sheep industry in Australia, are probably the most important. Before the extended use of the potash salts sugar beets, at that time of a low sugar content, could only profitably be grown on the very best soils. With the constantly increasing use of these salts, thousands and thousands of acres of light loamy soils, which produced only small yields of inferior beets, produce now the finest beets. It must, however, be mentioned here,

that the increased yield and the present high sugar content of the beets, is not due alone to the effect of the potash salts and the teaching of the Agricultural Chemist how to apply these salts most advantageously, the plant breeder should come in for a large share of the obtained success. The following statistical report shows what has been accomplished through the combined efforts of the farmer, the agricultural chemist and the plant breeder.

	Tons of beets per acre	Lbs. of sugar per acre	Lbs. of sugar from 100 lbs of beets	For 100 lbs of sugar were necessary lbs of beets
1871-80	11	1960	8½	1160
1881-90	14	2971	11	910
1891-00	13	3416	13	730
1901-06	13	3874	14½	690

The number of tons per acre has but little increased, but the quantity of sugar per acre has almost been doubled. Only 690 pounds of beets are now necessary for obtaining 100 pounds of sugar, against 1,160 pounds thirty years ago.

The great progress which has been made in the growing of sugar beets and potatoes has not been without influence on the growing of the legumes. The farmers soon noticed that the very careful preparation of a soil for beets or potatoes resulted in a considerably larger increase in the yield of a following cereal crop than from a preceding leguminous crop. The statistical report shows an increase of 30 per cent. of the cereal crops if preceded by root crops. Investigations have also shown that the gathering of nitrogen from the air by the legumes is almost universally proportionate to the nitrogen content of the soil; or, in other words, the richer a soil is in nitrogen, the less nitrogen will the plants take up from the air, so that one of the main purposes for which the legumes are grown becomes almost objectless. It was also noticed that with the increasing fertility of the soil, especially of the nitrogen content, the seed production of the legumes became uncertain, and they showed less resistance against plant diseases. Had it not been, however, for the rapid development of the sheep industry in Australia, which made the growing of the medium qualities of merino wool unprofitable, or account of the difference in the price of the soil of the two countries, it is questionable if the growing of leguminous crops would have been so quickly abandoned. The thin-blooded Merinos require for the preservation of their health dry, aromatic fodder, with a touch of astringent properties, as we find it in the seeds and the fodder of the leguminous crops. By changing from wool to mutton the necessity of growing large quantities of those crops became obsolete. The mutton breeds require a more succulent feed, so that large quantities of the root crops and the by-products of these crops in the manufacture of alcohol, starch, sugar, etc., can be profitably fed to these sheep. The changes show why the Danish, and more so, the German farmers buy our cotton-seed meal. The cereal crops occupy at the present time about 50 per cent. of the tilled area; the root crops, 25 per cent.; the fodder crops 5-6 per cent., and the leguminous crops 1-2 per cent. The balance is used for various

other crops. Almost all the crops, especially the straw of the cereals, of which large quantities have to be fed, are poor in nitrogen and fat, and these two important feed constituents have to be obtained from other sources. They can be obtained in oilcakes cheaper than in any other form of concentrated feed.

Well, I suppose we can help those farmers out. We have in our corn, which is rich in fat, and can be grown in almost unlimited quantities, a concentrated feed which, though it lacks protein, is in every respect a much more desirable feed than oilcake. Though corn is in itself not an ideal feed, it forms the most ideal base for all kinds of mixtures of concentrated feeds. Let us help those farmers out. We can spare the quantities of exported cotton seed cotton-seed cake without any detrimental effect to our agriculture. The oil in the seeds and cakes does not deprive our soils of their fertility, and the nitrogen they contain can easily be replaced. Our leguminous crops row better every year, and there are oceans of nitrogen for these plants to draw upon.

H. WINKELMAN.

District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF COST OF PRODUCING CORN IN VIRGINIA AND IN MISSOURI.

Editor Southern Planter:

The excellent article by Mr. Sandy in the November issue, showing what profit can be made on ten acres, affords also an opportunity for a comparison of the cost of producing a bushel of corn. In the September issue you told of the cost of raising a bushel of corn in the West. It is interesting to have the figures in parallel columns.

Mr. Sandy's report on cost of producing corn on ten acres of land in Virginia:

Corn and crimson clover crop, 1907-1908.	
Plowing 10 acres for corn 8 inches deep with chilled plow, March, 1907.....	\$ 15 00
Subsoiling, 8 inches deep.....	15 00
Harrowing 4 times with Cutaway harrow.....	22 00
Planting, May 12, 1907.....	2 50
Fertilizer, 2-1-2 tons bone-meal.....	67 50
Cross-harrowing after corn was up with fine tooth harrow, 2 days	5 00
Cultivating 4 times, 5 days with 2-horse cultivator	12 50
Cutting and shocking with harvester, September 5, 1907	10 00
Husking and storing away corn	20 00

Total cost \$169 50

The yield of the crop was 700 bushels of corn, or 70 bushels per acre.

The cost per bushel, 24 cents.

One of the most successful farmers in Missouri, Mr. David Rankin, of Tarkio, estimates the cost of raising corn at 14.6 cents per bushel as follows:

(Computed on 60-Acre Tract.)

Fall plowing, 45 acres.....	\$ 45 00
Spring plowing, 15 acres	15 00
Breaking stalks on 15 acres.....	3 00
Disking on fall plowing, 45 acres.....	18 00
Harrowing	10 50

Seed corn	6 75
Planting	12 50
Harrowing after planting	10 50
Cultivating three times	78 00
Thinning and weeding	10 50
Husking at 2-1-2 cents per bushel.....	62 25
Shelling and hauling at 2-1-2 cents per bushel...	62 25
<hr/>	
Total cost	\$333 25
Taxes	20 00
Insurance and repairs	10 00
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Grand total \$363 25

Cost per bushel (41.5 bushels per acre)..... .146

Fertility in the form of bone-meal is expensive. After land has been brought to a high state of productivity the cost for fertilizer should certainly be reduced by sowing crimson clover at the last cultivation of the corn.

It is not safe to rely on getting such large yields as Mr. Sandy obtained. Even with the best of care, partial or total crop failures must be anticipated, and this possibility, this risk, is likely to discourage the average farmer from following Mr. Sandy's example.

We have here now, perhaps, the two extremes: The lowest cost per bushel, and the highest cost per acre. I hope many farmers will give their actual experience. As a rule, I think, the cost of raising and marketing a bushel of corn could be lowered considerably in Virginia. We are now wasting too much labor. A man with four big horses can do more plowing than the man with one small horse.

F. H. N.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT.

A. J. Bill reports for the Illinois Farmers' Institute the following:

J. H. Chamberlin, living three miles northeast of Jacksonville, raised twenty acres of wheat that averaged fifty-five bushels per acre, and the grain brought him \$32.50 per acre. There were good reasons for such well worth looking into. The fundamental reason is that Mr. Chamberlain studies his business, has an ambition for high results, and does very thorough work. When this field was bought nine years ago it had grown corn thirty years, reducing the yield to 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

Here is the history with yields per acre since: In 1901, oats, 40 bushels; 1902, wheat, 30 bushels, the wheat seeded to clover and timothy; 1903, hay, 2½ tons; 1904, hay, 2 tons; 1905, pastured, fall plowed; 1906, corn, 65 bushels, stalks plowed under late in the fall; 1907, top dressing of eight loads of manure per acre, corn. 100 bushels, stalks plowed under late in the fall; 1908, oats, 40 bushels (bad year for oats, none of the neighbors getting over 15 bushels, and most yields 6 to 10 bushels).

The oat stubble was plowed six or seven inches deep early last fall, when the ground was so hard it was necessary to sharpen the plowshare every other day. Each day's plowing was harrowed and rolled with a corrugated roller that day. Then the field was harrowed six times and rolled twice more—ten workings in all. A fine beardless Russian wheat was drilled in, one and one-half bushels per acre, about September 15th.

"This is the most even piece of wheat I ever saw."

says Mr. Chamberlin. It grew four and one-half feet high, with very long heads, and weighed out more than fifty-five bushels per acre.

The south half of the field received six loads of manure and 900 pounds of ground rock phosphate per acre. This half was threshed separately and yielded four bushels more per acre than the other half. All this wheat was sold at \$1.50 per bushel for seed, returning \$82.50 per acre. These facts were secured from Mr. Chamberlin by his old neighbor, Mr. B. F. Harber, of Bloomington.

(Notice the effect of the use of ground rock phosphate. We have a report of a crop of wheat grown in England this year of sixty-six bushels to the acre over an eight-acre field.—Ed.)

SHARE FARMING IN VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

I beg to report the results from my farm at Oranda, Va., for the past year. This farm contains 131 acres and is rented for one-half the proceeds. My share of the proceeds of crops and stock sold was \$602. The crops grown were corn, wheat, buckwheat and Irish potatoes. The live stock, sheep and a few chickens. The apple crop was short this year, my share only amounting to \$18.

Shenandoah Co.

S. A. SAUM.

HOW NATURE BUILDS UP LAND.

When at Rothamsted, England, this last summer we took great interest in a piece of land with which we have been more or less familiar for twenty years, composed of short pieces off the ends of half acre tracts in one of the fields. This piece had been cut off the ends of some thirty or more half acres for the purpose of ascertaining how nature undertakes to restore worn-out soil.

We have known for a long time that nature had a way of doing things, slow in its operation, but sure. When with the army before Richmond we noticed the growth of forest on what had once been corn lands. In some places the trees were ten years old, in some twenty, in others thirty or forty; but by carefully watching we could see by the ridges that it had once been cultivated in corn. Nature was building up this land, a matter perhaps of fifty or a hundred years, when it could be cleared again and robbed of its stored fertility by growing cotton or corn.

These pieces of land on the Rothamsted field had been under careful scientific observation. It has been discovered that they were increasing in humus, because nothing was allowed to be cut of it. The brush was sometimes cut down and let die, but never removed. It was increasing also in nitrogen.

The increase in humus could be very easily explained, for humus material comes through the leaves from the air. But there being few or no legumes in the field, how had it increased in nitrogen? Where does this come from? More or less nitrogen comes from snow, which is only congealed rain, and more or less goes into the soil from electric action. None of these, which are all measurable, account for the rapid increase in nitrogen on these abandoned pieces of land.

Microscopic investigation discovers a bacteria, called azotabactor, for want of a better name, which is found in

these lands, but is not found in the cultivated land directly alongside of them. In a few years this experiment, which simply consists in abandoning the land and just watching it, will have very valuable lessons for farmers everywhere.

It suggests to us the methods by which nature in the slow processes of the ages, sixty centuries or more, has developed the wonderful fertility that is found in the lands of the corn belt States. For the most part, these were prairies destitute of timber except along the streams, covered every fall with dead grass, and in the timber strewn with the falling leaves. The azotabactor has evidently been at work, obtaining nitrogen from the atmosphere in some way no man has yet found out. Wild legumes have been at work also. The rain, the snow, the lightning's flash, have all brought a little of this essential element of fertility. Thus, gradually, through this long process of the ages these corn belt States have been stored with marvelous fertility.

When man puts in the plow and grows corn and other grains in constant successions, the azotabactor disappears, nitrogen decreases; and then, unless the farmer has something of the spirit of the new agriculture, these lands go back, declining in fertility until they scarcely pay more than the cost of the labor. They are then known as worn out or abandoned farms.

If the farmer could hog in everything as he does nitrogen, these lands would soon become a waste. Fortunately, he cannot. When the land is not kept well supplied with vegetable matter, the potash and phosphorus are practically locked up. They might as well disappear, so far as he is concerned. There is a point in soil robbery beyond which he cannot go; but when that point has been reached no profit is possible. One-half acre in this same field at Rothamsted, which had this summer its sixty-fifth crop of wheat without rotation or manure, yields on an average eight bushels, and has not declined in this average yield for many years; but there is no profit in growing eight bushels of wheat to the half acre in that part of the world or any other. Before it can be made profitable either the methods of the new agriculture must be adopted, or nature must take it in hand and restore it to its original fertility.—Mr. Wallace, in Wallace's Farmer.

POULTRY HOUSE BUILDING.

We are almost daily in receipt of letters from subscribers asking us to give advice as to the building of houses for poultry, and asking for this by letter at once as the chickens must be housed before the cold weather sets in. It is impossible for us to reply individually to all these enquiries. We have published a book "The Southern Poultry Guide," by Husselman which gives the fullest instructions with illustrations, on all poultry matters and especially on the subject of building houses for poultry, and brooder and incubator houses. This book can be had with the Planter for one year for 75c. and it will save every poultry keeper many times its cost in the building of houses and in the management of the flock. Let us send you this book with The Planter for a year and you will not need to write us for advice on poultry management.

Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

NEW MARKETS FOR VIRGINIA FRUITS.

Editor Southern Planter:

At the State Fair held in Richmond in October the Horticultural Society had a large and valuable exhibit of apples on display. This exhibit was the subject of unstinted praise by some of the highest authorities in pomology in the country, who went so far in their praise as to write and sign certificates to that effect, though for some unaccountable reason the Richmond daily press took no notice of this splendid exhibit, which attracted so much attention. The exhibit was packed up and sent on to the Western Pennsylvania Exposition, then being held in Pittsburg, and it was placed under the charge of Dr. E. A. Schubert, of the Norfolk and Western Railway, which company was making an exhibit there at the same time. He was assisted by Mr. H. A. Fisher, the writer of the letter given below, at whose hands the fruit was liberally advertised. The letter, in part, is as follows:

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5, 1909.

Mr. Walter Whately, Sec'y Virginia State Horticultural Society, Crozet, Va.

My dear Sir:—I was assisting Dr. Schubert during the exposition here in the care of the exhibit of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and during his absence had entire charge of it myself. There was nothing in the exhibit that attracted half the attention that the exhibit of apples did, and there was nothing that was such a surprise to the people. Hundreds of people told me that they were simply astonished, for they did not have any idea that Virginia produced such fruit. Many people took your name, or the names of some of the growers (the Virginia State Horticultural Society showed all fruit under grower's name) with the idea of writing for apples, or for more particulars than we could give them; though, as a matter of fact, both the Doctor and myself took all the pains we could to give full information both to people who wanted to order some fruit for their own use, and to dealers, and especially to those who thought of going into the business of growing apples.

Several people have already gone down to look the country over, and many more will go down this winter or in the spring. I have a list of over fifty who told me that they would go and see, and if it was as represented they would buy. * * *

Yours truly

H. A. FISHER.

This letter shows the wisdom of advertising Virginia's excellent fruit, and proves that new markets will soon be opened for the disposal of our apples. To use the words of the editor of the Southern Planter, "This splendid exhibit should be worth many thousands of dollars to the State." Virginia has been slow in showing to the world just what kind of fruit she is raising, but the State Horticultural Society is alive to the situation, and is doing all in its power to open new markets for Virginia fruit, and to advertise the State's orchard products.

At the annual meeting of the Society in Winchester on January 5-6 next, a new lot of fruit will be assembled for

exhibit, for which a most liberal premium list is offered. This exhibit will be sent to Atlanta, Ga., for exhibit at the close of the Winchester meeting, with the view of putting Virginia apples on the Southern markets.

All fruit growers in the State should be identified with the State Horticultural Society, as this organization is putting Virginia fruit in the forefront as it has never been before, and is advertising its merits to the whole country. As the fruit is exhibited under the names of the growers, members who co-operate get such advertising free of charge, as they could not get by their individual efforts, even if they expended large sums of money. Any grower of fruit in the State who is not a member of this Society can become a member by writing to the Secretary, Walter Whately, Crozet, Va., for particulars.

WALTER WHATELY,
Sec'y State Horticultural Society.

THE GREAT APPALACHIAN APPLE COUNTRY.

Editor Southern Planter:

Every one has known for many years that the Piedmont section of Virginia grew the finest apple in the country in the Albemarle Pippin but it has not been realized that the whole Southern Appalachian region will grow any apple to perfection better than elsewhere. From Western Maryland to Georgia is really the finest apple region in this country. The Maryland apples recently carried off twenty-eight prizes out of thirty-three in competition with the whole country, including the famous apple region of the Pacific coast.

Virginia had a brave show of fruit at her State Fair, I have understood, though I did not see it. But I did see the wonderful display of mountain apples at the North Carolina State Fair, a show of fruit that in excellence and variety could not be surpassed by any part of the United States.

Then I went to the mountain country of North Carolina and talked apples to a large audience in Haywood county, where they are already growing apples more largely than in any of the other western counties. I saw there specimens of Gillyflower apples that could hardly be recognized except by their peculiar shape, as they were twice or more as large as any of these that we get from the North. Ben Davis was of such a size and beauty that they really looked good enough to eat, but I did not try them. But all the same they were getting \$2.25 per barrel for the Ben Davis at the station at Canton, while other apples were still higher, and the growers claim that notwithstanding the increasing unpopularity of the Ben Davis, they are making more money from them than from better apples because of their certainty to make a crop. And Albemarle can no longer claim the ownership of her Pippin, for it has been found that the Albemarle Pippin can be grown in any part of the mountain country where the proper conditions are found. These are a black humus soil, good drainage and plentiful moisture in a mountain cove, one opening to the North being better than one opening to the South.

And all over the fertile mountain sides of the Old North State other varieties of apples, that are not so fastidious as the Pippin, can be grown to great perfection. In fact, the whole Appalachian region and the foothills on either side of the great ranges will be in the future the great apple region of the East, including Western Maryland, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Western North Carolina and Northwest Georgia. The apples of the Pacific coast may look finer, but when tested for quality they fall far behind the same varieties grown in the eastern mountains. The bright sun and rainless summer on the Pacific coast impart beauty to the fruit, but rob it of the juiciness and flavor it gets in the humid eastern climate.

The success of the orchards in the Shenandoah Valley in its northern section can easily be repeated southward, and the great elevation of the mountain plateau in Northwest North Carolina gives them the best of climate conditions, similar to those of lower altitudes a long way further north, while a fertile soil and greater rainfall give the section a great advantage. It seems to me that there is a wonderful future for the apple industry in all this mountain country. The late George Boggs, of Haywood county, N. C. carried off the first prize for apples two years in succession at Madison Square Garden in competition with the whole country. The mountain country of North Carolina is peculiarly rich in native seedling apples, but few of which have been catalogued. One of the favorites among the mountain people is the Buff apple, which I have never seen anywhere else. This is a beautiful red striped apple of immense size, looking like an overgrown Ben Davis, and while not of the highest quality, is really much better than Ben. Wolf River apple, which is well known in the catalogues, is a remarkably large and showy apple, but unfortunately, is of poor quality; and another monster favored by the mountain growers is the yellow Gloria Mundi, also of inferior quality. Nickajack, one of the Cherokee seedling apples, is getting a place in the catalogues, and is an apple of beauty and fair quality and a fine keeper. I saw Jonathans from the mountains of North Carolina that were not only of the usual beauty of coloring, but were of remarkable size, so that at first, I hardly recognized the apple.

But I could not begin to catalogue the wonderful number of varieties of the North Carolina mountains shown at Raleigh, many of which are still merely local, but well worthy of introduction into commerce. One man in Haywood county told me that from his young orchard of 9,000 trees, only part of which is in bearing, he had sold this off-year 2,000 barrels at an average of \$2.25 per barrel on the trees. With increasing means for transportation southward the future of apple growing in the Southern mountain country is very promising.

What is needed in North Carolina is a State organization like the one that has promoted apple culture so efficiently in Virginia.

W. F. MASSEY.

REMARKABLE SPRAYING RESULTS.

Franklin County Man Realizes \$5,000 from Orchard He Intended to Abandon.

An article having recently appeared in a Harrisburg

newspaper in regard to the remarkable apple crop which Mr. Gelwicks, of Franklin county, realized from an orchard which three years ago he had decided to abandon, on account of its unpromising condition, due to the ravages of San Jose scale, Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, whose name was used in the article, has been the recipient of a number of letters inquiring as to the truth of the statements made. To each letter an affirmative answer was given. As the article is worthy of the widest publicity, it is given here in full:

"What is considered the most remarkable 1909 apple crop in Pennsylvania has just been sold at the orchard of C. C. Gelwicks, St. Thomas, York Township, Franklin county. Gelwicks raised 4,500 bushels of apples on a thirty-acre plot, and sold them at the orchard for \$5,000.

"Three years ago Mr. Gelwicks was unable to get even ten cents a bushel for his apples, and decided to chop down all of his trees and raise wheat and corn.

"The entire orchard in 1906 was affected with San Jose scale. The trees were withered looking, and the apples very small and wormy. Economic Zoologist Surface heard of the decision of Gelwicks, visited the orchard and found it filled with trees about eleven years old. He advised the spraying of the trees with a boiled lime and sulphur solution.

"The trees were sprayed in 1907 and that year off six acres he got 600 bushels of the finest kind of apples. Last year the crop was fine again, but this year, when all the the neighboring orchards were bearing only a third to one-half a crop the trees were loaded down with apples, some of the limbs being pressed to the ground by the weight of the fruit.

"After spraying the trees none of them died, and now all are in a most flourishing condition. The spraying has had a beneficial effect upon all of the orchards in the neighborhood, for all of the farmers, who formerly believed only peach trees could be helped by spraying, now know that the San Jose scale can be driven off apple trees for good.

"It is necessary in spraying that the proper solutions be used. S. B. Rinehard, of Mercersburg, recently sprayed 22,000 trees in his orchards with an oil solution and practically every tree has been killed."

LIME SULPHUR.

Editor Southern Planter:

I have no controversy with those who wish to use other materials than lime sulphur in treating trees infested with San Jose scale, provided their trees are effectively treated so as to prevent the spread of San Jose scale. It has, however, been our policy to find out the remedy that is the cheapest, most effective, and least liable to cause injury to the trees, and to state the facts to our fruit growers very frankly, regardless of any one who is manufacturing other materials for sale.

After eight years' experience with lime sulphur and other preparations for treating San Jose scale under almost every conceivable condition, we have come to the conclusion that the lime sulphur preparation fills the above requirements. If the fruit grower will buy the powdered commercial sulphur, which should be laid down to him certainly as cheap as \$2.10 per 100 pounds, and the best

stone lime, which he should get at about 50 cents per 100, he should be able to make the lime sulphur preparation at a cost of 65 cents per 100 gallons, counting the cost of the materials used in preparing it only.

We have used nothing but the lime sulphur preparation on our orchards for the San Jose scale, and have found it eminently satisfactory. The foreman sends a man up to the field before breakfast to build the fire and cook the first batches of lime sulphur. He comes up with the teams and the rest of the men after breakfast and finds the material already prepared to last until the noon hour. Other lots are put on to cook through the noon hour, and this will be ready so as to use it without loss of time immediately afterwards. My foreman claims that the cost of preparing the wash need not be counted, as preparing it in the above manner the time consumed amounts to almost nothing, and as we have plenty of wood to furnish the heat, the wood is not a factor.

Let each fruit grower calculate out this matter for himself, and see what the cost will be under his conditions, and weigh the other advantages and disadvantages in the use of these materials before deciding which to use. We are personally not in the orchard business for reasons of health, and should welcome any scheme by which the cost of spraying might be lessened without impairing its efficiency.

Every one who has looked into the matter concedes that the coating left by lime sulphur prevents the settling down of the young, provided their mothers have escaped the action of the preparation. Our tests prove that San Jose scale, treated with lime sulphur do not succeed in reproducing their kind. Hence, the few that are not killed by the wash will simply live about thirty days and die, leaving no offspring.

Our results in the orchards where tests have been made (see our circular No. 1, New Series) show in three cases not a single insect alive in 900, 1,112, and 3,620 counted for the respective cases. In two other cases one was found alive to the 1,000 in 3,760 and 4,762 counted. In three other cases two were found alive to the 1,000 in 2,294, 2,486 and 4,334 counted; in still others, four to six alive to the 1,000 in 2,000 to 7,000 counted.

It is not fair to lime sulphur for the fruit growers to use this material in treating their orchards, and later on try the oils on the same orchards, for the coating left by the lime sulphur preparation would help to make the oils more effective in the first two years, and in this way may cause the fruit grower to think the effect due to the oils where it is really due to the lime sulphur. It is very easy for the average fruit grower to be mistaken in regard to comparative results obtained by the use of these materials.

If one's trees are so slightly infested with San Jose scale that it is safe to postpone the use of the lime sulphur until late in the spring at the time to spray for scab, etc., this one treatment will answer in the place of one of the regular sprayings of the orchard, and in this way save the entire cost of the other application besides being just as effective. It will also help to control the leaf aphid, especially when used late in the sea-

son; thus making it much more valuable, in other ways, as well as against San Jose scale.

The above effect, in almost every case less than half of one per cent. left alive after treatment, considering the other facts as to the cumulative effect of the lime sulphur against the scale, and also the fact that it is an excellent general tonic for the trees, make this material second to none for the treatment of orchards.

We are very glad to note from the article in question, that "It is a significant fact that those who have been spraying with the lime sulphur wash for the past five years or ten years are still spraying, and in most cases, spraying as vigorously as at any previous time." However, the writer has rather overstepped the limits here, certainly for the Eastern States, for the lime sulphur preparation did not come into general use here until the winter of 1903 and 1904.

It pleases us to know that growers are learning that they must spray, and spray annually for San Jose scale. This is true, no matter what material is used, and will continue to be true as long as any of the materials used at this time are relied upon to control this insect.

Another point which should be brought out very strongly is the fact that if one does not wish to prepare the spray material one's self, there is a good opportunity in the larger fruit centers for some one of the growers to take up the manufacture of concentrated lime sulphur or soluble oil and supply them to the whole neighborhood. This, I understand, has been done very successfully at Winchester, Va.

Blacksburg, Va.

J. L. PHILLIPS.

FALL PLOWING FOR THE GARDEN.

Editor Southern Planter:

While there is no question about the advisability of fall plowing as a general proposition in the South, this work is especially necessary on a truck farm, and, in fact, every small garden should be deeply plowed or forked over at the time.

There are a number of reasons for this, the first being that land can be more deeply plowed without injury at this season than any other. The subsoil is comparatively dry, and when turned to the surface in the fall, the action of the frost will pulverize it and help to make available the plant food it contains.

We must not forget that the principal object in plowing is to break and pulverize the soil, and the better this is done, the more effective will be your work. As a general thing, we do not have time to do this as it should be done in the spring. We are in a hurry at that time to get our seed into the ground, and the subsoil is too wet to plow deeply without injury. About four to six inches is as deep as we can go, and even then it is difficult to catch the land just right. On the other hand, where the land has been broken thoroughly the fall before, all that is necessary is to work up the surface thoroughly with disc or cutaway harrow, apply your fertilizer and plant your seed. Another advantage of fall plowing is that it puts your land into condition where it will absorb the winter rains instead of letting them run away, and when you plant in the spring you have a big reservoir of water stored away in your subsoil that

your crop may draw from, and there is much less danger of its suffering from drouth.

You will find that this water supply and the fact that your land is broken deeply under your crops, will more than compensate for any leaching that may have taken place during the winter. In fact, the only element of plant food that will leach out of your soil in any case is available nitrogen, and much more plant food is lost from washing than from leaching, and deep plowing in the fall makes washing almost impossible.

When breaking your land in the fall if you will throw it into ridges with a middle-burster, instead of leaving it flat, you will prevent leaching to a great extent. These ridges are an added advantage, also, in that it is much easier for the frost to penetrate and pulverize the soil. Furthermore, where land is thrown into ridges it will dry out quicker on the surface so that you will be able to work it sooner, and get your vegetables planted earlier. Here all that is necessary is to put a piece of scantling under your smoothing harrow, and drag the ridges down flat, then work up the surface and plant your vegetables. This often means two weeks start of your neighbor, who waited until spring before breaking his land. It means larger crops, too, and better crops.

This is especially true where one uses large quantities of commercial fertilizer, and you must use fertilizer liberally on vegetables if you expect to make anything, for chemical fertilizer is more dependent on soil conditions even than manure. In order to make available the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in a fertilizer, we must have a fine, deep, moist soil, and then see that the fertilizer is thoroughly incorporated in the soil before planting; then things will grow. It is all a matter of conditions, and to succeed we must make these conditions right.

When you wait until spring before you plow, even though you may be able to catch your land right so you can plow deeply, it will be impossible, if you have clay soil, to pulverize it as finely as the frost will do it for you, to say nothing of the enormous amount of added work of harrowing necessary to fit the land properly. And while you are plowing your neighbor will be planting, and likely as not before you get ready to plant it will rain and put you out of business for a week while your neighbor's seeds are coming up.

There is also another advantage in fall plowing for the gardener: It helps to keep down insects, and where land is well broken in the fall or early winter, you will never be troubled with cutworms to any extent. This is often a serious matter on cabbage, tomato, and many other crops. Be advised, therefore, and plow deeply this fall while the weather is cool and you have the time.

Atlanta, Ga.

F. J. MERRIAM.

MIXED FEEDS.

Editor Southern Planter:

Only within the last decade has the mixing of materials for feeding stock assumed such large proportions. When one looks around and observes that large corporations have been built up by the manufacture and sale of mixed feeds it makes him stop and think. The Feed Control Laws in different States have shown that some of these feeds are sold at prices far beyond their actual values when the constituents entering into their composition are

taken into consideration. In some States, as a protection to the users of stock feeds, the mixed feed people are required to brand on their packages or bags the materials entering into the composition of their feeds; this has resulted in the disuse of some practically valueless materials as the manufacturers were unwilling to admit the use of these materials in their feeds. In other States it is made obligatory that the mixed feed manufacturers do not put out feed of a less percentage of protein than a fixed amount. In other States they are not allowed to exceed a certain stated amount of fibre; this is a protection to the feeder, as the fibre content is largely increased by the addition of materials of low feeding value—such as corn cobs, oat hulls and cotton seed hulls. It is hoped that these materials will finally be eliminated from mixed feeds entirely, as their feeding value is very small.

To illustrate how the feeder is taken advantage of, a case which came to the attention of the writer a short time ago will be cited: A cotton seed meal and a mixture of cotton seed meal and finely ground cotton seed hulls was offered for sale by the same dealer. The price of the cotton seed was \$33.00 a ton, a very cheap source of protein, containing almost if not fully three times the feeding value of wheat bran. The price of the mixed feed was \$30.00. The per cent. of protein guaranteed in the case of the mixed feed was 25 per cent.; in the cotton seed meal, 40 per cent. In a ton of the mixed feed there was approximately 600 pounds of cotton seed hulls and 1,200 pounds of cotton seed meal. The cotton seed meal at \$33.00 a ton being worth about \$20.00, \$10.00 then being paid for the 800 pounds of cotton seed hulls in a ton of the feed. At this rate the feeder would pay \$25.00 for a ton of the hulls, when they have a market price of less than half that much. A comparison of the digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of cotton seed hulls, with the amount of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of corn cobs, is as follows:

Digestible nutrients in 100 pounds cotton seed hulls: Protein, 1.; fat, 1.8; carbohydrates, 26.2.

Corn cobs: Protein, 1.6; fat, .3; carbohydrates, 43.9.

This shows that there is more available protein in 100 pounds of corn cobs than in the same amount of cotton seed hulls, also, that there is more available carbohydrate in 100 pounds of corn cobs than in the same weight of cotton seed hulls, the reverse being true as to the fat. The total value of corn cobs, however, as a feed being somewhat greater than cotton seed hulls. We in Virginia are throwing out our corn cobs, regarding them as of little value as a feed. The man who buys the mixed feed—cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal—I have noted above, is buying a material at a cost of \$25.00 a ton which is really of less value than corn cobs. Why not buy the corn cobs here in Virginia and have them ground and mixed with cotton seed meal which can be bought at \$33.00 a ton. Our people would be greatly pleased to sell ground corn cobs at \$25.00 a ton and doubtless would supply this material at a less price. What is more deplorable is that the writer was informed by the dealer that he could sell the mixed feed better than the cotton seed meal; in fact, he had to provide the mixed feed to meet the competition from other dealers who were selling the mixed cotton seed meal and hulls.

WILLIAM D. SAUNDERS,
Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Live Stock and Dairy.

WORMS AND PARASITES IN SHEEP.

The greatest hindrance to successful sheep husbandry in this country is the worms and parasites that infest the sheep and lambs. Could these be eradicated or prevented sheep husbandry would, over a large part of the country be the most profitable form of live stock industry for our farmers, profitable both to the farmer and to his land. Experiments widely conducted in sections of the country where worms are most prevalent and where the great loss from these and other parasites has been most serious have demonstrated that tobacco fed to the sheep and lambs is both a cure and preventative. In sections outside the immediate tobacco belts the difficulty has been to get the tobacco at a price at which it could be afforded to be fed freely to the sheep. Leaf dealers could not under the law sell except to manufacturers, and so farmers could not obtain the tobacco in the form wanted except at the manufacturers' price which in the quantity required to be fed made the remedy too costly and difficult to obtain. Recently we took this subject up with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the view of securing such a modification of the regulations as would permit leaf dealers to sell to farmers. The authorities have now consented to amend the regulations controlling the sale of tobacco by leaf dealers so as to permit the sale of the product as a sheep medicine on condition that the dealers comply with certain revenue regulations and the tobacco be so treated as to render it unfit for smoking or chewing purposes. It has been found practicable to meet this requirement by treating the leaf with certain medicaments which in themselves are valuable as health preservatives for sheep and have been in use for that purpose, and thus render the tobacco whilst unfit for smoking or chewing, still more valuable as a protector of the health of the sheep and as a certain remedy for sheep worms and parasites. We have induced one of the largest leaf dealers in this city to go into the business of preparing the tobacco under this formula and to offer the same to farmers at a price at which we are satisfied it will pay them to feed it freely to their sheep. Sheep and lambs fed this medicated tobacco will soon be restored to health or be kept healthy so far as worms and parasites are concerned. We have abundant evidence of this and therefore can with confidence recommend the remedy. In our advertising columns this tobacco remedy will be found offered.

HOG HUSBANDRY IN THE SOUTH.

The following facts should be pondered by Southern farmers and they will then realize what money is lost to them by neglecting the making of hog keeping on grazing crops a leading feature of their work.

Fattening Value of Certain Foods Gathered by the Pigs.

Pounds of Pork

An acre of peanuts (good stand)1,252
 An acre of chufas 592

Where pigs were fed half rations of corn one acre of green crops carried ten pigs the following number of days:

	Days.
Peanuts (very poor stand)	53
Soy beans	34.4
Chufas	32.2
Sorghum (cut and fed in dry lot).....	152
Sorghum (pastured)	46.6
Cost of Making a Pound of Pork, Live Weight, as Demonstrated at the Alabama Experiment Station.	

	Cents per Pound.
Corn only, valued at 70 cents per bushel.....	7.63
Corn two-thirds, cotton-seed meal one-third.....	5.75
Corn one-half, cowpeas one-half	5.11
Corn and peanut pasture	2.23
Corn and peanut pasture	1.85
Corn meal two-thirds, cotton-seed meal one-third, (peanut pasture)	1.97
Corn and sorghum pasture	5.36
Corn and chufa pasture	3.81
Corn and soy bean pasture	1.96
Corn meal two-thirds, cotton-seed meal one-third (sorghum cut and fed)	3.39

Results Obtained from Hog Feeding at Arkansas Experiment Station.

March 3, sow dropped five pigs.
 January 3, pigs slaughtered, ten months old, average weight 243 pounds each.

Grain.	Cost.	Green crop.	Acres.
Wheat bran, 31.2 pounds ...	\$0.20	Clover.....	1/4
Corn, shelled (before 6 months old), 5 bushels.....	1.50	Sorghum.....	1/4
Corn, shelled, 19 bushels...	5.70	Peanuts.....	3/8
Total.....	7.40	Total.....	1 1/10

Cost of pork per pound, one and a half cents. It will be noted that corn is valued at only thirty cents per bushel in this experiment.

Experiments at the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.

One hundred and twenty-two pigs were fed on corn and shorts and grazed on rape, red clover, wheat, hairy vetch, sorghum, and peanuts. Thirty-two pigs averaged at ten months old 175 1-2 pounds each; 85 pigs averaged at ten months 135 3-8 pounds each; 5 pigs averaged at ten months 196 pounds each. Cost of the pork, live weight, 3.2 cents per pound.

In this experiment the corn is estimated at 65 and 70 cents a bushel. If it had been valued at thirty cents as in the Arkansas experiment, the cost of the pork would have been 2 1-2 cents a pound.

If the corn in the Alabama experiments had been valued at thirty cents the cost of pork production in some cases would have been less than 1 1-2 cents per pound.

And yet with such opportunities the South still very largely keeps her meat house in Chicago.

DAIRY INSTITUTE.

We are glad to know that the dairymen of the Farmville section are endeavoring to arrange for the holding of a

Dairy Institute in Farmville at an early date, the Institute to extend over something like a week and to have three sessions each day to be addressed by dairy experts. They have asked the Dairy Commissioner to take this in charge and he is now making the necessary arrangements. It would be well if dairymen in other sections would follow this example and put themselves in communication with Prof. Saunders, the State Dairy Commissioner and ask him to hold Dairy Institutes in their sections.

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

Editor Southern Planter:

In feeding a dairy cow we have two propositions to consider: the one the supplying the digestible protein, carbohydrate and fat for the maintenance or to provide against the natural waste of the animal; the other the supplying economically the digestible protein, carbohydrates and fat for the milk produced. In dealing with the first proposition we find that an animal weighing 800 pounds should have about .56 lbs. available protein; 5.6 lbs. available carbohydrates; .08 lbs. available fat for a maintenance ration. We find upon further examination that if a cow can be supplied 30 pounds or more of corn stover that sufficient nutriment will be supplied for maintenance. About 30 pounds of corn silage fed with about 15 pounds of cut or shredded corn stover also supplies about the necessary amount of digestible nutrients for a maintenance ration for the average cow. If stover and silage are used in the above proportions the cow should be fed such an amount as she will eat up clean.

Having disposed of the maintenance ration we must now consider what must be fed for each pound of milk a cow is capable of producing. Upon examination of the tables we find that ten pounds of corn and cob meal and three pounds of cotton seed meal contains as follows:

1.566 pounds digestible protein.

6.507 pounds digestible carbohydrates.

.656 pounds digestible fats.

We find also upon reference to the table that 30 pounds of milk requires digestible nutrients as follows: Protein, 1.5 pounds; carbohydrates, 6.6 pounds; fats, .51 pounds, corresponding about to the amount of digestible nutrients contained in the ten pounds of corn and cob meal and three pounds of cotton seed meal.

Now after the maintenance ration has been supplied which can be furnished by allowing cows to feed freely on cut or shredded stover there should be fed each cow about half a pound of corn and cob meal mixed with cotton seed meal, the mixture to be made in the following proportions: ten pounds of corn and cob meal and three pounds of cotton seed meal for each pound of milk produced. This is somewhat in excess of the requirements but no more than should be given to provide for an increase in milk if the cow may be able to produce in excess of what she may be giving. The limit of a cow's production can only be reached when she has a sufficient amount of available nutrients from which to produce milk up to the limit of her production. It should be observed that if what has been suggested be followed the feeding of cows will cost in proportion to the amount of milk produced. For dry cows the feed needed may be largely corn stover or silage alone. For a cow producing as much as forty pounds

of milk per day she should be fed about twenty pounds of the mixed feed (cotton seed meal and corn and cob meal) per day. This mixed feed will cost about \$23.00 a ton and the cost per day of the twenty pounds to be fed will be about twenty-three cents or an additional cost of about \$7.00 a month over and above what the cow is costing that is not producing milk. The milk produced at a cost of about \$7.00 for the grain ration should be worth about \$25.00 if sold at 17 cents a gallon.

It is earnestly hoped that such suggestions as will be given out from this office from time to time will interest the dairy men in the State and that they will feel that the Dairy Commissioner stands ready at all times to give them such advice as may be in his power and that they will not hesitate to avail themselves of his assistance.

Richmond, Va.

WM. D. SAUNDERS,

Dairy Commissioner.

N. B.—It is desired by the writer that this article be commented upon or criticized by anyone interested.—Ed.

INTELLIGENT FEEDING.

Editor Southern Planter:

To be well prepared to do intelligent feeding of live stock during the winter requires in the writer's judgment more than a disposition so to do, and a pocket full of money with which to purchase feeds. Intelligent feeding as we expect to use the term means the most profitable feeding and if readers will pardon me I want to say that no man in the South can do the most profitable feeding by the use of purchased feeds, for by careful business farming feeds may be produced on the farms of our section at from one-third to one-half their market value and the feeder to do the most profitable feeding must use these home grown feeds and thus secure both the profit arising from the turning of a raw product into a finished product and at the same time secure the profit coming from the production of the raw product. He will by growing his stock foods secure yet another profit in the nitrogen secured free from the air and left in the roots of the leguminous plants. Then when the farmer has produced on his own farm feeds of the right character sufficient in amount to finish the number of animals he expects to handle, he must, if he expects to do intelligent feeding take into consideration the class of animals to which this feed is to be given. The writer is well aware that some writers and those who should know better, have said that the type of animal has little to do with the number of pounds of gain a certain amount of feed will produce. But I wish to say that they cannot prove it and my own experience of more than twenty years of feeding is proof conclusive to my own mind that the type of animal to which food is given has a great deal to do with the profit arising from the feeding operations not only in the greater value per pound of finished carcass secured but also in the greater number of pounds of this better carcass that may be secured by the feeding of a certain amount of feed.

It is not unreasonable to think that animals that have been bred by the most intelligent class of farmers we have, for a dozen or more generations with the end always in view of securing the largest growth and the most valuable carcass for the amount of feed used are in better shape to do this than animals that have had nothing but their

rustling and fighting qualities developed for an equal number of generations. It doesn't take a feeder of great intelligence, if he be a careful observer, to find that I am right in this matter. An old negro man who had been buying his pigs for feeding of the writer for a number of years was unable to secure what he wanted one fall and bought three scrub pigs instead. He told me he would not use scrub pigs again if he could secure them for nothing as it took fully twice the amount of feed to make 300 pound hogs of them as was required to make the same weight or well bred Poland-Chinas or Berkshires, and he is a careful man who measures his feed. We believe the day of profitable feeding of animals by the use of an excessive grain ration or the unbalanced ration is past, probably never to return, so the feeder of to-day must give more thought to the character of the feeds he offers his animals. We have found nothing better than corn on which to finish hogs but have found it a very profitable practice to feed this corn where there are plenty of well podded cow peas or soja beans. We have found corn a good grain ration for fattening cattle but have found that to make the most profitable gains the corn should be supplemented with a feed of good legume hay and some succulent food, either corn ensilage or pasture. Our rule is to have in the barn or stack each fall one ton of pea vine hay and a half ton of clover hay for each grown animal we expect to winter. This with our corn fodder and ensilage or winter pasture brings our stock through the winter in good condition and with profit because we have not been obliged to purchase any outside food grown by some other man at a big profit.

Rockingham Co., N. C.

A. L. FRENCH.

THE ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

(Address made before the Third Annual Convention of the Virginia Dairymen's Association at Leesburg, Va.)

This morning we have witnessed a postmortem demonstration upon five cows, which had reacted to a tuberculin test applied to four of them in April of the present year. None of these animals showed any visible evidence of tuberculosis, and its presence, during life, could not have been detected by even an expert veterinarian or animal husbandman, without the use of the tuberculin test. The reaction to tuberculin in all five instances, was substantiated by the postmortem lesions of tuberculosis which were sufficient to warrant the condemnation of the carcasses which were afterward buried.

Several stages of the disease were illustrated, one case in particular showing great masses of tuberculous material affecting the glands between the lungs, studded throughout the lung tissue, and spread upon the pleura as well as scattered throughout the abdominal viscera. Although this animal had an advanced generalized case of tuberculosis, yet its effect had not been sufficient to cause any external symptoms which would warrant a diagnosis from a physical examination. Therefore, it is evident that the value of tuberculin as a diagnostic agent has again been demonstrated, and the nature of the disease has been made more plain to all who were present.

As we gather in the courthouse of historic Leesburg, in attendance at this Third Annual Convention of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association, it shows the spirit of progress, and an awakening which is passing over the stock

owners of this old State. They are awakening to a realization that the dairy industry in the State of Virginia has not, in the past years, received the amount of attention which the capabilities of its development should demand. Your Virginia is rich in all the natural elements that would lead to success in dairy farming.

You have considered in this meeting, the subjects of the possibilities of dairying, the feeding of cattle, and the production of crops, but I now wish to direct your attention to a continuation of the subject of this morning's postmortem demonstration, and discuss with you the methods for the control and final eradication of the great plague Tuberculosis.

No matter what branch of the dairy industry you have decided to follow, and no difference what progress has been made in the science of that branch, there is one fact that stands alone and cannot be contradicted, the foundation rock of production and success is the healthy dairy cow. Upon this rock let us build up the structures of every branch of the dairy industry, whether it be the breeding of pure bred animals, the production of market milk or cream, or the manufacture of butter and cheese.

I will not enter into a discussion of the value of the true dairy type, no matter what breed we may select, but will refer directly to the healthfulness of the dairy cow. Unfortunately, in maintaining the health of our herds we are brought face to face with a consideration of the inroads of tuberculosis, which is spreading among our cattle, and yearly claiming a greater number of victims. At the present time we must confront, with the problem of our dairy industry, an enemy which has been allowed to intrench itself in our midst. If this enemy is to be repelled, we, as dairymen throughout the State, must rally together, and with the strength of united effort strike a mighty blow for the eradication of the terrible plague. Progressive dairymen, such as are represented in a meeting of this character, are more or less familiar with the damage done, to the individual animal, to the herd, and to the breed, by the inroads of tuberculosis.

You realize the loss of total milk production, the death from tuberculosis, the loss of stamina and vigor in the young stock by the inheritance of weakened constitutions, with a predisposition making them particularly susceptible to infection with tubercle bacilli. The sale of tuberculous animals from a herd, decreases the financial valuation of the cattle in that herd, and gives to the herd and its owner an unenviable reputation. When this sale of tuberculous animals is recognized to spread throughout the herds of any state, the buyers in other states will shun the herds of breeders of cattle which they have reason to believe are diseased. Thus, the valuation of the entire cattle breeding industry receives a blow. The public is rapidly awakening to the fact that their health should be protected against the consumption of milk or its products, derived from tuberculous animals, therefore, the presence of tuberculosis among our herds, is the foundation for a lessened financial income.

With these points in view, and the further knowledge which you possess, I am sure that you, as representative dairymen of the State of Virginia, realize that the time has come when an effort should be put forth for the suppression of tuberculosis among our cattle, so that we may ap-

pear before the cattle breeders of other states, and before the public who consume the products of our herds, as breeders and producers of that which is guaranteed to be healthful.

Let us now consider some of the steps which have been taken by other states, in the war against tuberculosis. In order that legislation may show common sense, it is essential that those who draft such legislation shall realize that a case of tuberculosis cannot exist without the presence of the causative factor, the germ known as the tubercle bacillus, and that the disease is transmissible from one animal to another of the same species, as from one cow to another cow, and to animals of different species, as from cattle to swine, and I may add here, from cattle to man, by any medium which will carry the germs of the disease. Therefore, in a fight against bovine tuberculosis, we must recognize the tuberculous dairy cow as the principal source of the contagion. She must be removed. It is she who spreads, by various means, by infected manure, by infected milk, the germs of tuberculosis, so that they may be taken up by other animals, to start the disease in motion. It is the tuberculous dairy cow which is mainly responsible for the introduction of tuberculosis into herds where the disease had never before existed.

Recognizing this tuberculous cow in the character in which she directly stands, it is evident that one of the first steps, in order to accomplish results, is to know which cows are diseased, and which are healthful. As shown by the postmortem demonstration this morning, we cannot, even the most skilled among us, detect the tuberculous cow, by the ordinary methods of examination.

If we had to depend upon waiting for a cow to exhibit evidence of tuberculosis, which we could recognize, we would be fighting a losing battle. Let us be thankful that science has come to our rescue, and given us a method by which we can accurately diagnose a case of tuberculosis, from an incipient to an advanced stage. I refer to the use of tuberculin as a test agent. Next to the discovery of the tubercle bacillus as the ever present and essential cause of tuberculosis, the discovery of tuberculin, by Prof. Koch, in 1880, marks the most important step in our knowledge, which enables us to intelligently and systematically wage war against this plague.

The tuberculin test is not infallible, for, let me ask you, what in this world is infallible? But it is accurate; it is recognized as the most accurate method known to medical science, for the detection of any disease. When the tuberculin test is applied by specially trained veterinarians, its results are accurate to at least 98 per cent. This, it would seem, would far outweigh any of the losses which might occur from a little error of 2 per cent. or less.

The injection of this tuberculin is absolutely without danger to the cow, for it is a sterile product, containing no life of any form whatever. Briefly speaking, tuberculin is an extract of the products of the germs of tuberculosis. I will not enter here into the methods of applying the tuberculin test, but will merely mention that in the healthy animal the injection beneath the skin of freshly boiled water would cause just as much effect as the injection of tuberculin into that animal, but in the animal in which tuberculosis exists the injection of this test fluid causes a reaction to appear, which is recognized by the presence of a temporary fever, detected by thermometer readings.

The value of this method for the detection of tuberculous cattle has long received official recognition. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry, a few years after the discovery of tuberculin, started to produce the material in its laboratories, and to dispose of it free of charge, for the use of its officials, and those of states and cities. To-day the demand for tuberculin is so great that the yearly output of doses is approaching the two hundred thousand mark. When we consider this vast number, we must not forget that some states have laboratories, which manufacture tuberculin for use within those states, and that the material is also produced by a number of commercial firms.

The United States Government has given another token of the estimation in which it holds this test as a means for protecting the cattle industry in our United States. Prior to 1901, importations of pure bred cattle were made without regard to the tuberculin test as an agent for determining the presence or absence of tuberculous infection, but at that time regulations became effective, which required that all cattle imported from Canada or Europe must be proven free from tuberculosis, by means of the test. It was then a surprising fact was disclosed. Americans had gone abroad for the purpose of buying pure bred stock from the old country, and to improve our breeds, but in buying this stock they had bought disease. They had paid high prices for tuberculous animals, which they had been bringing into this country, and introducing by that means an increased amount of tuberculosis. Twenty per cent. of the animals which were offered for importation into the United States were rejected on account of being infected with tuberculosis. This is a valuable step in the protection of our live stock interests, including the interests of Virginia, and every other state. Another step by the United States Government, in combatting bovine tuberculosis, was the classification of that disease among those designated in an Act of Congress, in 1884, which prohibits the interstate movement of any animals known to be affected with tuberculosis. A number of states have taken action to protect the cattle industry within themselves, and have followed the action of the Federal government, in requiring a satisfactory tuberculin test of cattle as a qualification for their admittance from other states.

By the nature of the disease you can recognize that this is the first important step which can be taken by any state, and I am glad to be able to say that upon May 15, 1909, a proclamation was issued by which your old state of Virginia was placed in the battle ranks, by requiring that all dairy or breeding cattle entering Virginia from other states must have passed a satisfactory tuberculin test within four months immediately preceding, and that a certificate to this effect shall be forwarded to your State Veterinarian. Up to the present time, 31 states have passed legislation of this character, and to show the rapid strides which are now being made, I will state that 19 of the 31 states indicated, enacted this legislation during the present year.

The next step in the successful eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the state having already surrounded itself with a legislative fence to prevent the entrance of new cases, is for the state to make some provision for co-operating with its cattle owners, by granting them the privi-

lege of a free tuberculin test, applied by specially trained official veterinarians, when such cattle owners signify their willingness to properly dispose of tuberculous cattle, to disinfect their premises, and take the other necessary precautionary measures. This step is conservative, and I present it to you for your favorable consideration.

All tuberculous animals should be promptly slaughtered, subject to postmortem inspection, or under certain conditions, as in the case of specially valuable animals for breeding purposes among pure breeds, they might be maintained in quarantine for a longer or shorter period. Without one or the other of these methods for the disposition of tuberculous animals, it is useless for us to attempt to control the spread of the disease.

There are, I am sorry to say, some men, who, by the secret use of the tuberculin test, determine which animals in their herds are affected, and sell these animals to their unsuspecting neighbors, and other purchasers, spreading the disease wherever the animals are placed.

A number of states, to lessen the losses sustained by dairymen from the slaughtering of tuberculous animals, provide a certain amount of reimbursement, but as far as I know, Virginia has not, as yet, made any such provision. I believe that you, dairymen of Virginia, will be justified in applying to your representatives in the State government for assistance.

At the present time the majority of people in this State are not ready for any radical tuberculosis legislation, but provisions should be made, and would I believe, meet with the support of every intelligent dairyman, for the free application of the tuberculin test under official supervision, and for some reimbursement for animals which may be slaughtered. Other states have gone much further than this, and I will mention some of the efforts which they have made, so that, if you deem it advisable, you may select from them those which you believe would be of value in the State of Virginia.

The first succeeding step might well be, to require the tuberculin testing of all pure bred cattle sold within the State. This plan has been carried on in the State of Maine with excellent results for the past four years.

The tuberculin testing of all dairy and breeding cattle sold in public stock yards, or public sales, would be of great value in preventing the spread of the disease. Some states have gone so far as to require the tuberculin testing of all dairy and breeding cattle maintained within and throughout the State. Kentucky appears upon this list, and a decision has just been handed down by the Appellate Court of the State sustaining the legality of the proclamation which required such testing. Utah and New Mexico are also included in this list.

Another valuable method is by the passage and enforcement, in co-operation with State Live Stock Sanitary officials, of a city or town ordinance, requiring the tuberculin testing of all cattle and herds from which the milk supply of the town is derived. Such ordinances are being passed by an increasing number of cities, and are being carried out successfully. Although opposition has been met with in a number of cases, it seems useless to state, in this meeting, that the enlightened and progressive dairymen have given active support to such ordinances. Important decisions in reference to the legality of such

city ordinances have recently been given by courts in Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn., sustaining the ordinances against the charges of so-called Dairymen's Protective Associations.

In the tuberculosis control work, by the various states, the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has been frequently called upon for assistance, and whenever possible, the State having proper legislation, the Federal Bureau has gladly given its assistance.

The eradication of tuberculosis from your individual herds, if it exists therein, will I am sure, be carefully considered, in the discussion which will follow this paper, therefore, in closing, my advice to you is, that in order to obtain the best results in eradicating tuberculosis from the cattle in the State of Virginia, and in placing your products both as live stock, and as milk and meat food, upon a high plane, beyond reproach, you as representative dairymen, work individually, and with the power of this Association, to present before the next meeting of your legislative body an appeal for such conservative legislation as will make a valuable step in the war against tuberculosis, which must be fought, and must be won, for the sake of our industry, and the public at large.

With united effort upon your part, there cannot be such a thing as failure, and Virginia will take its place in the front ranks among the dairy states.

B. T. WOODWARD, V. M. D.

Quarantine Div. U. S. Bureau Animal Industry.

In connection with this subject of tuberculosis in cattle we learn that there is now an effort being made by the dairymen of the State looking to the enactment by the next Legislature of a law providing for the testing of cows in this State for tuberculosis and for the payment under certain conditions of compensation for animals found to be diseased and condemned to be killed. Without such a provision is made it is not reasonable to expect dairymen and cattle owners to submit their herds to the test and without this it will be impossible to eliminate the disease from our herds.—Ed.

PROFIT IN SHEEP RAISING.

Mr. S. A. Saum, of Shenandoah county, Va., gives us the following particulars of the returns from his flock of sheep this year: He had 1 buck and 37 ewes. 31 ewes had lambs. Six of the ewes were only twelve months old, and did not lamb. He raised 38 lambs and lost 6. For the wool and lambs sold he received \$197.00. The ewes are not large ones and, therefore, do not shear a very heavy fleece or make very large lambs. He says the sheep are the most profitable stock kept on the farm.

DUAL PURPOSE COWS.

Editor Southern Planter:

We have hesitated to prolong a discussion which, though it has extended over considerable time, seems to have arrived at nothing beyond the statements with which it was begun. We refer to the controversy over the dual purpose cow.

Many farmers who make cattle a specialty naturally and sensibly prefer a type of cattle bred to a single purpose. The dairyman, with easy access to the city markets, breeds for milk production. Others not so fortun-

ately located, strive to increase the yield of butter, and while the former adheres to types like the Holstein-Friesians and Ayrshires, the latter adopt and advocate the Jerseys and Guernseys. The ranchman and stock farmer who chooses to leave the fat on the animal and sell it so, rather than to take it away in milk, finds his purpose best served by the beefy types, such as the Herefords, Angus, beef strains of the Shorthorns, Red Polls, etc.

All the above are widely known and commonly accepted facts, over which controversies are a waste of time, and we would not enter or prolong such discussion; but there is another feature of the case that deserves careful, intelligent consideration.

There are many farmers who, by reason of circumstances, natural and otherwise, do not consider either the dairy cow or the purely beef type the most profitable for them, and the writers of this are included among these. They do general farming, because they and their farms are by nature better fitted to make that line of farming successful than to specialize. On their farms are places for cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and poultry, and these of as near the general purpose type as possible.

That there is a strain of Shorthorn cattle known as dual purpose cattle is well known by those familiar with the average farmer in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Northern Missouri. Throughout these States co-operative and private creameries have become a very large and important part of agriculture; and wherever you find these creameries you will find the dual purpose Shorthorn and her satisfied owners in abundance, and you will also find highly improved farms and prosperous communities, made possible principally by this same dual purpose cow.

Why do they keep the dual purpose cow, and what advantages do they claim to find in them? is a question which properly may be asked and answered here.

These farmers raise an abundance of grass and grain, and, to maintain and increase the fertility of their farms they find it profitable to feed all the products on the farm. Experience has taught them that diversified farming is the safest and surest for the average farmer, and so the horse, the cow, the sheep, the hog, and poultry become important parts of the system. These farmers sell the butter-fat from their milk, and feed the skim milk to calves, pigs and chickens. There is nothing equal to milk to make calves and pigs thrive, and give them the rapid growth and vigor essential to a profitable market animal.

Right here the dual purpose cow proves her value. She gives milk in abundance—not quite so large a yield as the Holstein, nor so rich in butter-fat as the Jersey, yet very good indeed in both. The average milking Shorthorn gives enough to raise a calf in splendid condition, and enough besides to assist greatly in raising a litter of pigs. Moreover, her milk makes from four to five pounds of butter per hundred pounds of milk, and let it be remembered that this milk, with only the fats removed, is a most superior food for the calf and the pig. The writers know of one farm where the milking strain of the Shorthorn is a feature, and the poorest milker in the herd will average three gallons of milk per day for forty weeks in the year.

Professor Massey will doubtless think this is another

instance of a beef breed perverted to the dairy type, but we can assure him that the steer calves from these animals make prime beef. They do not top the market, perhaps, but they come quite comfortably near it, and the value of the milk for feed and of the butter-fat sold far more than offsets the small difference in price obtained for the best beef animals. Moreover, the old cows can be fattened quite easily, and bring fair prices.

All the above statements are facts being constantly demonstrated by thousands of farmers in the States above mentioned.

The dual purpose cow is not a theory nor an imaginary ideal. She is a demonstrated fact, a very profitable animal, and one that should find a place on nearly every Southern farm. The man who has but moderate quantities of feed, and who desires to make the most of it can do no better than to feed a generous portion of it to the dual purpose cow, and her milk and the remainder of the feed to the pigs and calves. Especially is this true where good butter can be made and marketed. So let us have more encouragement for the "arf and arf" cow. Though not the pet of the specialist, nor famed for single performances, she is a reliable standby for the average farmer, and withal, a very profitable and satisfactory animal.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.

Chesterfield county, Va.

HOW MUCH TO FEED.

Professor Eckles, of the Dairy Department of the Missouri Agricultural College, in the course of a discussion on feeding dairy cows, laid down the following general rules:

"1. Feed all the roughness they will eat up clean at all times.

"2. Feed one pound of grain per day for each pound of butter-fat produced per week, or one pound of grain daily for each three pounds of milk.

"3. Feed all the cows will take without gaining in weight.

"The rule regarding the amount of grain to feed per day for each cow applies best when based upon the amount of butter-fat produced per week, as this makes it applicable to any breed. The second part of the rule, in regard to feeding one pound of grain for three pounds of milk, would not work out in all cases, since in a heavy-milking Holstein cow this gives a little too large a quantity of grain, and with a Jersey giving very rich milk it is a little low. It applies best to cows producing milk of about average composition."

In the foregoing, Professor Eckles refers entirely to the quantity to be fed, and not at all to the character to be fed.

DAIRY SHORT-HORNS IN ENGLAND.

Short-horns made good records in the two-day's test of the London Dairy Show. The rating was made by points, allowing 1 point for each ten days over forty days from calving, 1 point for each pound of milk per day, 20 points for each pound of butter-fat, and 4 points for each pound of solids not fat. Ten points were deducted each

time the fat fell below 3 per cent. or the solids below 8.5 per cent.

On this basis the championship was won by the seven-year-old Lincoln Red Shorthorn cow, Burton Fancy, V. Her daily milk yield was 62.4 pounds and of fat 3.01 pounds. The second highest rating was secured by the seven-year-old unregistered Short-horn cow Daisie, with 63.7 pounds of milk and 2.41 pounds of fat. Another unregistered six-year-old Short-horn gave 63.3 pounds of milk with 2.67 pounds of fat. The best registered Short-horn was the seven-year-old Lady Heggie, with a yield of 53.9 pounds of milk and 2.82 pounds of fat. One two-year-old Short-horn gave 42.6 pounds of milk with 1.46 pounds of fat.

The best Jersey, Marigold, eight years old, gave 48.6 pounds of milk and 2.97 pounds of fat. She had 192.2

points, while the champion had 144.4, and altogether three Short-horns had over 140 points. The best Red Polled cow, the Earl of Radnor's seven-year-old Mona, gave 54 pounds of milk with 1.75 pounds of fat, and had a total of 108.8 points. During a one-day test for butter alone the Jersey, Marigold, beat Burton Fancy, V by 11.2 ounces of butter, and so won the gold medal in this test, although for the two days of the milk test Burton Fancy yielded the larger amount of butter-fat.

These records furnish a substantial basis for the optimism expressed on every hand by breeders who have been attempting to preserve the milking traits of their Short-horns. The expanding demand for milking Short-horns on both sides of the Atlantic comes as a timely reward for their foresight and a stimulus to persistence in cultivating the dual-purpose propensity.—Breeders' Gazette.



THE DAIRYMEN AT THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

ANNUAL CONVENTION STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Third Annual Convention of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association was held in Leesburg, Virginia, on October first and second.

This was by far the most interesting and largely attended session the Association has held. Starting at the Jamestown Exposition with a handful of earnest and enthusiastic men, its membership now includes practically a majority of the men in this great and growing business in this State. While steadily growing in numbers, its influence has, of course, been greatly enlarged, and has been felt not only in the benefit given its members, but also in the legislative halls of the State.

While President Joseph A. Turner and Secretary William D. Saunders, State Dairy Commissioner, arranged a splendid and varied program, the keynote of the whole session seemed to be health and sanitation. Dr. W. C. Woodward, Chief Health Officer of the District of Columbia read an excellent paper entitled, Sanitary Milk Production. Dr. B. T. Woodward, Quarantine Division Bureau of Animal Husbandry, laid such stress upon his subject—Most Effective Methods of Eradicating Tuberculosis—that we are producing it elsewhere in this issue.

In connection with this address, four tuberculous cattle were slaughtered and post-mortem examinations held, and all were found to be so bad as to be wholly unfit for human food, and the carcasses were buried where killed. An interesting fact in connection with selecting these cattle is that not one of them showed any outward signs of the ravages of the disease, but the tuberculin test was relied on solely.

Among the resolutions adopted was one thanking Governor Swanson and Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough and other members of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for the proclamation forbidding any but tuberculin tested cattle to enter the State.

Hon. Westmoreland Davis tendered the Convention a delightful luncheon at Morven Park, his splendid estate, after which the members enjoyed an inspection of his dairy.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. D. S. Jones, Newport News, President; W. S. Crumpacker, Roanoke, Vice-President; W. D. Saunders, Richmond, Secretary and Treasurer.

All dairymen are cordially invited to become members of this Association, and we heartily recommend that they do so. SHEPHERD.

POWHATAN COUNTY FAIR.

Powhatan county has joined the ranks of some of her more pretentious sisters and held a little county fair this year.

While the exhibit lasted only one day, we feel sure that the large crowds in attendance and excellence of exhibits is sufficient inspiration for the gentlemen in charge to plan for larger and better things another year.

Tobacco, hay, grain, fruits, etc., were exhibited by the farmers, while their wives made an excellent showing of fancy work and other things dear to the feminine heart and masculine palate.

We congratulate Powhatan on the modest start she has made and hope to learn that she has arranged for a permanent fair in the future. SHEPHERD.

The Poultry Yard.

THE POULTRY OUTLOOK.

One of the marvellous features of the past few years has been the enormous increase in the selling price of chickens and eggs on the markets of the country and the great and constant increase in the demand for pure bred fowls by the farmers who supply these markets. The demand for chickens and eggs seems to be practically unlimited and this notwithstanding the great increase in price of the articles. We can well remember the time when we could buy all the eggs we desired for 10 to 15 cents per dozen and chickens at from 10 to 12 cents a pound. During the last year eggs have sold in this market as high as 35 cents per dozen for weeks together and even during the summer have scarcely ever fallen below 25 cents per dozen. Chickens have sold almost continuously through the summer at from 20 to 22 cents per pound and even old hens which we could formerly buy at from 20 to 25 cents apiece have sold regularly at from 40 to 50 cents apiece. No doubt much of this great increase has come about from the great increase of a population in full work but still more has this come about from the much better quality of the birds and eggs put on the market. The old time "scrawny scrubs" laying only 75 to 100 eggs per year and these of the smallest size and the chickens weighing from half a pound to a pound apiece, all bones and feathers, have given place on the farms to fine pure bred hens laying half as many more eggs in the year at the least and from these have been bred fat plump chickens which would tempt even an epicure. Once the people tried these and the demand became practically unlimited and price was secondary consideration. The farmers have hastened to meet the demand and breeders of pure bred fowls have been able to sell to them all the eggs and birds they could raise. This condition of the markets still obtains and seems to us likely to continue and we believe that both breeders of fancy strains of chickens and the farmers who supply the markets have before them in the coming season a prospect as good if not better than ever before. Commission merchants throughout the country are clamoring for chickens and eggs and report the demand unsatisfiable. This seems one business which cannot be overdone. The high prices for which beef, mutton lamb and pork are selling no doubt helps the poultry market and we see no prospect of any drop in the price of these staple articles of food for at least some years to come, hence the poultry business is one to which attention can be given with profit. If you have not got a good strain of layers and market chicken producers give this matter your immediate attention. It will pay you.

"STOP THIEF."

Editor Southern Planter:

Brother Husselman wants successful prescriptions for chicken thieves, and many another brother wants the same thing! Now so far as I know I have never had a chicken stolen by human hands in all my life, so I do not know whether I am just the right person to speak up in meeting, or whether lack of experience should seal my lips and dry my pen, but as most people like to hear from

others whose lot they envy I will venture a few suggestions and tell of a few precautions which I take.

As your readers know our fowls are all pure Barred Plymouth Rocks, just the kind to bring the highest price in Washington, where our "midnight merchants" usually dispose of their goods by or before noon of the day following. These fowls have a high market value but it is widely known that they have a still higher value to us, and I think the impression is abroad that much more than the price of the fowls would be spent to catch the thief. Certain it is that for 33 years these fowls have been in an unlocked house so located as to be out of sight or gun-range from the bedroom windows on my father's farm and have never been raided.

I think this is largely explained by the fact that we always had one colored hand hired by the month for the year, and the periods of continuous service have usually ranged from five to fifteen years, as we usually had one who was buying a home and sticking to business. Colored people are prone to talk freely among themselves and there is very little which happens in a colored settlement which any man in it cannot learn about if he is a good listener. They are afraid of a comrade who acknowledges more indebtedness to a white man than to any of his own race, and I would rather have one such colored man in my employ than to depend upon all the sheriffs, judges, juries, prisons and penitentiaries in the State for protection to my poultry. My father has usually had such help, and my present "hand" has been with me about five years after spending twelve or thirteen years with us at the old place. He lives in the nearest settlement, belongs to lodge and church, always has money to pay his dues and a dollar to lend a worthy and reliable brother. Yet I am persuaded that there is not a member of that settlement church or lodge who would expect my man to keep his secret if he trespassed in any way upon my property. My man set his price when he came to me and I have twice raised his wages without being asked.

My general prescription for the farmer therefore, is to maintain such relations with his help that he can obtain and hold the services of the most reliable to be had, and then make this man know that you are his best friend.

But there are some ways in which I help this man to hold the would-be thieves in check. For those who would do a wholesale business there is the report afloat that any conductor on our electric line who had a passenger with a big basket aboard a midnight car would report the case. It is also known that I am in touch with the city police department and could get every market place under scrutiny within thirty minutes after reaching a phone. Then too, we are supposed to keep our houses locked—the locks costing 10 or 15 cents each—just enough to make the offense "housebreaking" if they are entered. White thieves can usually find hens enough in trees and open sheds and prefer not to dignify the crime by breaking the weakest lock, and some of the blacks are equally prudent.

Last year a raid occurred which alarmed me. A neighbor lost sixty big chickens in one night, and the thief was not caught. Most of mine were toe marked but I knew the

feet could be cut off. I decided to try a tattoo or injection of India ink under the skin on the wing or shank where it would be visible on the dressed poultry. I made quite a talk about it, in the kitchen, and showed my man the ink and little brush and how it was to be picked in with a needle, and the hired girl took it all in. [It was a great source of wonderment. I don't know how far the fame of my scheme was spread abroad, but the outfit cost only a few cents and is still in my closet—unused! But I really believe that this would be a practical and effective means of identification and I intend to try it, probably after I have finally been raided!

But the most miraculous and far-reaching results were obtained in all innocence this summer when we began feeding nux vomica to some chickens to kill hawks. Every morning the children made a separate mixture of "poison feed" for certain broods. The chicks found it a good tonic, but I don't think it hurt any hawks, though we used four times the prescribed dose. But I doubt if you could have given away a half dozen of our chickens for immediate consumption among all the colored population within a mile. But best of all, the dog nuisance which was nearly intolerable, ceased as if by magic. I never saw so many dogs securely tied in our neighboring settlement in all my life. I never suspected that so many people suspected their dogs of having appetite for chicken. I am almost persuaded to try to raise a few sheep, relying on discovering some rare virtue in an external application of strychnine!

I got my first pullet's egg this fall before the pullet was seven months old. I never saw such a demand for early pullets.

Vienna, Va.

W. A. SHERMAN.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Editor Southern Planter:

In the October issue Mr. Husselman criticizes the poultry shows and poultry judges in general and says the shows are all fakes and humbugs. I cannot agree with him. No doubt there are some fakes and some humbugs in the poultry business as well as in all other business, but that does not prove that all poultry shows are "fakes" and all the judges humbugs. I think a good poultry show is a very good place to go to learn something about chickens and the poultry business. I have some Anconas on my yard that were raised from a pen of the finest imported show birds in the United States. These birds are healthy and develop more rapidly than any birds I have ever handled. Bred from high scoring show birds does not seem to have hurt the utility points of the fowls at all. I find they lay as many eggs as any Leghorn I ever owned and the eggs are much larger. I have no doubt but what is true of the Ancona is equally true of any other breed. Nor can I see where it is dishonest to prepare one's birds for the show room. Who would wish to attend a show where the birds were picked up off the yard in any condition and placed on exhibition and what lessons could be learnt from such a show?

Middlesex Co., Va. WHITINGS POULTRY YARD.

Whilst we published the views of Mr. Husselman on poultry shows and exhibition birds as we publish the views of our correspondents on other subjects, it must not be assumed that we endorse everything our correspondents say in their communications on this or other

matters. We permit the freest discussion and expressions of opinions in our columns as we believe that the general good is in this way most advanced. In this matter of poultry shows and the breeding of fancy fowls we are of opinion that such shows have done much to popularize the keeping of fowls all over the country and that this has greatly helped to make a demand for the best in the different breeds. This enures to the profit of those who do not exhibit as well as to the exhibitor. Thousands of people now keep fowls who would never have done so had their enthusiasm not been aroused by seeing beautiful birds at a show. We have been exhibitors ourselves and therefore know both the advantages and drawbacks to shows but in our opinion the advantages outweigh the drawbacks. Scrub fowls formerly to be found on every farm are now rapidly disappearing. Fancy breeders and shows are largely to be thanked for this.—Ed.

WINTER EGGS.

I get a great many letters about how to feed to get hens to lay in winter. As most of these come from subscribers to *The Planter* (and all of them should be for I find it most helpful to me) I am going to put down in a few words my five rules and ask you to publish them—stock, water, vermin, house, food.

First—Stock. Be sure you have a strain of good layers.

Second—Keep plenty of fresh clean water, in either wood or porcelain vessels, putting in a little blue-stone when occasion arises.

Third—Paint roosts with kerosene oil at least once a month, seeing it gets into every crack and crevice. Provide dust baths, smoke hen house with sulphur.

Fourth.—Warm, dry, well ventilated houses with no drafts scratching shed attached, for bad weather, nice clean nests.

Fifth—Feed with regularity and judgment three times a day—mash one meal; grain, one meal, mostly wheat and oats. Give for hours between morning and evening meals plenty of green food, anything they will eat, only plenty of it. Grit of course and cracked oyster shells, charcoal, meat occasionally, or some substitute, cracked bone. All simple enough.

Of course everybody who writes to me or reads anything I write knows the breed I think best. True there is a little variety in the color. But who thinks of finding fault with the gorgeous beauty of a maple tree in October, because every leaf is not the same shade? Shape is distinctive and type true. In poultry raising it is important to select some breed for which you have a special fancy. You will then love your work apart from your expected remuneration. You will learn to know individual birds, and be able to give the special attention needed. You can then understand my enthusiastic love for my R. C. R. I. Reds. I love them, delight in them, and so care for them the best I know how. They return in kind, are happy and do the best they can.

Then whatever fowls you decide on think them pretty—very few thoroughbreds are not—admire their distinctive traits, attend regularly to the other four points and achievement is yours. The year is nearly out and my books up to date show steady increase over last year and the outlook for 1910 is very fine. Better stock to raise from, better stock to sell.

LOUISE V. SPENCER.

Blackstone, Va.

The Horse.

SUFFOLKS AT PIEDMONT FARMS.

Fauquier county, far-famed from time immemorial for the patriotism and chivalry of its men, the beauty and refinement of its women, the splendid hospitality of both, its beautiful and fertile hills, valleys and plains, is destined to additional prominence along other lines. It promises to become America's "Suffolk County," at least as far as the Suffolk Punch horse is concerned. We are moved to make this prediction on account of a recent importation of these splendid horses made by Mr. Fred W. Okie, Piedmont Farm, Marshall, Virginia, and briefly referred to in our last issue. Being impressed with the great value of this breed as a strictly agricultural horse, Mr. Okie launched out in a modest fashion a year ago to breeding them.

His experience with them not only corroborated, but rather exceeded the opinion he had formed of them. In order, therefore, to enlarge his breeding establishment, he went to England in September and returned in October with seven head which, by the way, is the largest number ever landed on any one American farm. He already had six head, so his total was increased to thirteen. When the mares foal next spring the number will be increased to twenty-odd, which at once gives him the largest Suffolk stable in the country. We mention the

number simply to show that Mr. Okie is in earnest in his efforts to firmly establish this breed, already too long overlooked, in this country.

The top-notch in this importation is a magnificent brood mare, "Sudbourne Ruby," five years old, by "Golden Grain," and out of "Duchess." She was the champion mare at Suffolk this year. Her sire was a winner of numerous firsts, including the Royal Show of England. The mare is bred to "Sudbourne Sunshine," a sire of note. There may be some better draft mares than this one, but I do not recall having seen very many. Her conformation is practically perfect and she has the action of a Hackney notwithstanding her weight of nearly 2,400 pounds.

Another fine horse is the two-year old stallion, "Cholderton Hermit," weight 1,700 pounds, also by "Golden Grain," but out of "Cholderton Beauty." This horse has never been shown, but Mr. Okie is expecting great things of him. His breeding is right and he is a well developed horse and gives great promise.

"Ashmore Luther" is a superb yearling stallion, weighing

1,510 pounds on his arrival, and was an outstanding winner wherever shown, finishing his show career abroad by landing the blue at Suffolk this year. He is well developed and well bred. His pedigree extends back to 1760 to "Crisp's Horse." His sire, "Smith's Saturn," won forty-seven prizes, including twenty-five championships and specials.

The four horse team, averaging about 1,700 pounds, completes the importation and is made up of splendid brood mares, two of which were prize winners, the other two having never been shown. All are well bred and the two that made their mark in the show ring are "Great Scott," who was first as a three year old at Suffolk in 1907, and "Decima," who was first filly in Suffolk in 1906 and champion foal at Framlingham and winner of the Stephens cup open to all comers.

As to the ability of this team to do hard and faithful work, I might say that three wrecked farm wagons strewn along the road between Piedmont Farm and Marshall, bear mute testimony to the teamsters' efforts to work off some of its surplus energy by greatly overloading.

The fact is that these horses simply walk along with 5,500 to 6,000 pounds of lime over a pretty stiff road with no apparent effort.

When asked for a comparison between the Suffolks and his

grade teams, Mr. Okie stated that the former simply outclassed the latter in every respect. While absent from home during the past summer, his men made up mixed teams and the Suffolks just about wore out the grades. So plain was this fact that he finds it absolutely impossible and impracticable to work the two side by side. The Suffolk shows far greater endurance and activity and finishes a day's hard plowing or harrowing comparatively fresh, while its team mates are invariably sluggish and fagged.

Every day's experience convinces Mr. Okie that this breed possesses every qualification claimed for it; viz.: courage, stamina, docility and activity, all of which go to make the best strictly agricultural horse in existence to-day.

Taken all the way through, Mr. Okie has made a good start. He has a splendid lot of mares and three stallions that can be used on them. He should, therefore, be able to produce, in a reasonable time and in considerable numbers, a lot of good farm horses that will stand up under



YEARLING SUFFOLK STALLION, "ASHMORE LUTHER."

the hard work required of them. We have no doubt but that his surplus stock will be promptly absorbed by farmers of this section who have long been looking for exactly what he will have to offer.

We shall watch the venture with interest and entire confidence as to results.

SHEPHERD.

NOTES.

By W. J. Carter. (Broad Rock.)

One of the handsomest estates in Bedford county is Blue Gap Farm, with its hundreds of acres of fertile valleys hillsides and lowland pastures. The place is owned by Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould, who makes her home in Virginia at Blue Gap and directs affairs herself on the large estate. The farm is some eight miles out from Lynchburg and easily reached over one of the smoothest and best kept country roads to be found in any section of Virginia. Several farms, formerly bearing different names,

were obtained from those holding the titles and embodied in Blue Gap, lying between ridges of the Blue Ridge mountains. The nomenclature in this instance is a specimen of Mrs. Gould's taste and the effort will live in history, because it is her ambition to make Blue Gap Farm an ideal country home and money is being expended without stint in the way of many improvements on the broad acres. From the stately, old-fashioned farm mansion, built on a knoll and overlooking miles of surrounding country,

views of the Blue Ridge mountains loom up in the distance and charm the eye, while the air is of the invigorating sort.

Advice of the architect and landscape gardener has been sought by Mrs. Gould, and improvements of the near future will very likely include a track and driveways for exercising harness horses, while the lay of land also affords the site for a charming steeplechase course over which to school hunters and jumpers. The stables at Blue Gap shelter good saddle horses and hunters, too, with some well-bred trotters, but Mrs. Gould frequently takes her airings about the estate on foot, with a pair of mastiffs of splendid size and majestic appearance as companions. Formerly the bay mares Katherine Gould and Carmania, full sisters, by Delmarch, 2:11¼, out of Corvette, by Corinthian, were driven to pole, but later the blood-like, highly-finished bay mares were retired to the stud. Both were mated last spring with Wealth, 2:10, son of Gambetta Wilkes, though hopes of a foal from Katherine Clemmons, the older mare; were blighted by her untimely death a few months since, due to unknown causes, her lifeless body be-

ing found in the paddock. The daughter of Delmarch is, however, survived by her foal of 1908, the black colt Clemmons, 51256, by Wiltomont, 2:14¼, son of the beautiful Wilton, 2:19½. Clemmons was a blue ribbon winner in his class at the Virginia State Fair this fall. The black son of Wiltomont is a trotter endowed with speed and exquisite quality, inherited through sire and dam.

Buckland Farm, with its five thousand acres or more and representing an investment of more than half a million dollars, including recent improvements, live stock and fixtures in the way of machinery and otherwise, is the show place of Charles City county, also the country home of E. A. Saunders, Jr., whose holdings in business and real estate in Richmond aggregate a fortune, too. Buckland includes Weyanoke, Centre Fields, Colesville, Indian Fields and a dozen other farms around which historic traditions have clustered for generations past. Thoroughbreds, trot-

ting, draft and general purpose horses are bred on the farms, as are Shetland ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs of the choicest strains of blood to be had.

Edmund Ruffin, of the Virginia family bearing his name, and skilled in the art of tilling the soil by long years of practical experience, directs affairs at Weyanoke and several places, while Edmund A. Saunders, III, resides at Bucklands proper and takes a lively interest in the breeding of live stock in general. Most of the trotting bred mares were mated this



SUFFOLK MARE, "SUDBOURNE RUBY."

season with Petaurist, 2:29¼, one of the richest bred sons of that wonderfully potent sire Peter the Great, 2:07¼. Mr. Saunders is himself a skilled amateur reinsman, and he has owned and driven on the road Eliza Ingram, 2:21¼, by John R. Gentry, 2:00¼; Foxie Lambert, 2:22¼, a blue ribbon winner at the Richmond Horse Show; Marie, by Jolly Friar, son of William L.; Billy Jackson, 2:18¾, and dozens of other fast trotters and pacers, both with and without records.

La Jolla, the California-bred daughter of Advertiser, 2:15¼, and Sally Benton, 2:17¾, by General Benton, recently sold by Hon. J. W. Bailey to the Messrs. Whitely, of White River Stock Farm, Muncie, Indiana, was formerly owned by A. B. Lewis, at Lewisiana Farm, Fredericksburg, Virginia, from whom she passed to Mr. Bailey, for whom she dropped a foal by late spring and was bred to the Texas Senator's premier sire, Prodigal, 2.16. La Jolla's foal of 1909 was sired by Bow Axworthy, 2:22¼, and is described as one of the handsomest youngsters seen for many a day. Bow Axworthy, the sire of La Jolla's foal,

is owned by A. Randolph Howard, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who obtained the elegantly finished chestnut stallion at the Wyldwood Farm sale of trotters last spring. La Jolla is the dam of Binjolla, 2:17 $\frac{3}{4}$; trial, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of several others with plenty of speed by such sires as Bingen, 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$; Peter the Great, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Arion, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, with whom the gray daughter of Advertiser was mated when owned at the Forbes Farm, near Boston.

John W. Quarles, of the Ellerson Poultry Yards, has purchased of C. Klocke, Crewe, Virginia, the brown horse. Red Guy, by Guymoor, out of Edna Wilkes, 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Red Wilkes, second dam the great brood mare Molly, by St.



FRONT AND REAR VIEW OF "SUDBOURNE RUBY."
PIEDMONT FARMS.

Elmo, son of Abdallah, 15. This horse has speed at the trot, along with good manners, and will be driven on the road by his new owner. Red Guy was bred in Kentucky, but brought to Virginia as a yearling and previous to being gelded sired a number of foals in the counties of Prince Edward and Nottoway. Mr. Quarles, who, in addition to running the big poultry yards at Ellerson's, is a breeder of fancy live stock and also connected with the big seed house of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond.

Friends and acquaintances in different sections will learn with regret of the untimely death, due to apoplexy, and of recent occurrence, of Colonel W. L. Laughlin, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he had conducted the Exchange Hotel, as lessee, since 1893, though for many years previous in the hotel business at Woodstock, Virginia. During his residence in Virginia Colonel Laughlin endeared himself with its people and made himself popular with horse fanciers, as he owned and bred both trotters and pacers, while a study of pedigrees and blood lines furnished him diversion in keeping with his fondness for road driving and handling young horses. Formerly his private stable usually sheltered a well-bred stallion and some choice brood mares, along with some promising youngsters, but during recent years his holdings had been gradually lessened, one of his latest sales being that of

the brown colt, Alto Dewey, full brother to High Admiral, 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, by Admiral Dewey, 2:04 $\frac{3}{4}$, out of Avena, by Palo Alto, to E. F. Hall, of Washington, D. C.

Petaurist, the bay horse, five,, by Peter the Great, 2:07 $\frac{1}{4}$, dam Telka, by Arion, 2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$, that trotted to a record of 2:29 $\frac{1}{4}$ against time at the Virginia State Fair meeting here last month, is doing nicely in the stable of his owner, Joseph Lassiter, of this city. The bay stallion is not a large horse, but well formed and handsome, as shown by his having been returned a blue ribbon winner when placed on exhibition at the fairs. The son of Peter the Great is quite a bit faster than his record indicates, but was marked in standard time as matter of precaution. Petaurist was bred by the late J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, but foaled the property of William A. Walker, of this city, who purchased Telka, the dam, at one of the New York auctions, and later the colt passed to his present owner. Telka, daughter of Arion, from La Jolla, by Advertiser, 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$, next dam, the former four year old champion trotter, Sally Benton, 2:17 $\frac{3}{4}$, now famous as a brood mare, is owned by Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, who mated her this season with the great sire, Prodigal, 2:16.

Hall & Crovo, of Washington, D. C., have exchanged the fast pacing gelding, Charley Hal, 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$, for the big and handsome bay stallion, Kushan, by Kremlin, 2:07 $\frac{3}{4}$, dam Rusalka, by Mazatlan, 2:26 $\frac{3}{4}$, son of Electioneer. This well-bred son of Kremlin, the great race horse and Transylvania winner, will be wintered at the Hall Farm, near Bealeton, Virginia, and prepared for a campaign down the line next season.

THE PERCHERON TEAMS AT THE NEW YORK SHOW

Editor Southern Planter:

It may be of interest to your able contributor, John F. Lewis, to know that at the National Horse Show held in New York City November 8th to 13th, 1909, the Clydes-



SUFFOLK TEAM HAULING LIME.
PIEDMONT FARMS.

dale six horse team won first, the Shire team second, and Armour's Percheron third. Good judges of draft horses

at the ringside remarked that it was fortunate for the Percheron enthusiasts that there were only three entries in the class.

F. W. OKIE.

Fauquier Co., Va.

ILLINOIS STALLION LAW.

The last Illinois Legislature enacted a law to regulate the public service of stallions in that State. This law will become effective January 1, 1910. It requires every owner of a stallion used for public service to register the stallion with the Registration Board created by the act. This Board consists of the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, who is also Secretary of the Stallion Registration Board; the State Veterinarian; the



SUCKLING, YEARLING AND 2-YEAR-OLD SUFFOLKS. PIEDMONT FARMS.

President and the Secretary of the Illinois Horse Breeders' Association, and the President of the Illinois Farmers' Institute. The law requires an examination of each stallion by a competent veterinarian and the payment of the registration fee. Copies of the law can be obtained by any one interested who will address a request for them to the Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Springfield, Illinois. Illinois stallion owners should promptly secure copies of this act and take the necessary steps to register their horses.

We invite the attention of farmers to this subject with the view of having the Legislature enact such a law for this State. It is time that we got rid of the unsound, unfit stallions which have so long been a menace and hindrance to the breeding of sound, healthy horses of all types. This can only be done by a law which compels registration after examination by a board and a veterinarian of standing. When farmers know where they can breed to a sound horse they will cease to patronize any other kind and will take more care to keep sound, good mares to breed from.—Ed.

PERCHERONS vs. THE OTHER DRAFT BREEDS.

Editor Southern Planter;

With all due respect to yours, Mr. "M.'s," Mr. Groome's Dr. Quick's and Mr. Okie's opinions, I still stay in the ring, although it seems solitary and alone.

Now, I did not expect to have to meet five Suffolk Punch advocates, but if I had anticipated such foes I would at least have expected half of them to have shown by facts and figures why the Suffolk was the best horse for the farmer to raise, but not one has done so. You have

said no further back than the October issue of *The Planter* that "the Suffolk horse has made good on the farms in England for over a hundred years, and we believe that they will do so here and be just the horse our farmers want to handle 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," etc. What does Mr. "M." say, and also Mr. Okie? They both claim that "the Punch is equal in weight to any horse in the world," but Mr. Colthirst, of Albemarle county, Virginia, a native born citizen of Suffolk, England, tells me that he never saw a 2,000 pound mare of the Suffolk Punch breed. Stonehenge, an English authority, in his book entitled "The Horse in the Stable and the Field," says, in speaking of the Suffolk Punch: "Mr. Culley says that 'Their merit probably consists more in constitutional hardiness than fine shape, being in general a very plain horse. Their color is mostly yellowish, or sorrel,' the head large, ears wide, muzzle coarse, forehead low, back long, but very straight, sides flat, shoulders too far forward, hind quarters middling, but rather slight about the hips, legs sound and short in pastern." Mr. Cully is also an English authority.

Mr. Okie's offer to wager \$100, and let the Southern Planter select the judge or judges, is indeed a novel one—to let the Southern Planter (that is trying to "belittle" the Percheron and make a market for the Punch) select the judge. Now, if Mr. Okie really wants to wager \$100 or \$200 on his mare's standing as a drafter let him post his money and get a draft horse judge, such as tie the ribbons on drafters at the greatest of all shows—the International—and I will cover the amount, but no such judges for me as are seen at our Eastern and Southern fairs tying ribbons on draft animals—Hackney breeders and their kind, for I have seen in Virginia men judging draft horses that would not dare to look a draft horse judge in the eye and dispute a point. This unfortunately is a yearly occurrence and it will eventually drive exhibitors and breeders from the show rings.

I will not be much surprised if in the not distant future the record of Dan Patch will be a "dead letter," and Mr. Savage will write on the old horse's tombstone "beaten by a Suffolk Punch."

If, as Mr. Okie says, the Suffolk horse is too high priced for the importer to purchase and he goes away back to 1875 to quote that five mares sold at an average of \$670, and two year old colts at an average of \$1,400 each, it will not be necessary for any one to refer to ancient history to show that Percherons and Shires bring more money. Three years since S. S. Spangles paid at Mungers sale in Iowa \$2,500 for a Percheron mare; a Shire mare sold at Bushnel's sale in Illinois a couple of years back for over \$2,000. No further back than October 21st Sauer sold thirty Percherons at an average of \$561, and in this list are thirteen yearlings past, almost half, one yearling fetching \$1,000 and another \$1,475. The day before (October 20th) at the sale of Ben Wilson, Illinois, two two year olds sold for \$2,010, or \$1,005 each. On October 21st, at J. L. Smith's sale, also in Illinois, fourteen Percheron mares brought \$559, on an average, including

three two year olds, two yearlings and one weanling. Even I, the obscure, back woodsman, have sold a few Percherons that paid for their feed, one weanling for \$450, two yearlings for \$500 each, one two year old for \$950, and another two year old for \$1,400. So we don't have to cross the Atlantic to beat the prices named by Mr. Okie. "Put up or shut up," polite but straight advice, which will go unheeded until compelled by facts to do so. If the Suffolk is such a high priced animal in England, why isn't he bred more extensively or in larger numbers? Why are they confined to a territory not much larger than Fauquier county? I hear it stated, too, that the Percheron cannot stand the heat in Eastern Virginia, or on the James River. What a pity! But the Suffolk can, so Dr. Quick tells us. Now, people, stop and think, how much hotter is it in Suffolk, England, than in the Perche District of France? Again, if the history of the breeds be true the Percheron was descended from the Arabian. How much warmer is England than Arabia?

I used to believe in ghost stories, fairy stories, and such, but I have long since given up the idea of seeing either a ghosts or a fairy, but I still hear these ancient tales. When S. W. Ficklen imported the first Percheron to Virginia the report got out that you could buy such horses in France for \$200, and that the average life of a Percheron was only six years. I may be a fool about believing the Percheron horse the best draft horse in American today, but I picked Nelson Morris' team of six Clydesdales to win six years ago in Chicago, and they did.

Less than three months since I saw a Belgian that I think as good a draft pattern as I ever saw, and it frequently happens that we see an extra good one of almost any breed of draft horses, but speaking generally, the experience of our people has long since taught them that there is no draft animal that compares favorably with the Percheron. As for the statement that the Suffolk has made good in England for over a hundred years this is no proof that he is the best; the ox has made good since the time of David, and so with the Mexican Burro, and they are still in use in some parts of the world. In other words, no nation has taken steps to exterminate them. It is hard to wean the Indian from his pony, the Philipinos from their oxen, and the Eastern and Southern Virginian from the mule, and one had better remember the following from Scripture. "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone."

No county in Virginia stands to-day with Rockingham as a draft horse centre, and no county sells as many high-priced horses. Our people breed draft horses and to-day we have in Rockingham nine banks, all doing a good business, and no town of over five hundred inhabitants, except Harrisonburg, which has about five thousand or less, and yet our county includes three mountain ranges, which, of course, curtails the average value of land.

No, my reader, it is not necessary for a man to cross the Blue Ridge mountains from the Valley to be taught the good points in a draft animal; as well go to the Equator to find the North Pole. Now, I take great pleasure in quoting English horsemen as authorities on the English breeds in reply to Mr. Okie.

J. G. Truman, of Bushnell, Illinois, under date of Novem-

ber 10th, says. "Replying to yours of sixth instant, it is pretty hard to tell which of the two breeds (Suffolks or Shires) is the best for your country, but, in our opinion, the Shire is the best draft horse living."

Robert Burgess, of Wenona, Illinois, another Englishman and importer, writes, under date of November 9th: "You ask which of the two draft breeds is the best, etc." (of the Suffolk and Shire). "The Shire is the heaviest boned horse of any of the breeds, while the Suffolk has rather a light bone and is usually a horse much lighter in weight; the Shire nicks with our ordinary mares better and produces a much better market horse. * * * In the Western country the great preference is the Percheron; more of the Percherons are in use than all other draft breeds combined."

How is this for Englishmen, and both importers, who study the needs, etc., of the American buyer?

I could quote numbers of Scotchmen, Englishmen and American importers who would think that those who claimed the Suffolk a better draft horse than the Percheron drafter a novice, but I only quote English authority. I have heretofore quoted the horse commission men in New York and Chicago and Boston on the best horse for the markets in the United States, but they were, I suppose, not posted and have much to learn.

In conclusion, I will say that if I misquoted Mr. Groome is was not intentional, and no one would attempt such a thing and publish in an agricultural paper that is quoted and read by Mr. Groome, unless through error.

JOHN F. LEWS.

P. S.—Just read an account of the Robinson sale where sixty-two head brought an average of \$650 November 9th, and a two year old stud colt fetched \$1,750, and a mare \$1,650. In this sale there were a number of yearlings and two year olds.

J. F. L.

Rockingham Co., Va.

WHAT SOME KANSAS HENS ARE DOING.

Kansas hens are rolling mortgages away from farms. To-day the poultry business has reached such a stage that the vaunted record of Kansas as a wheat producer promises to be eclipsed by the egg record.

Recently a statement was given out concerning egg production of white Plymouth Rock pullet No. 129. This fowl laid 48 eggs in succession without missing a day. She produced 174 eggs between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1 and is still laying. No. 129 has a companion, No. 136, which laid 181 eggs in the same length of time, and keeps it up.

In this same pen are nine other hens that in the last eight months have put into the egg basket an average of more than 136 eggs each.

The total cost of feeding has been figured. With grain at the prevailing high prices it was \$8.81, or approximately 10 cents a month for each fowl. The eggs brought \$26.66, leaving a net profit over the cost of the feed of \$17.75, or \$1.61 a hen for the eight months.

In a pen of nineteen white Leghorns there is not found as high an individual record, 172 eggs being the highest, but the average is greater—152 eggs each. The total value of the eggs was \$34.45, the cost of feeding was \$14.75, or a little more than 9 cents a fowl a month. The total profit over the feed was \$35.69.

Miscellaneous.



PART OF EXHIBIT OF CORN AT FIRST ANNUAL SHOW, HELD AT BLACKSBURG, JANUARY, 1909, AT WHICH TIME THE ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED.

CORN-DAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Editor Southern Planter:

Many inquiries are coming to hand in regard to the Corn Show that is to be held in Richmond the first week in February. As previously announced, this show, or "Corn-Day," as it should be called, will be conducted by the Virginia Corn Growers' Association, in co-operation with the State Farmers' Institute. It is the intention of the Corn Growers' Association to make their annual meeting a place where all of the prize-winning corn from the various fairs and local corn shows may be brought together for final settlement as to which is the best. Coming, as it does, in mid-winter, it will give many farmers an opportunity to exhibit corn that was not sufficiently mature or properly cured to show at the contests earlier in the seasons. We ask the hearty support of every person in the State who wants to see better corn crops, to the end that this Corn Show may be a gala day in honor of "King Corn," the only king in Virginia.

It is impossible at this time to give a complete list of the prizes, as we have not heard from a number of firms who have signified their desire to contribute to the show fund. There will, however, be the following classes, and others, if they can be arranged:

Class I.—Largest yield of corn grown on one acre. A prize of \$50.00 is offered in this class by T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. The rules governing it are as follows:

Rule A.—Each person entering corn in competition for this prize must be a member of the Virginia Corn Growers' Association.

Rule B.—The corn entered for a premium must have been grown in Virginia on land owned, rented, or directly managed by the person making the entry.

Rule C.—The premium in this class will be given for

the largest number of bushels of corn grown on a single area of land of 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 the Association a statement sworn to before a notary by himself and two disinterested persons, giving the dimensions 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 15th, 1909. 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, unshelled, which will become the property of the Corn Growers' Association, and will be sold to the highest bidder the day of the show.

Class II.—Highest yield of Thompson's Prolific Corn on one acre. A prize of \$10.00 worth of garden seeds is offered in this class by Diggs & Beadles, Richmond, Virginia, to be selected from their catalogue.

Rules. Same as B and C under Class I.

Class III.—Best ten ears of white corn.

Class IV.—Best ten ears of yellow corn.

Class V.—Best ten ears of Prolific corn, open to Cocke's, Blount's, Thompson's and other Prolific strains, but not to one-ear-to-the-stalk varieties.

Class VI.—Largest amount of grain on ten stalks to be exhibited on the stalk.

Class VII.—Sweepstakes. Best ten ears of corn in the Show. Open to the winners in Classes III, IV, V and VI.

Class VIII.—Best single ear of corn. Open to all corn at the show.

We expect to have three prizes, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, in each

of Classes III, IV, V, and VI, and others if enough contributors respond to make it possible.

Rules governing classes III, IV, V, VI, and VII:

1. The corn must be accompanied by a statement that it was grown in Virginia by the exhibitor or his tenant.
2. The corn should be marked with the name of the variety, and name and address of exhibitor. As soon as it reaches Richmond the corn will be catalogued and all evidence as to ownership will be removed.
3. The judging will be done by some disinterested party.
4. The corn placed on exhibition will remain the property of the Virginia Corn Growers' Association.
5. Only one prize will be given any one man in each class, although an exhibitor may show as many sets of ten ears as he chooses.

The following prizes have been offered, but not classified:

1. Two tons of fertilizer given by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Virginia. Two prizes, one ton to be used on two acres of corn and the other to be used on four acres of the same crop and a report as to yield made to the company giving the prize.
2. One ton of Lee's Agricultural Lime, freight prepaid, given by the A. S. Lee & Sons Co., Richmond, Virginia.
3. One year's subscription to either the News Leader or Times Dispatch, given by the Editor, John Stewart Bryan.
4. Five dollars in gold, given by the Southern Planter Publishing Company.
5. One hand corn thinner, value \$1.25, given by the Graves-Humphrey Hardware Company, Roanoke, Virginia.
6. Five dollars cash. Name of giver not announced.
7. A silver cup, given by T. W. Woods & Sons, Richmond, Virginia. Same style of cup as was given by this firm last year. (See photograph of cup.)
8. Seay-Dillard Hardware Company, Blackstone, Virginia, a No. 2 Davis swing churn.
9. The Watt Plow Company, Richmond, Virginia, a new Deere No. 9 double row corn planter.

Three firms or institutions have promised to contribute but have not as yet stated the amount or what the prizes would be. They are Hoenniger-Sizemore Company, Richmond, Virginia; Gans-Rady Company, Richmond, Virginia, and Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and School of Music, Dayton, Virginia.

Directions for Sending Exhibits.

Each ear of corn should be well wrapped in paper and all be tightly packed in a box to avoid shelling.

The corn, when not brought to the show by the exhibitor, should be shipped, charges prepaid, to Lyman Carrier, Richmond, Virginia. All exhibits must be at the show by February 1, 1910.

Last, but by no means least, there will be a program of addresses relating to corn growing by men who have met with success in raising corn or have made a special study of the subject, given the day of the show.

VIRGINIA CORN GROWERS' ASSN.,

Blacksburg, Va.

Lyman Carrier, Secy.-Treas.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Editor Southern Planter:

If it be true—as Herbert Spencer pointed out—that the function of education is to fit us for complete living, it follows that the office of schools is to train persons to

live. Hence the aim of educators should be to impart to their pupils the knowledge that will be of most worth to them, as men and women, in the environment in which their life work will fall. Under this conception of education it will require but little reflection to conclude that the public school system of this State—and of the United States generally—is an absolute travesty in so far as the children of farmers is concerned.

Our school system is based upon educational ideas handed down to us from the time when education was confined to the rich, who were able to employ private tutors and send their boys to colleges where the course of education was intended to prepare them for professions, literary work and social advancement. The classics, languages, higher mathematics and drawing-room deportment were the essentials. Vocational instruction was unthought of. So it continued until the keen insight of Spencer detected and proclaimed the fallacy. Since then many practical educators have adopted his idea, particularly in Europe, but we, in America are slow to see or admit its truth and importance. Certainly tardy in practicing it.

Not only are the majority of those attending the public schools the children of farmers but farmers pay a very large part of the tax collected for maintaining the schools. Surely then they have a right to ask and expect that the instruction given their children should be so directed as to be of service to them in their life work. But it does not. On the contrary, it better fits them for the occupations of the cities and towns. This fact added to the allurements of city life, while nothing is done to uplift rural life or relieve its drudgery under the defective system of farming now generally in vogue, is responsible for the unfortunate drift from country to town by the young of the present generation. This is not to be wondered at nor are they to blame for it. If boys constantly have it dinged into them that farming is a hard life and does not pay, and they see that it is so, they naturally look elsewhere in the hope of bettering their condition. Bad farming is a hard life and does not pay, but bad farming is the result of not understanding our business and no business will prosper unless it is understood. It is the aim of agricultural education to change this unfortunate condition. A gratifying change it is true, has occurred in the past decade and much of the apathy despondency and despair that enthralled the farmers of Virginia is being replaced by hopefulness and better effort. This cheering change has been brought about by the work of men scattered through the State who have thrown aside the methods of the past and adopted new methods. Undoubtedly in time, their influence will extend by natural processes. Oases started by them will enlarge and finally embrace the State. But evolution is slow and it seems eminently proper that the State should quicken results by fostering and promoting an industry upon which so much depends, and one whose benefits extend to all classes and conditions of men. The way to accomplish this is by unfolding to the young the scientific truths upon which the farming industry rests, and to this end elementary agricultural instruction should be given in the graded schools, and in the agricultural high schools more advanced, technical instruction should be provided in addition to the usual high school course. The agricultural high schools will then not only be in touch with the graded schools

but will articulate with the higher schools and colleges above.

But technical training is not enough. Class room instruction should be supplemented by plat demonstration, just as laboratory work is a necessary adjunct to lecture room teaching in chemistry. Therefore in connection with each high school sufficient ground should be provided for demonstration work—the work to be done by the boys themselves under the supervision of competent teachers.

It is contemplated, at the next session of the Legislature, to renew the effort that so nearly succeeded at the last session, to provide for this and the co-operation of farmers is hoped for.

Caroline Co., Va.

C. U. GRAVATT.

We earnestly commend this subject to the attention of our subscribers and ask that they will urge their representatives in the Legislature to support Senator Gravatt in his effort to have such legislation enacted as will ensure the boys being so educated in the public schools that when they are of working age they may be prepared to earn their living on the farm or at some mechanical trade. The country boys should be taught the elements of agriculture and live stock husbandry and by means of demonstration plots and the care of stock their interests in the possibilities of country life be awakened and fostered and we shall then soon cease to hear of them leaving the farm for city life.—Ed.

TRI-COUNTY EXHIBIT AT PETERSBURG, VA.

That was a very happy thought of F. S. Farrar, who is assisting T. O. Sandy in his demonstration work when he undertook to arrange for a small exhibit of farm products showing the results of his labors in the counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie and Prince George. He communicated his ambition to E. L. Quarles, Secretary of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, and between the two there resulted a most creditable exhibit, running through two days at the Virginia Warehouse, Petersburg, Virginia, on November 5th and 6th.

Notwithstanding the fact that the exhibit was arranged in very short order, great crowds thronged the warehouse each day and night to witness the display, which was pronounced by all to be a most excellent one.

Farmers from the three counties showed corn, tobacco, hay, potatoes, peanuts and fall vegetables in great abundance. The Sysonby Gardens and Thomas Y. Sydnor, Petersburg, and J. Wallace Snelling, Manchester, were among those having splendid poultry exhibits. J. W. Adams, Addison, Virginia, showed Berkshires, while several farmers brought in their stallions and jacks. Petersburg merchants did themselves the credit of making attractive exhibits of dry goods, groceries, and other household articles. The Petersburg Seed House and Charles F. Grossman, seedsmen, had very attractive displays, and the implement men, with their throbbing engines and whirling machinery, were represented by Horace L. Smith, Stockdell-Myers Hardware Co., Petersburg Hardware Co., American Peanut Harvester Corporation, Peterson & Jefferson, and others.

One of the features of the show was the Boys' Corn Exhibit. The youngsters made the hottest sort of competition for "dear old Dad." In practically every instance

the youngsters won. Master Ralph Bellwood captured the Chesterfield prize with a splendid record of 122 2-5 bushels per acre, and on upland, too, while Master Wirtley Gates landed the Dinwiddie ribbon with 115 bushel yield.

A part of the afternoon of the last day was given over to addresses of prominent speakers. Governor-elect, William Hodges Mann, created the greatest enthusiasm by pledging the best efforts of his administration to a general uplift of the agricultural classes generally, to further the good roads movement and to have more and better agricultural schools.

Hon. Rosewell Page, of Hanover, gave an inspiring talk on farm life and urged the young men and women to stick to the farms and begged the elder ones not to sell the old homes in order to seek a livelihood in the city, which would be precarious at best.

T. O. Sandy, whose presence at such a gathering is always an inspiration, made a short address on the selection of seed corn, which proved highly interesting.

We do not recall having seen greater interest than that shown by the farmers in this little exhibition. It simply demonstrates that they are hungry and eager for a county fair. We pass this tip on to Secretary Quarles of the Chamber of Commerce with the hope that his Association will get busy and make the show a permanent one.

We append a list of prize awards:

For the best results from an acre or part of an acre in corn:

Dinwiddie County.—First prize, N. J. Ford and Bros., 98 bushels to the acre; second, W. B. Prosize, 81 bushels to the acre.

Chesterfield County.—First prize, James Bellwood, 127 11-17 bushels per acre; second, G. W. Foster, 114 bushels per acre; third, E. Thomas Hatcher, 97 6-10 bushels per acre.

Prince George County.—No competition, owing to absence of proper certificates.

For the best ten ears of corn—Farmers' class.—Dinwiddie county, W. B. Prosize; Chesterfield, James Bellwood; Prince George, L. D. Harrison.

Best sample of corn, competition prize, three counties.—W. B. Prosize, Dinwiddie county.

Best sample of tobacco, competition prize, three counties.—W. A. Lewis, Dinwiddie county.

Best sample of Spanish peanuts, competitive prize, three counties.—E. W. Edwards, Price George county.

Boys' class in Chesterfield.—Best results from one acre or part of an acre of corn.—First prize, Ralph Bellwood, 122 2-5 bushels per acre; second, Leslie E. Hatcher, 92 3-4 bushels; third, J. Carter Bass, 85 bushels.

Boys class in Dinwiddie.—Best results from one acre or part of an acre in corn.—First prize, Wirtley W. Gates, 115 bushels per acre; second, Garland Chandler, 109 bushels; third, Maurice Olgers, 105 bushels.

Boys' class—best ten ears of corn.—Dinwiddie, Wirtley W. Gates; Chesterfield, Leslie Hatcher.

Best loaf of bread, Girls' class.—Dinwiddie, first prize, Miss Donnan, Petersburg; second, Miss Carrie B. Watkins; third, Miss Nellie F. Slate.

Best loaf of bread, Girls' class.—Chesterfield, first prize, Miss Temple Snelling; second, Miss Mabel G. Allwood; third, Miss Maude Watkins.

Cook aprons, Girls' class.—First prize, Hattie F. Lewis; second, Jessie Rives; third, Lavinia Watkins, all of Dinwiddie.

SHEPHERD.

THE PROMOTED CREAMERY.

Editor Southern Planter:

Some of our people may not understand what a promoted creamery is. The following is for their enlightenment:

A party or parties appear in a neighborhood representing some company and, armed with a paper, canvass the community for signatures. The paper is a contract which provides that for a certain sum of money the company agrees to build, equip and deliver within a certain specified time, a creamery, stating the character of the building and the equipment. Each person is asked to agree to pay \$100 towards the amount required for the creamery. A vigorous canvass of the community is made and usually those who sign first assist in getting the list filled. Sometimes these contracts are binding jointly and severally on those who may sign same, it being possible in such a case to collect from any individual the total amount of money provided for in the contract. It frequently happens that the persons signing, for the most part, believe that they are subscribing to something that has only to be put into operation to succeed. They have no knowledge of the fact that this is an old practice and that creamery promoters have built creameries in this and other States from time to time and that in many cases they have been a total loss to those who may have put up the money to start them.

As a matter of fact, there have been cases in this State where individuals have, in their zeal to successfully launch creameries, not only lost all the stock subscribed, but quite a sum in addition in their endeavor to see the plant put on a paying basis.

Now, what is the matter with these promoted creameries? The trouble is simply this: The creamery, as a means of handling a certain product and preparing it for market, is all right, but it must be borne in mind that the successful operation of a creamery depends upon a certain amount of milk which must be provided if the creamery is going to succeed. Has this part of the business been given the proper consideration? Have the persons who may have supplied the money for the creamery had the assurance that the cows would be provided if the creamery was built, or has it not been true in almost every case that the farmers have been, as a matter of course, expected to have or get the cows and produce a sufficient amount of milk to make the creamery a success? Is such a method as this practiced in the erection of any other kind of manufacturing plant? Is it not true that first of all those who may be willing to put up the necessary money find out to their satisfaction the prospects for getting the raw material necessary for the successful operation of the plant in question? What must be done, then, when a certain number of people find themselves with a creamery on their hands and no adequate provision made for its successful operation? It should be noted that in the case of these promoted creameries too often there is no organization effected until the creamery is finished and taken over by the parties who may have subscribed to

the contract presented to them by the representatives of the creamery promoters, and that being so, no organized work in the way of trying to induce farmers to keep cows has, up to the time that the creamery is turned over to the subscribers, been undertaken, and frequently the men who may have subscribed and who may expect to form themselves into a company are as ignorant of what a creamery should be as a new-born babe.

Is it surprising that a creamery brought into existence under such conditions is frequently a failure from the beginning? Isn't it rather remarkable that any such creameries succeed? I don't, however, admit that these creameries must necessarily fail. There are usually about fifty to sixty subscribers, and these men, for the most part, are in earnest. Now, they ought to realize that they have brought into existence a plant that, to succeed, must have the product of certainly 500 cows, and the more the better.

Realizing this, they should go to work to see that the cows are forthcoming. They should, before bringing the creamery into existence, canvass the neighborhood and find out who will keep cows and how many they will keep. They should provide means for persons who may not be able to make such provision themselves for getting cows when such persons may be able to give the assurance that they can milk and feed the cows. In such cases the cows should be ample security for the money which may be provided for their purchase. If the original stockholders will put forth the necessary effort to accomplish this then the creamery will succeed; if not, then it is evident to any one of ordinary experience in such matters that it is and will be a failure. Competent advice in such matters will be supplied by the State through the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and also through its officers at the Agricultural College at Blacksburg, free of cost, and those who may be interested in such enterprises should by all means call in some one from one or the other of these sources of information to advise them before undertaking to invest in a creamery plant.

WILLIAM D. SAUNDERS

Richmond, Va.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.

STATE FAIR PRIZE WINNERS.

In preparing the list of the prize awards, which was published in our last issue, the State Fair officers made a few omissions and errors, which we have pleasure in correcting this month. They are as follows.

Poultry, Etc.

- Pekin Ducks.—Ellerson Poultry Farm, third drake.
 Wild Mallards.—J. F. Dunston, first, second and third drake; first, second and third duck.
 S. C. White Leghorns.—Grundy & Son, fourth cockerel.
 S. C. Black Leghorns.—B. D. Hobson, third cockerel, instead of third hen.
 White Orpingtons.—Mrs. Mabelle C. Truran, second pullet.
 Barred Plymouth Rocks.—George H. Morris, Ashland, Va., first, second, fourth and fifth cockerel, first, second and third pullet; J. W. Snelling, fourth pullet.
 Rep Pyle Games.—B. J. Pleasants, first, second and third pullet, first pen young.
 Buff Orpingtons.—Second cockerel, Walter C. Schaaf.

Corn.

Prize winners Class 6, 20 ears yellow corn (Association prizes):

First, W. C. Parkinson, Taylorsville, Va.; second, J. B. Clayton; third, J. F. Connor, Mt. Laurel, Va.; fourth, Fred. Harvey, Drewry's Bluff, Va.

King Corn prize, best ten ears white: Second, C. W. Tompkins & Sons, Guineys, Va.

VIRGINIA GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the Virginia Good Roads Association will be held in the city of Richmond, December 9th and 10th, 1909, at which time members from nearly every county and city in the State will meet to compare notes and discuss plans for the further extension of good roads.

During the past year more permanent road improvements have been made in Virginia than previously in a decade, and this has been the result largely of the persistent efforts of members of this Association.

In each county there is a vice-president and committeemen, who constitute the rallying force for the friends of good roads in that neighborhood, and local associations



HON. CHARLES T. LASSITER

Vice-President Virginia Good Roads Association, who has toured the State in behalf of good roads.

have been formed in many districts, the members of which are untiring in their efforts to improve roads and abolish the "mud tax." Nearly every county has a Good Roads Club and the membership includes many representative citizens who unselfishly give their time and means for the advancement of the cause.

These local societies and the State Association working in conjunction with the Highways Department are steadily extending the maze of solid roads throughout the State, and if the work continues unabated as it has in the recent past, the goods roads mileage will be doubled within the

next two years: One of the beneficial results of this work is seen in the constantly increasing demand for farms.

There are over eleven hundred active members of the Virginia Good Roads Association, a majority of whom will attend the Convention, besides there will be many delegates elected by local associations and business men's clubs. The sessions of the Convention will be held in the Jefferson Auditorium and there will be formal addresses by experts on Road Building, Materials, Location of Roads, Cost of Road Work, Bond Issues for Road Improvement, and other topics. There will also be open discussions and short talks by members of the Association.

It is expected that such changes in the State Road Law as have been found desirable will be formulated in a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature on its assembling in January.

Headquarters of the Association are located at 301 E. Main St., Richmond, Virginia, and for the past month Secretary and Treasurer, H. L. Harwood, and Assistant Secretary, George W. Rogers, have been busy corresponding with committeemen, members and prospective speakers. On November 12th the formal notice of the Convention was mailed to every member, since when the daily mails bring many letters from members in all sections of the State who will attend the Convention.

LAND TENANCY SYSTEM ON THE MCKINNEY ESTATE, MD.

Mr. W. T. Chambers, the representative of the administrators of the W. McKinney estate, Maryland, whose system of renting the farms on that estate has been several times referred to in the course of the discussion on the tenancy question, writes us that he is being overwhelmed with letters asking for information as to the management of the estate and terms of tenancy. He says that he has replied to many, but cannot undertake to continue to do so, and desires that we publish the following information and requests that no further letters be addressed to him on the subject. We trust that our readers will respect this request of Mr. Chambers and rest satisfied with the information which he now gives. Mr. Chambers says:

I will state briefly: We have really but two crops—wheat and corn. The system is mainly what we call the five field system—two in wheat, two in grass and one in corn.

Terms of Rental.

Tenant pays one-half of all produce raised on the farm outside the garden; agrees to farm in a farmer-like manner; to keep up the fences, and keep fence rows clean; to whitewash all buildings and board fences; to find one-half the seed wheat and one-half of the fertilizer, which must be applied at not less than 300 pounds to the acre, said fertilizer to be made by the formula of the Administrators; all crops to be reported when planted and when harvested and housed; all land sowed in wheat to be seeded in clover at not less than four quarts to the acre, and all grass seeds to be furnished and paid for by the tenant.

The land owners pay all taxes insurance on buildings and for their share of the seed grain; put up all buildings needed, the tenant hauling the materials free; landlord furnishes all materials necessary—lime, brushes, paint, nails, hardware, etc.

THE LABOR AND TENANCY SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA.

Major R. V. Gaines, of Charlotte county, Virginia, who has taken much interest for several years in a movement looking to a radical change in the present ruinous system both for the land owner and the land of renting farms in a large section of this State, attended the recent meeting of the Farmers' National Congress in Raleigh, North Carolina, and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being referred to the proper committee and there forming the subject of an exhaustive discussion, were unanimously adopted by the Congress:

The Labor and Tenant System of the South.

Whereas, The labor system which supervened in the South after the emancipation of slavery has disintegrated;

Whereas, The one year tenant system, which succeeded it, has spoliated and impoverished the land and is utterly destructive to the interests and rights of the landlord;

Whereas, The organization of these laborers and tenants with landlords into unions by the Farmers' National Union affords a means of instructing them in all things affecting their rights and interests;

Whereas, The establishment of "Demonstration Farms" by Dr. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the midst of these Unions, offers a ready and most efficient means of educating these Farmers' Unions in the true principles of scientific farming; therefore,

Resolved, by the Farmers' National Congress,

1. That we commend these two beneficent and timely organizations to the landholders of the South, and urge them to unite and co-operate with them in devising and inaugurating an improved system of tenant farming, based upon long leases, in which shall be incorporated, as far as applicable, the principles of the "English Holding Act," which shall be formulated and sustained by such legislation in the respective States as shall be conducive to the best interest of all concerned, landholder, tenant and laborer.

2. That the laborer, especially the negro, must be taught the true nature and obligation of a contract, and that the elevation of his race and the amelioration of his condition depends primarily upon his steadfastness of purpose and fidelity in the discharge of all his duties and obligation.

3. That the tenant farmer must be taught that the true science of agriculture does not consist in the "extensive system," by which the land is robbed of its fertility and the landlord impoverished, but in thorough cultivation and fertilization, restoring the elements abstracted by the crops, thereby obeying the divine injunction given to our first parents at the gates of Eden; namely, to "multiply, replenish and subdue the earth."

4. That this preamble and resolution be referred to a special committee appointed by the Chair for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Congress and that a day and hour be fixed for the consideration of said report.

RICHARD V. GAINES.

The following Bill is suggested as one likely to meet the requirements of the case:

An act defining the rights and obligations of landlords and tenants.

An act to improve agricultural conditions in the States of the South by substituting seven year leases for the one

year tenant system, and further to define the rights and interests of the landlord and tenant, and to provide for the appointment of agricultural arbitrators and prescribe their duties and qualifications.

1. In all cases where lands are owned by one party and rented or cultivated by another, before entering into a contract of lease for a term of years, a careful record shall be prepared of the number of acres in the holding, stating separately the estimated amount of arable and pasture land, high and low grounds, wood and waste lands, also, undrained and swamp lands. The number and condition of all buildings, fences and other improvements, and whether any portion of said land has recently been limed, boned or otherwise improved by the landlord or out-going tenant.

2. For all lands or holdings leased for a term of years the contract shall set forth the crops to be cultivated, the rotation to be adopted, and, if a dairy or stock farm, the amount and kind of stock to be kept; the annual rental, if paid in money; the amount per acre, if in kind; the proportion due the landlord and tenant, respectively; also, the amount and kind of fertilizers which are to be used on different crops, and whether they shall be furnished and paid for by the landlord or tenant, in whole or in part. It being the object and intent of the contract to establish an intensive and upbuilding system in contra-distinction to the destructive and extensive system now in vogue.

3. At the termination of a tenancy, fair and reasonable compensation shall be made by the landlord to the tenant for all improvements made and paid for by him to the holding during his occupancy, which shall include increased fertility of the land by ditching, draining, liming, etc., provided such improvements are made with the approbation and by the consent of the landlord or his agent.

Provided further, that the landlord may furnish the means, or he may cause the improvements to be made by the tenant, or otherwise, in consideration of which four per centum of the cost of same shall be added to the annual rental during the remainder of the lease.

4. The county court, upon the recommendation of the Board of Supervisors, shall appoint one or more agricultural arbitrators, who shall be just, impartial and practical men and acquainted with the conditions of the locality, who shall settle all differences between landlords and tenants who shall be bonded for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall receive a reasonable per diem for their services.

5. A tenant who renews his lease for another term shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements made during his occupancy, but the annual rental may be increased or diminished, according to the rise or fall in the price of products and the cost of production.

6. Tenants shall have the right, at the expiration of their lease, to remove any machinery, fencing or fixtures made during their occupancy, for which compensation is not made by the landlord.

7. Improvements for which tenants may claim compensation may include increased fertility, cleanness due to continuous good farming, drainage or reclaiming of waste lands, irrigation, or anything whereby the rental or value of the holding is increased.

The provisions of this Bill are copied substantially from the English Agricultural Holdings Act of 1897, which was based upon a report of a Royal Commission, H. A. Chan-ning, M. P., Chairman.

RICHARD V. GAINES.

Mossingford, Va., Nov. 3, 1909.

We submit these resolutions and suggested Bill for the consideration of Southern land owners and tenants, and shall be glad to hear what our people have to say on the same. We may say that the English Holdings Act is practically a reduction to a statutory form of a custom which obtained for years in the county of York, England, our native county, and which in that county had had given to it the force of law and which had resulted in securing both the interests of the land owners and tenants and a wonderful improvement in the agricultural condition of the county. Where no specific contract in writing was made to the contrary, both land owner and tenant were held to be bound by the custom of the county and tenants were valued on and valued off all farms. Where there was an in-coming tenant he paid the valuation to the out-going tenant, and where there was no in-coming tenant the land owner paid the valuation to the out-going tenant. Usually two valuers were appointed, one by the owner and the other by the tenant, and these arrived at the proper valuation to be paid after hearing both sides and inspecting the farm. In case of dispute an arbitrator, appointed by the valuers, settled the points in dispute.—Ed.

STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The arrangements for the holding of the winter session of the State Farmers' Institute in this city are progressing and it is hoped to have the programme out early in January. The date of the holding of the session is not yet definitely fixed on account of not being able to secure the hall, it is expected that the first week in February will be the time. The Virginia Corn Growers' Association publishes in this issue a tentative programme of its meeting to be held on the last day of the Institute session. We refer our readers to this notice for information as to exhibits. The Chamber of Commerce of this city is co-operating with us to make the meeting a pleasant and enjoyable one for the members.

Richmond, Va. B. MORGAN SHEPHERD,

Secretary.

N. B.—The proceedings of the last session are now on the press and will be out during the month. B. M. S.

THE NEWCOMER IN VIRGINIA.

Editor Southern Planter:

The problem of the newcomer in Virginia and the South is very generally misconceived, and by none more so than by your correspondent, Husselman.

In the first place, most of the "holier than thou" feeling is brought in by the newcomer and excites antagonism. It is a common and foolish notion in the North that the Southern people are wanting in enterprise and the intelligence that goes toward making a living, and even very commonplace newcomers are frequently quite supercilious in their treatment of their new neighbors.

There is some State pride and provincialism in the South, but little more than in Maine and other New England

States. There is no "Virginia for Virginians" feeling except as to political offices. Virginians sell the soil of their State with very little regret, and exhibit little exclusiveness in business or industry.

In politics, distrust of the ability of Northern men to handle the race question, added to State pride, will forever keep newcomers out of the offices. But those who want to go into politics had better stay where they are natives, or go to large cities and new States where few are natives to the locality.

Many come to a region of cheap land to mend their fortunes after failure elsewhere. Many others come South to farm, never having been farmers. Many who fail here would fail anywhere. Cheap land is a snare to many.

They cheat themselves into the notion that they get the land for less than it is really worth and proceed to act accordingly. They fail to realize that the Southern people are as good bargainers as Yankees, and that land that is really profitable is worth at least \$50 per acre, and that if they bought for \$5 they have \$45 yet to pay in part payments in the shape of improvements; and that, while such improvements are being made, living on the land will be hard and uncertain, as in all cases of buying a farm on deferred payments. It requires far more judgment and knowledge to make a living while improving poor land than to pay back payments on good land.

The great commandment for newcomers is: "When in Rome, do as the Romans do;" and another is like unto it: "Mind your own business." Failure to observe these two will make newcomers generally unsuccessful and socially impossible.

It is well for strangers here to begin by making the money crops—tobacco and cotton—just as made by their new neighbors. Every man that I have known coming here who did not make tobacco the first year made a mistake and generally came to a knowledge of his mistake. A general conforming to the farming customs of the country is necessary to the newcomer, though he may later make some improvements on this practice, as indeed, he will find his more progressive neighbors are already doing.

The newcomer must learn the social code that governs the intercourse of the two races at once and conform strictly thereto. There are plenty of reasons behind this code which is never long questioned by the newcomer, and is not resisted by the members of the colored race who despise too great familiarity on the part of the white people.

This is a church-going community, and the newcomer, of whatever sect, or no sect, should attend the nearest church regularly in his best attire, and make regular deposits in the contribution basket of white, green or yellow money. Red money has no odor of sanctity or social standing. People live widely apart and the church is the most convenient place of meeting one's neighbors. It is the farmers' club and the ladies' society. It is a foolish boorishness that keeps so many of the newcomers away from our churches. Many of them are supersensitive about being recognized by the congregation. If they keep going and giving they will be recognized soon enough.

Many new people of obviously no social qualities stand

(Continued on page 1162.)

**THE
Southern Planter**

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

J. F. JACKSON,
Editor.

B. MORGAN SHEPHERD,
Business Manager.

SOUTHERN OFFICE,
George M. Kohn, 1509 Candler Building,
Atlanta, Ga.

WESTERN OFFICE,
B. W. Rhoads, 844 Tribune Building,
Chicago, Ill.

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

ADVERTISING RATES
Will be furnished on application.

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

REMITANCES 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 subscription 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
Poultry Supplies**

If you want eggs during the winter months when they are high priced, you must feed Animal Foods, such as

**Beef Scraps,
Blood Meal,
Bone Meal,**

to take the place of the insects, worms, etc. which the poultry get during the summer months. **Oyster Shells and Granite Poultry Grit** are also prime necessities.

Write for prices and Special Poultry Catalog telling what to use for success and profit with poultry.

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

We carry complete stocks of **Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders, Poultry Foods, Egg Producers, Lice and Insect Powders, Poultry Remedies, etc.**

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.




**TOWER'S
FISH BRAND**

SLICKERS
wear well
and they keep you
dry while you are
wearing them
\$3.00
EVERYWHERE

GUARANTEED WATERPROOF.
CATALOG FREE

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



The FARMERS' GARDEN
A Seed Drill and Wheel Hoe is indispensable—not only in a village garden but on largest farms.
Farmers should grow all manner of vegetables and "live on the fat of the land." Should provide succulent roots for Cattle, Swine, Poultry, and save high priced feed stuff. Great labor-saving tools of special value for the home as well as the market garden. Send for free book.

IRON AGE

SAVE HIRED HELP

Only One of Many Iron Age Tools

The most complete tool made

BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 167G GRENLOCH, N. J.

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.

SIMPLE



The only piece inside Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls.

Manufacturers of common cream separators put 40 to 60 disks, or even worse contrivances, into an old-style bowl and call it simple and modern. The 52 disks shown on the sticks below are all from one such bowl. These contraptions must all be washed twice daily.

But Sharples Dairy Tubular bowls have nothing inside except the tiny, instantly removable piece shown above on the thumb. And Tubulars and out-class out-skim, out-last all other separators. That is because Tubulars are different—are the only simple, sanitary, modern separators made—are the World's Best.



52 Disks from one Common Bowl.

World's biggest separator factory. Branch factories in Canada and Germany. Oldest separator concern in America. Sales exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators each year than any maker of such machines sells.



Write for Catalog No. 290

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore.
Toronto, Can., Winnipeg, Can.

ONE MAN DOES WORK OF TWO

With Iron Age Riding Cultivators. You can do it easier and better, because they are built on lines that make this possible. Hoes are under perfect control. Can regulate depth and keep hoes desired distance from growing plants. More advantages in our IRON AGE Books, 1/4 FREE.



Pivot or fixed wheel, wheels high or low

IRON AGE



Bateman Mfg. Co., Box 167C, Grenloch, N. J.

SAWS

ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 into 5 ft. Through 1 Man with a Folding Sawing 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 F. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR JANUARY ISSUE.

Our forthcoming January issue will be our usual holiday number. In addition to getting out an attractive one, we want to make it particularly interesting, as it will be the first number of Volume 71. In other words, we are completing our Diamond Jubilee with our current issue.

This issue is, of course, a particularly desirable one with which to start subscriptions and we, therefore, cordially invite our readers to give us their usual hearty assistance in giving this issue a wide distribution.

Advertisers will find it a number one proposition and scores of them have already booked liberal space for this number.

WITH THE ADVERTISER.

We beg to call attention to the half-page advertisement of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, announcing the Farmers' Winter Course, covering all branches of farming.

Dorset Horn sheep from prize winners are offered by the Fillmore Farms.

There is a magnificent offering of Percherons made this month by the Selma Stock Farm.

The Virginia Angora Goat Co. has an announcement on another page, to which attention is invited.

The old established firm, the Landreth Seed Co., starts the season's advertising this month.

Ayshire heifers out of splendid performers are offered by the Airlie Farm.

Second hand egg cases can be had of the New York Egg Case Co.

Morrill & Morley start the season's advertising of their well-known Eclipse Spray pumps.

White Holland turkeys, the actual prize winners, are advertised in the "Want" columns by M. C. Bell, Shirley, Virginia.

J. B. Waddill is advertising some very fine setter pups in another column.

Sheep keepers will be interested in the tobacco advertisement of E. K. Vietor.

Agricultural lime and kindred products are offered by the Porter-Brown Company.

S. L. Allen & Co. have a prominent announcement of their celebrated "Planet, Jr." tools in this number.

Parties having furs or hides to dispose of will do well to refer to the advertisement of Summerfield & Co.

The Allen Dale Farms are offering Old English Sheep dogs.

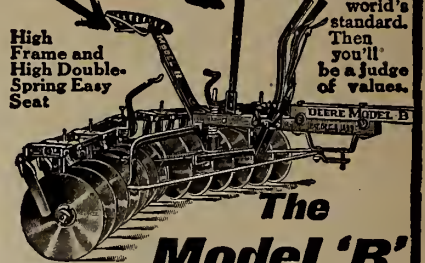
The Spotless Co. has a seasonable wagon ad. on the last page in this issue.

The Deere & Mansur Co. start the season's advertising with an attractive card on another page.

Let Us Put You On Our Mailing List

Write us a postal with your name and address to get on our Free Mailing List for latest information about highest grade farm implements. We'll send you at once three practical documents free, and special books or circulars that you ask for, about all "Deere" Farm Implements — which are world's standard. Then you'll be a judge of value.

High Frame and High Double-Spring Easy Seat



The Model 'B' Deere Disc

Its Flexibility Insures Best Work

Progressive farmers know how much more satisfactorily our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly — without skipping rough places in the "middle" — Because our Third Lever with Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars, enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in center, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction, are: Easy, Double-Spring Seat — High Frame out of dust — Adjustable Disc Scrapers — Lighter Draft, etc. Let us send you Illustrations and descriptions. Write and we'll also send our

"MORE CORN" Book Free

Don't think of buying any kind of a harrow until you investigate this famous Deere Model "B" Disc. Be sure to ask for "More Corn" Book No. 31.

DEERE & MANSUR CO.
Moline, Illinois



48 PREMIUMS FREE!



Return this "Adv." and remit us \$4.95, the Special Price we make you on 2 Boxes of our 5 and 10c Cigars Assorted Brands, which we want to introduce quickly to 50,000 new customers, and we will send you in same package 1 S. & W. Mod. Double Action Nickel Plated Police Revolver, worth \$7.00; 1 Stem Wind and Set Gold Plate Watch, value \$4; 1 Hollow Ground Keen Cutting Ringing Steel Razor, priced \$3; 1 Set (6) Triple Silver-Plated Tea Spoons, worth \$1; also 44 other Biggest Value Premiums which we have not space to mention, worth from 10 cents to \$1 each, provided you remit \$4.95 with order and allow us to REFUND YOUR MONEY if you are not pleased with goods. This "Adv." will not appear after we enroll 50,000 new customers. Give name of your Express Office and Order TODAY. Reference Southern Express Co., Bank of Montgomery.

Address, CANDOR SALES CO., Candor, N. C., U.S.A.

The Bateman Mfg. Co., makers of the celebrated Iron Age tools, have several advertisements in this issue, to which attention is invited.

"Bill" Galloway takes a full page this month to tell our readers about his well-known manure spreader.

Another new advertiser this month is the Goulds Mfg. Co., with a strong card describing its well-known spray pumps.

Among the liberal users of space this month is the American Harrow Co., advertising its well-known line of implements.

Deere & Co. use the best part of a column with an attractive announcement this month.

The Bostram-Brady Mfg. Co. offer its farm level to our readers.

B. F. Avery & Sons have an advertisement on another page of its well-known line of farm implements.

DON'T FORGET THIS FACT ABOUT THE CARE OF HENS.

"There are a few simple rules about the care of fowls which are necessary for the poultry keeper to know, as when and how much to feed; how to shelter a flock and the necessity for cleanliness; but the one essential fact the poultry keeper must get hold of and hang on to is the necessity of giving a small dose of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cea every day in soft feed," says Dr. Hess.

Don't resort to condiments, stimulants or any form of excitant which forces unnatural production for a short time and then leaves you without eggs for a long time.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-cea is not a stimulant, and does not excite the egg producing organs. It is a tonic—a scientific preparation formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), and its use has become known everywhere among poultry men as "The Dr. Hess Idea."

It is compounded of helpful elements—things which the medical profession recognizes as such; and a mere trifle of it given regularly will cause a hen to assimilate so large a proportion of her food that she can't help laying more and better eggs. And, more than that—she will continue to lay as long as her digestive organs get the help of Poultry Pan-a-cea.

Try it on the old hens whose usefulness as egg producers is over, and see how fast they fatten and how profitable they become as market birds. Give it to the tender, growing chicks and astonish yourself by their rapid growth and development. Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-cea will make winter layers out of midsummer chicks and pay you that way over and over for its trifling first cost.

And the moulting period—that time so gloomy to the ambitious henman—is so shortened by Pan-a-cea that the hens are soon in feather again and laying. In fact, most hens getting Pan-a-cea will not stop laying, but drop an occasional egg even when suffering the vital drain of re-feathering.

The Best Christmas Present for \$1.75



because all the family will enjoy it all the year, is a subscription for the 1910 volume of

The Youth's Companion

SOME GOOD THINGS FOR NEXT YEAR:

- 50** STAR ARTICLES—Contributions to Useful Knowledge by Men at the Ladder's Top.
- 250** CAPITAL STORIES—Serial Stories, Stories of Character, Adventure and Heroism.
- 1000** UP-TO-DATE NOTES on Current Events and Discoveries in Nature and Science.
- 2000** ONE-MINUTE STORIES—Anecdotes, Editorials, Miscellany, Children's Page, etc.

Illustrated Announcement for 1910 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT COUPON.

Every New Subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this slip (or mentions this magazine) with \$1.75 for the 52 issues of The Youth's Companion for 1910 will receive

Gift 1. All the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1909, including the Beautiful Holiday Numbers.

Gift 2. The Companion's "Venetian" Calendar for 1910, lithographed in thirteen colors and gold (an extra copy being sent to any one making a present of a subscription to some one else).

Then The Youth's Companion for the fifty-two weeks of 1910—a library of the best reading that would cost \$30 in book form.

TD 4

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.



Something New

Starts or Stops the Spray Instantly

The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer

Gets twice the results with same labor and fluid. Send postal today for free interesting booklet, explaining how the "Kant-Klog" gives

Nine Sizes of Round or Flat Fine or Coarse Sprays

or solid streams all from the same nozzle. Ten different styles of sprayers for all kinds of spraying, whitewashing, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED
Rochester Spray Pump Co., 21 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

\$7.50 Buys the Best Horse Clipper



It's the STEWART

The Stewart No. 1 costs only \$7.50. It's simple in construction, free from complicated mechanism, and never requires attention. If you want a low priced machine we can sell you one for \$5.00 which is the best horse clipper on earth.

Farm Horses Need Clipping

You should clip your horses regularly. Horse authorities recommend it. By removing the heavy, sweaty coat from a horse he can work better, sleep better, keep in better health and condition and is less liable to take cold, etc. The Stewart is the most simple machine to operate, as anybody, by guiding the knife while the crank is being turned, can clip horses clean, fast and WELL. It's the most durable machine, as working parts are inclosed in oil and gears are cut from solid steel bar made file hard. It does better work and lasts longer than any other clipping machine made.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.
150 Ohio St. CHICAGO

Send \$2.00

AND GET THE WORLD'S BEST machine. Don't experiment with cheap "makeshifts." Order from your local dealer or send \$2.00 to us and pay the balance upon delivery. Send your order or write for complete catalog.

ORDER TODAY



PERFECT POTATO PLANTING

Every farmer knows the importance of proper potato planting. Here's a machine that does it perfectly. Has none of the faults common with common planters. Opens the furrow perfectly, drops the seed correctly, covers it uniformly, and best of all never bruises or punctures the seed. Send a postal for our free book.

SAVE HIRED HELP

Iron Age (Improved Robbins) Potato Planter

IRON AGE



No Misses No Doubles No Troubles
DATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 167P GRENLOCH, N. J.

(Continued from page 1158.)

back and complain that they are not sought out for social recognition. Newcomers should use a little sense in this matter, as in many others in which they are querulous and fault-finding without reason. Here as elsewhere, social advantages have their corresponding duties, and one must be quick to learn and practice the duties expected before he can expect the advantages.

Newcomers should be diligent in their own business to show their quality, and should avoid the too common practice of continually complaining of the roads, the schools, the soil and all the other things that were to be expected where land was bought so cheaply. If the newcomer will cheerfully attend to his own business and gradually learn to do what he can to better the conditions here, he will soon find that all his neighbors are co-operating. This is a mighty poor place for any one to interfere too much with his neighbors' business, whether public or private, and the man who makes a practice of doing so soon gets disliked and finds trouble.

The main application of this second commandment is in relation to the memories of the historical events which occurred forty-five to fifty years ago. Instead of being forgotten, they have been made the basis of a kind of political, social and historical religion throughout the South. Little and big politicians find it an easy and always ready means of firing the popular heart and riding into political employment, and the cult is growing rather than subsiding with the thinning of the ranks of the veterans of the great war. But the Confederate cult has now reached such a development that it is too sacred to be offered to outsiders, and your neighbors do not insist on talking it to newcomers. They let you alone on the subject, and why should you be troubled or trouble others?

The two minor commandments for newcomers in the South are: (1) Don't kill your neighbor's dog; and, (2) Don't interfere with his hunting on your place.

Hunting is a ruling passion in the South. Dogs are its necessary instruments. And if one's temperament is not too nervous he can get used to the joyous riders, runners and walkers over his premises. Real damage is very little, for the country hunter respects crops and the minor trespasses of dogs are more exasperating than damaging. If one puts up fences, pig tight, bull strong and horse high, as fast as his improvements call for them, he need not offend his neighbors by offensively interfering with their dogs or their hunting.

Your good fence is your most necessary and profitable improvement, keeping your stock in place and your neighbors' stock out of mischief. It sets a pleasant limit to hunting, a

CORN BELT MILL

This mill is strongly constructed, and takes less power than any other mill of its capacity. The fatbe-centered burrs insure fine, even grinding. The new feed regulator gives perfect regulation on ear corn as well as small grain. The burrs may be changed in three minutes. This feature is worth the price of the mill to a good many.



Try it 20 days FREE

We would like to have you test a Corn Belt Mill on your farm for 20 days. If it doesn't do its work better than any mill you ever used, send it back at our expense. Learn more about this mill. Write for booklet to-day.

SPARTIAN MANUFACTURING CO.
DEPT. 50 PONTIAC, ILL.

Why Not Grind?

A few bushels of corn will buy you the easy running



DITTO

TRIPLE-GEARED BALL-BEARING DOUBLE-CUT

FEED GRINDER

It's the mill for many years' service which saves you more than twice its cost in grain every year. Strongest, grinds fastest, lasts longest. Selling Plan: Sent on approval. Return at my expense if not satisfied. Get my Free Catalog sure. C. M. DITTO, Box 48, Joliet, Illinois

Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves & Ranges

Buy at Factory Prices, Save \$18.00



HOOSIER STOVES

Are Wonderful "Fuel Savers and Easy Bakers." The 20 new 1910 improvements make them the finest stoves and ranges in the world. "Why not buy the best when you can buy them at such low unheeded factory prices?" Hoosiers are delivered for you to use 30 days free in your own home before you buy. A written guarantee with each stove, backed by a Million Dollars. Our new 1910 improvements on stoves absolutely surpass anything ever produced.

Send Postal Today for Free Catalogue. HOOSIER STOVE FACTORY, 102 State St., Marion, Ind.

SAW MILLS

Saw Mills mounted on wheels, as easily moved as a mounted Thresher. Short Log Saw Mills mounted on wheels for sawing R. R. cross-ties, etc. Hustler Saw Mills with Ratchet Steel Head Blocks. All sizes, Single and Double. Hego Log Beam Saw Mills with all modern conveniences and improvements. ALL equal to the best and superior to the rest. A Mill for every class of buyers. Write for circulars, stating what you want. Manufactured by SALEM IRON WORKS, Winston-Salem, N. C.



DEAN EAR CORN CUTTER.

In 1, 2 and 4 hole size; Slices corn from 1/2 to 2 in., does it rapidly; just 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. 10 Sandwich, 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.

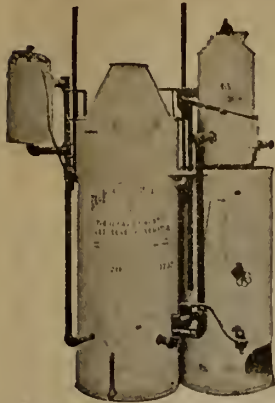


Free Trial To You

Please mention the Southern Planter.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME
\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 10, London, Canada.

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.**

PUMPS WATER

Day and Night Automatically

Low in first cost, easy to install, no expense to operate, any capacity desired for Country Homes, Farms, Dairies, Gardens, Irrigation, Town Plants, Railroad Tanks, etc.

Rife Hydraulic Rams

Raise water 30 feet for every foot of fall. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Over 7,000 in use. If there is a stream, spring or pond within a mile—

Write For Free Plans and Book.

Get our Free Trial Offer.

Rife Engine Co.

2113 Trinity Bldg.
NEW YORK

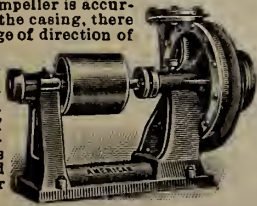
More Water

Than is delivered by any other style of pump and 26 to 33% more water

than is raised by any other pump of the same type is produced by the

"American" Centrifugal Pump

It's because the impeller is accurately machined to the casing, there is no sudden change of direction of the water in passing thru the pump, and the entire mechanical efficiency contributes directly to the raising of water. "American" Centrifugals are guaranteed rigidly. Ask for our new catalog.



The American Well Works, Office & Works, Aurora, Ill.
First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.
Sydnor Pump Company, Richmond, Virginia.

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.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

good natured barrier to dogs, and is worth its cost in closing up byways and keeping prowlers in the public roads, and in promoting good neighborhoods generally.

The writer believes that a candid recognition of the conditions and rules above outlined will make the newcomer welcome and contented in the most exclusive and unconstructed county in the South.

W. ALDRICH.

Powhatan Co., Va.

ABSORBINE DOES GREAT WORK.

Barney Ogan, Somerset, Indiana, under date of June 23, 1909, reports to Mr. Young as follows: "I have this to say of your Absorbine—that it has done great work for me in a short time. I began using it on a Friday morning and Saturday my horse could put his foot to the ground for the first time in three months. It was a bad case, but I was surprised to find what the Absorbine had done so soon. I thought that she would have to be killed almost any time, but it looks as if she is going to get along now."

Absorbine for all kinds of lameness, bruises, soft swellings, bog spavin, big knee, poll evil, etc. \$2.00 at druggists, or sent, express prepaid, upon receipt of price.

W. F. Young, P. D. F., 109 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

NEW WINDMILL CATALOGUE.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have just issued a new catalogue of wood and steel windmills. The theory and details of construction are analyzed and published completely for the first time in this book.

Pumping systems and the new "Femco Underground Force Pump" are described in detail. The technical information and practical suggestions contained in this book ought to be read by all of those interested in windmill pumping.

Send to Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., for a copy of this catalogue, mentioning this publication.

A new high record of sales in country real estate was made during the month of October when the E. A. Strout Co., of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Boston, sold 100 farms throughout the Eastern States. The largest number of sales ever made before in a single month by a company dealing exclusively in country real estate was eighty-eight. This record, which also was made by the E. A. Strout Co., was made in August of this year.

A NEAT WATCH FOB.

We have to thank the Wm. J. Oliver Mfg. Co., Knoxville, Tenn., for a very neat and attractive watch fob gotten up in exact duplicate of the mold board of their well-known plow.

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

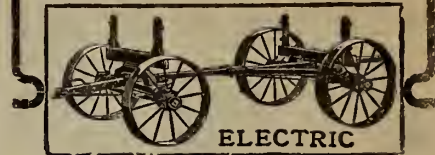


If you are interested in those things we'd like to send you our new book about

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 Quincy, Ills.



WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$8.75

for 4 Guggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$15.20. 1 mfg. wheels 1/2 to 4 in. tread. Guggy Tops \$6.50, Shafts \$2.00. Top Buggies \$33; Harness, \$5. Learn how to buy direct. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, \$6.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. V. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.

NEW AND USED PIPE Black and Galvanized

Re-threaded, Asphalt-Coated Used Black Pipe with couplings, per foot: 3/4-in., 2 3/4 c. ft.; 1-in., 3 1/4 c. ft.; 1 1/4-in., 4 1/4 c. ft.; 1 1/2-in., 5 1/4 c. ft.; 2-in., 7 1/4 c. ft.

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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.

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GET ONE of our patented bush pullers to do your grubbing. One man with this machine can do the work of 5 men. The greatest labor-saver of the age
AGENTS WANTED
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SILOS that make and keep real ensilage; that have the utmost strength and convenience and durability; that are used by the United States government. Send for free catalogue.

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**Send for Sample of
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We offer to send, free of charge, an actual sample of Page Woven Wire Fence, just as it comes from the big looms. Each one is "a sermon in steel." The tremendous success of Page Fence which is now on its Quarter Centennial Year, is due to the fact that its makers have always given full measure of honest value. It is the old reliable time-tried wire fence that outlasts them all. Admitted to be the strongest wire fence in existence.

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A PLAIN TALK BY A PRACTICAL MAN.


Taking the practical side of the poultry business, the biggest profit comes to those who raise their chickens in the country—in the villages, suburban towns and on the farms.

It has not been so very many years since eggs were selling in the spring throughout all the West Central States for ten cents a dozen, and in the extreme eastern and western sections of the United States they were down to twenty and twenty-five cents. Quite a change, though, in late years, especially so the last two years. I don't know of the market price of eggs at Lincoln being below twenty cents during this time. Chickens have been so scarce and the price so high that I could not have enjoyed many chicken dinners had I not made broilers out of some of my chicks hatched for exhibits and in my experiments.

These good prices have come to stay. In every part of the entire country, poultry raising—for eggs and market—can be carried on successfully. It is not much work to raise a profitable bunch of chickens if you have good incubators and brooders. The work, drudgery and disappointment comes from raising in the old way with hens or with cheap unreliable machines. It is true, some care and patience is needed. There is only one way you can get money without having to do something for it, and that is to have it left to you by a rich relative. People who are in the poultry business find the work of hatching and raising chicks, and in gathering the eggs, sending them to market, etc., very pleasant. Lots of people who, on account of their health, can't do hard work, find that the outdoor life that poultry raising affords improves their health, furnishes a great amount of pleasure, and yields a nice profit besides.

The only way to raise chickens in large numbers in a short space of time, and have them at the right time to get the biggest prices for them, is to use incubators and brooders. By use of the hen for hatching and brooding, enough chickens cannot be raised in a season to make it pay. Many of my customers tell me that they would rather take care of 100 chicks in a brooder than to care for one old hen and her brood. You can set as many eggs in a medium sized incubator as you can put under ten sitting hens. With the machines, you have absolute control at all times. No lice to fight. No danger of eggs being broken or chilled during incubation. Eggs and chicks perfectly safe at all times. No work at all compared with the work than ten fussy old hens would cause you.

Reader, if you want to raise chickens—show chickens or market chickens—either for pleasure or profit, you will be better satisfied if you use incubators and brooders. During a year's time I get letters from thou-



**Remington
.22 RIFLE**

Solid Breech Hammerless like all Remingtons. Adapted to all small game shooting because it shoots equally well without adjustment .22 short, long and long rifle cartridges.

Takes apart easily by turning thumbscrew on side. You can look through the barrel and clean it from the breech, thus insuring lifetime wear. The barrel of an ordinary .22 rifle which cannot be cleaned from the breech soon rusts out. It is the only Solid Breech Hammerless .22 Repeater made which has the convenient tube magazine. The difference between the modern Remington and other .22 rifles is amazing.

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If your dealer hasn't one, write us for literature.

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**MANLOVE
Automatic Gate**

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

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**\$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. U. S. and Canada.**



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WIRE FENCES**

Extra Heavy Weight Farm Fences. Built for service and safety. Quality first consideration. Best material and workmanship makes our Woven Wire or Field Erected Fences superior to all others. FITE catalog. THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO. DEPT. S CLEVELAND, O

Don't Rust Farm Fence



Extra heavily galvanized. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. 30 days' free trial. Also Poultry and Ornamental Wire and Iron Fences. Catalogue free. Write for special offer. The Ward Fence Co. Box 617, Decatur, Ind.



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Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries. Coiled Spring Fence Co. Box Q Winchester Ind.

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

\$45 to \$80

Write for Catalogue

WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X378, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

**BEST, SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE
STANCHIONS & STALLS**

STABLE AND BARN.
Up-to-Date Sanitary Fixtures.
**COLUMNS, PIPE, TANKS AND
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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. 35 LOUISVILLE, KY.



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OLD METALS**

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Write for Prices.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
No Commissions.

CHECKS SENT SAME
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ARE MARKED PAID.

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Scrap Iron, Metals, Hides,
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REFERENCES:

National Bank of Virginia,
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sands of poultry raisers, who tell me how they raise their chickens and the methods they have found the best. If I didn't know from my own experience that artificial hatching and brooding gives the best satisfaction, the letters I get would soon make me know it.

P. M. WICKSTRUM,
The Queen Incubator Man, Lincoln
Nebraska.

Mr. J. B. Loomis, whose advertisement is running in our columns, call upon us a few days ago and reported that he had just brought down a car load of Holsteins for the State Fair in Goochland Co., which he had selected for their good dairy form and performance and that Mr. T. J. Davis, the Superintendent, was highly pleased with them. The demand for dairy cows in this State is growing larger every day and farmers in the State should give heed and turn their attention to producing this class of stock.

THE FAIR AT HOUSTON, VA,
WORKS NOV 22, 1909.

Grand Total of 234 Magnificent Exhibits Displayed.

It is indeed gratifying to know that Halifax can come to the front on corn days notice and display half bushels of corn as was displayed at the Richmond State Fair with one bushel notice and hundreds of dollars awarded in prizes while no cash prizes were offered in the county corn test.

A great deal of interest was taken in the affair and general satisfaction was expressed in the manner the judging was conducted. Of course the prizes went to the best corn. The judge, Mr. T. O. Sandy, Burkeville, Va., said a great many times it was a pity that more of this corn was not at the State Fair. He said it was the best county exhibit of corn he had ever seen and the selection of the best corn was a difficult matter, even to one so experienced as he is.

Following is the complete list of the prize winners in the order as judged.

Best single ear white corn, W. S. Vaughan, News Ferry, Va. Pair high-laced boots donated by A. P. Craddock, Lynchburg.

Second, single ear white corn, R. T. Edwards, Crystal Hill, Va. 25 lbs. Hess Stock Food, Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.

Third, single ear white corn, A. L. Vaughan, News Ferry, Va., One year's subscription to Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, N. C.

Fourth, single ear white corn, J. H. Edwards, Crystal Hill, Va., One year's subscription News, Lynchburg.

Best ten ears white corn, R. D. Boswell, Mount Laurel, Va., One registered Berkshire pig, given by A. P. Craddock, Lynchburg, Va.

Second, ten ears white corn, T. S. Canada, Lenning, Va., One year's subscription Progressive Farmer.

Better Farming
A John Deere
Book



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A Farmer Can
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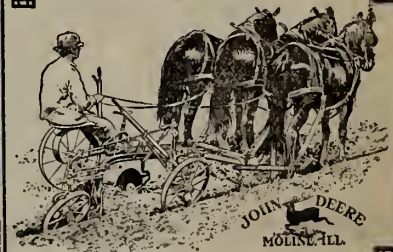
IF interested in farming, get our FREE book called "BETTER FARMING." It tells all about—

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| Alfalfa | Making Hay |
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| Art of Plowing | Soil Fertility |
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**Hired Help
Costs Big Money**

Your land is high priced and hired help expensive. There is only one way to make big money—use implements that cut down the cost of your crops. Isn't it true that when you break something on a plow it is nearly always a cast part? Wherever strain comes on a John Deere Plow there you will find steel—tool steel. Take any plow that has had hard work for five years, put it along side of a John Deere which has been in service that long—and see the difference. Then there is no paint to cover up poor material. You can see the wear and the defects. The John Deere will be solid, staunch and ready for the hardest job. Then you begin to know that quality counts.

You can take pride in owning a John Deere—the standard plow of the world for two generations.



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Mention the package number sure, then you will get exactly the right stuff.

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Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 869 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

254 PAGE CATALOG FREE
TELLING HOW TO SAW LUMBER, SHINGLES, WOOD, GRIND CORN AND WHEAT; ALSO DESCRIBING FULL LINE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, GASOLINE ENGINES, WATER-WHEELS AND MILL GEARING. DELOACH MILL MANUFACTURING CO. Box 267 Bridgeport, Ala.

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doesn't crack, rot, rust or break. How long do you suppose roofing lasts that's made of—who can tell?

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Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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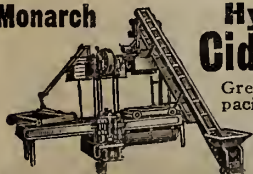


Resist wear. Best roofing on the market. Made by us for over 20 years. Satisfied users all over the country. Storm, Lightning and Fireproof. Ornamental. Inexpensive. Catalogue gives full information.

MONTROSS METAL SHINGLE CO.,

113 Erie St., Camden N. J.

Monarch Hydraulic Cider Press



Great strength and capacity; all sizes; also gasoline engines, steam engines, sawmills, threshers. Catalog free.

Monarch Machinery Co., 510 Cortlandt Bldg., New York

Safety With Hornless Cattle



The milk is greater and the beef better with a hornless herd—no fretting the others nor excitement when dehorned with **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**. Send for free booklet to-day and know why.

M. T. PHILLIPS, 119 Main St., Pomeroy, Pa.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

Third, ten ears white corn, J. H. Edwards, Crystal Hill, six months subscription Progressive Farmer.

Fourth, ten ears white corn, A. L. Vaughan, News Ferry, Va., six mos. subscription Progressive Farmer.

Fifth, ten ears white corn, R. T. Edwards, Crystal Hill, six months subscription Progressive Farmer.

Sixth, ten ears white corn, Chas. Oakes, Lenning, Va., six months subscription Progressive Farmer.

Best twenty ears white corn, H. S. Vaughan, News Ferry, Va., Chattanooga plow, Barbour Hardware Co., South Boston.

Second, twenty ears white corn, H. A. Manicke, News Ferry, Va., Oliver subsoil plow by R. A. Penick & Son, South Boston.

Third, twenty ears white corn, J. H. Walton, Clover, Va., yearly subscription Southern Planter.

Fourth twenty ears white corn, Chas. Oakes, Lenning, Va., entire subscription Southern Planter.

Fifth, twenty ears white corn, Edwards, Crystal Hill, yearly raise subscription Southern Planter.

Best single ear yellow corn, C. S. Sutherlin, Sutherlin, Va. yearly subscription Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

Second, single ear yellow corn, W. Bitterton, South Boston, Va. is subscription News-Leader, Richmond, Va.

Best ten ears yellow corn, J. W. Bitterton, South Boston, Va., One double shovel plow by Dr. W. C. Cousins, Nathalie, Va.

Best twenty ears yellow corn, C. P. Sutherlin, Sutherlin, one case Wilbur's Stock Food, Milwaukee, Wis.

Second, ten ears yellow corn, E. D. Henderson, Houston, Va. Two years' subscription News, South Boston, Va.

It was suggested on the grounds Monday that an effort should be made to organize some sort of corn growers' association and a meeting will likely be called for some future date this winter to take up this matter. Also to arrange for a corn show next year and a committee appointed to get up a list of prizes for that show.

The school boys throughout the county are being organized into Boys' Corn Clubs under the direction of the County School Superintendent and it might be well to join with them and have a large corn exhibit that would be an eye-opener to the whole State.

W. H. DORIN.

P. S.—Mr. W. R. Dorin desires to say that owing to his connection with effort to have this corn fair that he did not think it proper for him to exhibit any of his corn or any of that of his that won at the State Fair, at Richmond.

Buy fence at wholesale—15 cents a rod up. Write Kitzelman Bros., Muncie, Indiana, to-day for free catalogue. See their ad. in this issue.

GET THE BEST.

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

THE ECLIPSE



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

menting. Large fully illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Spraying—Free.

MORRILL & MORLEY, Benton Harbor, Mich.

PAYS TO SPRAY

on Age 4-row Sprayer. Best satisfaction. Fits soil, just where needed and in fog. Best. Pump delivers spray under pressure, thus reaching every part of vine, effectually kills buds and preventing early Has Orchard spraying attachment. Write for free Catalogue illustrating Sprayer and other

SAVE HIRED HELP

IRON AGE

Iron Age Four Row Sprayer

BATEMAN MFG. CO., Box 167S, Grenloch, N. J.

DEFENDER SPRAYER



Easiest working most powerful Brass Spray Pump, automatic mixer, brass expansion valves and double strainer.

Write for illustrated circulars. Agents wanted. **J. F. GAYLORD, Box 82, Catskill, N. Y.**

SECOND HAND EGG CASES

CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Large stock on hand at all times. Can fill orders promptly. Let us quote you prices.

NEW YORK EGG CASE CO.,

408 W. 42d. St., New York, N. Y.

WANTED

= Bills to Collect =

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

LEARN VETERINARY DENTISTRY and make \$2000 a year. We teach you at home in three months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars free. **The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit, Mich.**

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

Crestline "Sunshine" Double Acting Barrel Spraying Pump

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



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.

Paces, Va., Oct. 7, 1909.
The Crestline Mfg. Co., Crestline, O.:

Gentlemen—You remember I bought one of your Sunshine Sprayer Outfits late last spring, too late to spray but one time. We have four or five times as many apples as we have ever gathered in one season before, and you know this is an off apple year. What do you suppose would have happened had I sprayed three times, as you recommended. Your sprayer is a grand success and will multiply any man's apple crop several times the first season it is used.

There is not over 30 per cent. of an apple crop in this section this year.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. B. STEBBINS.
Complete descriptive circular of our "Sunshine" Sprayer is free for the asking or is sent with each pump ordered. Ask us.

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

FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, 1909.

Agricultural Production in 1909.
Most prosperous of all years is the place to which 1909 is entitled in agriculture, declares the Secretary of Agriculture in his Thirteenth Annual Report, made public to-day. The value of farm products is so incomprehensibly large that it has become merely a row of figures. For this year it is \$8,760,000,000, a gain of \$369,000,000 over 1908. The value of the products has nearly doubled in ten years. The report says: "Eleven years of agriculture, beginning with a production of \$4,417,000,000 and ending with \$8,760,000,000! A sum of \$70,000,000,000 for the period! It has paid off mortgages, it has established banks, it has made better homes, it has helped to make the farmer a citizen of the world, and it has provided him with means for improving his soil and making it more productive."

Farm Production of 1909.
The most striking fact in the world's agriculture is the value of the corn crop for 1909, which is about \$1,720,000,000. It nearly equals the value of the clothing and personal adornments of 76,000,000 people, according to the census of 1900. The gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States are not of greater value. It has grown up from the soil and out of the air in 120 days—\$15,000,000 a day for one crop, nearly enough for two Dreadnaughts daily for peace or war. This crop exceeds in value the average of the crops of the five preceding years by 36 per cent.

Cotton is now the second crop in value, and this year's cotton crop is easily the most valuable one to the farmer that has been produced. With cotton lint selling at 13.7 cents on the farm November 1 and with cotton seed selling for about \$25 per ton, the lint and seed of this crop are worth about \$850,000,000 to the farmer. No cotton crop since 1873 has been sold by farmers for as high a price per pound as this one.

Third in value is wheat, worth about \$725,000,000 at the farm, and this largely exceeds all previous values. The November farm price was almost an even dollar a bushel, a price which has not been equaled since 1831. This is the third wheat crop in point of size, with 725,000,000 bushels.

The hay crop is valued at \$665,000,000; oats at \$400,000,000; potatoes at \$212,000,000; and tobacco at nearly \$100,000,000. Beet and cane sugar and molasses and sirup, from farm and factory, will reach the total of about \$95,000,000. The barley crop is worth \$88,000,000, flaxseed \$36,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice \$25,000,000.

Comparisons with Former Years.
The production of all cereals combined is 4,711,000,000 bushels, an



THE Experienced Fruit Grower is the man who realizes the importance of using only high-class Sprayers. He knows that spraying is what you make it—a hard job or an easy proposition, depending on the outfit. Most Growers have learned that it doesn't pay to bother with cheap ones. Goulds' Sprayers have a reputation to maintain. They comprise a line of

Over 25 Styles for both Hand and Power—all simple—all working parts brass to withstand wear and the chemical action of the solutions. Don't be caught experimenting with a cheap sprayer—see that the name Goulds is cast on the pump. Its presence is the assurance you are buying the very best Sprayer made. It guarantees satisfaction and reliability. Write for our book—

**"HOW TO SPRAY—
WHEN TO SPRAY—
WHAT SPRAYER TO USE"**

It is full of interesting information and contains many valuable formulas for spray mixtures. Copy sent free on request.

**The GOULDS
Manufacturing Co.**
99 W. Fall Street
Seneca Falls, N. Y.
We build Pumps
for Every Service



RIPLEYS COOKERS



Recommended and used by Wis., Iowa, Georgia and New Mexico State Experiment Stations. Made of Cast Iron and Heavy Steel. Last for years. Run dairy separators, cook feed, heat hog and poultry houses, etc. Heat water in tanks or cook feed 250 feet away. Little fuel needed; burns coal, coke, wood. Safe as a stove. No flues to rust or leak or fill with soot. Generates steam in twenty minutes. Boils a barrel of water in 25 minutes. We manufacture the largest line of cookers in America. Cooker and Breeders' Supply catalog free.

Ripley Hdw. Co. Mfrs., Box 7, Crafton, Ill.
For Sale by All Dealers.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 2 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

FARMERS!

Would You Paint

Your buildings? If so, we can save you 75 per cent. on your bills. Before you paint, write us and be your own painter. Will show you how.

WIRT, THE PAINTER,
Route 3, Pine Grove, Pa.

90% Hatches

from the Cyphers—in every country and climate—for old-timers and beginners. For 1904.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS

and broods are non-moisture, self-regulating, self-ventilating. Write for 100-page Catalog, Address Nearest City.

Cyphers Incubator Co., Department 57, Buffalo, N. Y.; New York City; Chicago, Ill.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Oakland, Cal.



STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATOR Fire Proof-Incubator

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 American Combined Lath-Mill and Bolter.

One 20-inch Sweepstakes Planer, Matcher and Molder complete, with countershaft and pulleys.

One 12 H. P. Second-Hand Lightning Balance Gasoline Engine, mounted, manufactured by the Kansas City Hay Press Company.

One 20 H. P. Dayton Engine and 25 H. P. Boiler detached. Used 18 months and in excellent order.

One 25 H. P. Peerless Engine and Boiler on wheels, with No. 1 Lane Saw Mill, No. 50 Hoe Saw and all necessary belts. A first-class outfit. Located near railroad 40 miles from Richmond.

One 20 H. P. Huber Traction Engine. Used nine months and practically as good as new.

THE WATT PLOW CO.,

1426 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

amount considerably greater than that for any other year except 1906. It exceeds the average of the preceding five years by 6.5 per cent. The value of all cereals in 1909 has never been equaled in a previous year. It is almost exactly \$3,000,000,000, or 34 per cent above the five-year average.

Compared with the average of the previous five years, all principal crops are greater in quantity this year except cotton. Flaxseed, hops, and cane sugar; but without exception every crop is worth more to the farmer than the five-year average.

This is the year of highest production for potatoes, tobacco, beet sugar, all sugar, and rice; next to the highest production for corn, oats, and all cereals. Compared with 1908, gains in value are found all along the line, the exceptions being barley, buckwheat, rye and millet. The increase for cotton, lint and seed is \$208,000,000; wheat, \$107,000,000; corn, \$105,000,000; hay, \$29,000,000; oats, \$22,000,000; tobacco, \$18,000,000; potatoes, \$15,000,000.

The increase in the value of farm products this year over 1908, \$869,000,000, is enough to buy a new equipment of farm machinery for over 6,000,000 farms. The value of the cereal crops to the farmer would pay for all of the machinery, tools, and implements of the entire manufacturing industry. The value of all crops, \$5,700,000,000, would make a half payment on the value of all steam railroads, according to the valuation of 1904.

Secretary Wilson concludes his review of the production of 1909 as follows: "The agricultural production of 1909 adds much to the prosperity of the farmers. The record is unexampled in wealth production and tells of abundance in quantity. Year by year the farmer is better and better prepared to provide the capital and make the expenditures needed to improve his agriculture and to educate his children for farm life and work."

MEAT PRICES.

Retail Meat Prices.

Secretary Wilson has just finished a unique investigation made for the purpose of this report relating to the increase of wholesale prices of beef when sold at retail. Through employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, inquiries were made in 50 cities—large, medium and small—in all parts of the country. A schedule was prepared to record the actual experiences of retailers in buying and selling a carcass or half carcass of beef, and among the facts ascertained were the weight and wholesale cost of a certain piece of beef, usually half a carcass. Then followed the weight and retail price of every cut for which a uniform price was charged by the retail dealer. Thus it became possible not only to compare high-priced and the low-priced cuts, but

THE So-Easy-to-Fix PUMP



The only pump made which can be repaired without taking the pump up. No matter how deep the well.

Can be attached to engine or wind mill.

Discharges at the spout or through pipe under ground to tank, as you like.

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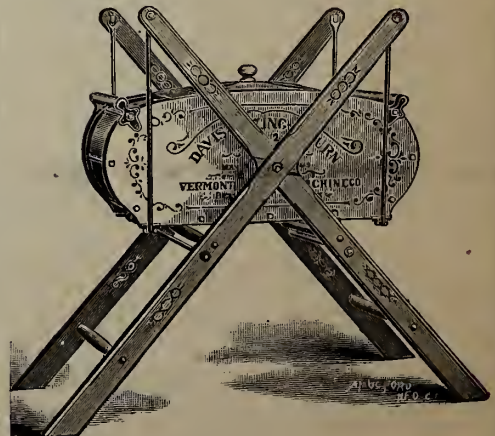
Never Freezes.

Forces water through hose from the spout.

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We also furnish cheap iron pumps, wood pump, well fixtures.

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

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also to compute accurately the total retail price per pound and consumers' cost of the beef piece for which the wholesale price per pound and cost of the entire piece had been reported. Consumer Pays 38 Per Cent. Above Wholesale.

For the 50 cities the total retail cost charged to customers above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers is 38 per cent. In 5 cities the rate of increase is 20 per cent. or under; in 10 cities, 21 to 30 per cent.; in 12 cities 31 to 40 per cent.; in 12 cities, 41 to 50 per cent.; and in 11 cities over 50 per cent.

The average retail price exceeds the average wholesale price by 31.4 per cent. in the North Atlantic States by 38 per cent. in the South Atlantic; by 38 per cent. in the North Central; 39.4 per cent. in the Western; and the highest increase was found in the South Central States, 54 per cent.

A gross profit of 20 per cent. was found in New York City and in Philadelphia, 28 per cent. in Buffalo, N. Y. 36 per cent. in Boston, Mass., 17 per cent. in Baltimore, Md., 42 per cent. in Washington, D. C., 46 per cent. in Chicago, Ill., 25 per cent. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 per cent. in Omaha, Nebr., 28 per cent. in Kansas City, Mo., 27 and 35 per cent. in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., 40 per cent. in Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit, Mich., 39 per cent. in St. Louis, Mo., 64 per cent. in Mobile, Ala., 39 per cent. in San Francisco, 24 per cent. in Seattle, and 37 per cent. in Denver, Colo.

The lower the grade of beef the greater the percentage of gross profit. In Boston, for illustration, the rate of gross profit is nearly twice as great for beef costing 8 cents at wholesale as for beef costing 11 and 11 1/2 cents. Low-priced beef is marked up nearly twice as much relatively as high-priced beef. In other words, perhaps it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice as much profit as the well-to-do people pay.

Features of Retail Business.

The retailer's delivery service is costly, however, and the retail business is overdone. The multiplication of small shops is a burden to consumers and no source of riches to the small shopkeepers. When twenty or more small shops divide the retail business within the area that could be served by one large shop, the expenses of the many shops for labor, horses, rent, and other things, that are in excess of what would be sufficient for the one shop, must go into the retail prices of the meat sold.

Furthermore, customers choose the higher priced cuts of meats. Steaks and roasts are the preference, and these must have names that are regarded as respectable. Consequently, one-fifth of the carcass is bought at the highest price—porterhouse steaks at prices as high as 25 and 30 cents



FUR SHIPPERS WE WILL MAKE IT PROFITABLE FOR YOU to ship your Minks, Skunk, Raccoon, Muskrats, Otter, Opossum, Fox and all other raw furs to us—We are an old (established 1872) and RELIABLE House in this the Biggest and BEST MARKET on this continent. Our prices are the highest—Quick Remittance. No lot too large or small—money talks, we will show you.

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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.

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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.

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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.

Northern Virginia Farms

Some Splendid Bargains

No. 200. Contains 648 acres. Natural blue-grass land; not steep, but rolling. About one-third of this property is cleared, balance in timber. Wood and timber will pay for the land. Situated one-fourth mile from station, 40 miles from Washington. Land is smooth, easily cultivated and fine for grain or grass. The dwelling is an 8-room, not expensive, but comfortable house; one tenant house, barn, stable, grainary, double corn crib. Place is watered by streams and springs. If it interests you come at once and look it over. It is too good a proposition to stay on the market long at this price. Price \$18 per acre.

No. 230. Contains 500 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, 425 acres cleared, balance in fine white oak and hickory timber, original growth. Land is all a fine quality of chocolate clay, adapted to blue-grass and all kinds of grain; a little rolling; watered by streams and springs; fenced for stock of all kinds. Situated on an excellent road, 30 miles from Washington, 6 miles from the station. Two sets of buildings on the place. One 10-room dwelling and one 7-room dwelling with necessary outbuildings with each; deep bored well at each house; half mile to school, churches, stores and shops. Price \$12,500. One-half cash.

No. 215. Contains 180 acres; good strong blue-grass land; 8 miles from Leesburg on a good road. Located in one of the best grazing sections of Loudoun county. Land is smooth and level enough for easy cultivation. Dwelling is a small cottage with a stone and frame bank barn and other outbuildings. Price \$12 per acre.

No. 216. Contains 104 acres. Five acres in timber, balance of land is a good chocolate clay soil, adapted to all kinds of grass and grain; situated in a good neighborhood; close to school; 5 miles from station. Dwelling is a good 5-room house; one tenant house; barn, corn crib and grainary. All in good condition. Good orchard. Excellent water. Price \$2,500.

No. 224. Contains 35 acres of excellent land. Situated in short distance of a village with school, mill, store and rural mail at the gate; 5-room house; good orchard. About 9 acres in woods. Land is all smooth and all new land. Price \$800.

No. 246 $\frac{1}{2}$. Contains 140 acres of the finest class of soil we have in Northern Virginia; 40 acres in timber, the balance is cleared and in the highest state of cultivation. Situated in a beautiful section; elegant neighborhood; adjoining village with high school, stores, shops, mill and rural mail; two miles from town and station on a level macadam pike. Dwelling is a 14-room house in good condition; five 2-room cottages and one beautiful 5-room cottage, all situated on a beautiful shaded blue-grass lawn. This property has been operated as a resort for summer guests from Washington for a number of years and is always filled to its capacity. The farm has been successfully operated as a dairy farm for a number of years and is rich. An accident to the owner renders him unable to operate it longer and it is offered for a quick sale at the low price of \$11,000 on easy terms.

Ask for our Real Estate Bulletin.

WM. EADS MILLER COMPANY,

Herndon, Va.

Branch Office: Leesburg, Va.

a pound, sirloin at 20 to 25 cents, and rib roasts at 20 cents.

Prices and Supply of Meats.

The ascending prices of meat suggest inquiry as to whether the prices of the farmers' beef cattle and hogs have increased at the farm in the same degree that meat has to the consumer. For the purpose of making comparisons, the mean price level of 1896-1900, a period of comparatively low prices, is adopted as a base line, represented by 100, and for each animal and commodity this price level is computed.

No Gain in Unfed Beef Cattle.

The farmer has failed to receive a share of higher beef prices with regard to the raw animal. The price level of two-year-old steers at the farm being regarded as 100 for 1896-1900, the price of such steers rose to 135.9 in 1900, declined to 85.5 in 1905, and rose to 100.8 in 1909, all for the date of January 1 and for prices at the farm, substantially before corn feeding had begun.

Beef Prices Due to Corn Prices.

The price of corn in 1909 at the farm is represented by 218.6 compared with 100 for the price level of 1896-1900, and the price of the best native steers at the Chicago Stock Yards in the same year is 139.9, which is much above the "index-number" for the price of the animal at the farm and much below the price of corn at the farm. The inference is that the farmer gets some return for the high-priced corn that he feeds to his steers but not a return equal to 60 cents a bushel for his corn, which is the price for the last two years. As for the unfed steer, it does not participate in the upward movement of prices in its farm value.

The wholesale prices of fresh beef carcasses have increased in about the same degree that the prices of steers have at the stock yards, and the retail prices of fresh beef have kept pace with the wholesale prices.

The increasing prices of fresh beef therefore, are due to increasing prices of animals at the stock yards, and this is explained by the abnormal circumstances to which the raising of beef animal has been subject in recent years.

Abnormal Beef Supplies.

There has been a breaking up of range herds consequent upon the enforcement of the "no-fence" law by the National Government and by encroachments of the settlers upon the ranges, made possible by the practice of "dry farming." Not all of the cattle have gone directly from the ranges to the slaughter houses; a great portion of them have gone to the farms for maturing and finishing, largely upon corn. This extra demand on the corn crop is reflected in corn prices, which are now higher than they have been since the records of the Department of Agriculture began, in 1866, except for 1881.

Half a dozen years of this abnor-

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.

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Rent, first year, \$150, or less than 4 per cent. on investment.

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Virginia's long growing seasons afford bountiful harvests, and her accessible markets mean good prices for her farm products.

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Address F. H. LaBAUME, Agr. and Indus. Act. Norfolk and Western Railway, Dept. A 9, Roanoke, Va.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; \$60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 12, London, Canada.

mal movement of beef cattle from ranges to the great markets began to tell upon the supply in 1908, when the deliveries fell off in a marked degree, and the decrease continued in 1909. Hog Situation More Fair to Farmers.

The farmer's situation with regard to hogs is more fair to the farmer than the cattle situation is, but still it is apparent that during the last three years the price of corn has been too high for the price of hogs. The relative price of hogs on the farm January 1, 1909, was 147.3 as compared with 100 for the mean price of 1896-1900 and the average cost of all hogs slaughtered at principal markets in the year before was 148.1, or about the same as the farm price. The price of dressed hogs of 160 lbs. in New York in 1908 stands at 145.7, and the carcasses of market pigs at Chicago at 148.4, which is approximately the number representing the relative retail price of fresh pork.

In the case of hogs, therefore, the farmer has fully participated in the rising prices, whereas in the case of the farmer's cattle the unfed animals are barely as valuable as they were 9 to 14 years ago, and had not the price of corn ascended to a high figure, perhaps he would not have shared in the higher beef prices.

High Cured Meat Prices Not Found in

Cost of Animals.

The foregoing conclusions are for fresh meat. The prices of cured and prepared meats have increased in much greater degree than the prices of other meat have increased, both for beef and pork. These cured meats include bacon, pickled beef, pickled pork, and lard.

Farmer's Share in Increasing Prices.

Farm products have increased most in price. There has been a tendency of the animals and crops of the farm to increase in value per unit at the

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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

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In Nansemond County for sale; three miles south of Suffolk, on public road one mile of permanent road leading to Suffolk, one and a half miles of Kilby Station, one mile from modern graded public school, convenient to churches of all denominations, 20 miles west of Norfolk, rural route at door, plenty of good, sociable and intelligent neighbors, about thirty acres are in high state of cultivation, balance thickly set in most all kinds of young timber from which about 400 cords of wood could be cut and marketed conveniently at \$4 to \$5 per cord; land level, natural drainage, no ditching, abundant supply of never falling spring water, fine well, healthy location for man and beast; new two-story dwelling, good barns and stables, good young orchard of peaches, apples, pears, grapes; soil gray loam with clay subsoil; most all crops do well especially potatoes. I have been living on the place for five years and have kept it in good condition. Price \$2,500 cash.

Conveyance will be furnished applicants from any of the six stations in Suffolk.

C. L. BYRD,
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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. Well located and easy to handle. Price, \$1,500.

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575-acre timber tract, 1 1/2 miles to railroad, good dwelling, fine farm land. Price, \$8,000.

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farm at a faster rate than all the commodities have increased at wholesale.

Within the wholesale trade, also, farm products exceed all other classes of commodities in relative increase of prices since 1896, and food is exceeded only by farm products and by lumber and building materials. The only large exception to the leading place taken by farm products in rise of prices is unfed beef cattle, the farm price of which has barely begun to rise above the price level of 1896-1900 for beef cattle.—From Secretary Wilson's Annual Report 1909.

A HANDSOME CALENDAR FOR 1910

One of the most pleasing calendars for 1910 that we have seen is the one sent out by our friends, the Vermont Farm Machine Company.

It is in several colors and shows a pretty dairy maid in full regalia in the foreground, with a setting of trees, a running brook and a herd of dairy cows. And in the corner, modestly symbolizing the support that it is to all dairy maids who use one, is a United States Cream Separator.



We produce the calendar in the accompanying illustration. Of course, the beautiful effect of the many colors is lost and the reduction detracts from its beauty, but it affords at least an idea of this striking picture.

The Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt., inform us they will mail to those readers of the Southern Planter interested in improved dairying methods, this beautiful ten-colored lithographed calendar who mention our paper. Better write at once before the calendars are all gone, as we understand their quantity is limited.

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

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I solicit your correspondence and patronage. Valuable information to home seekers.
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One thousand dollars divided into 127 cash prizes from the first prize of \$500 down to one hundred prizes of \$1 each, will be given free by the Wilbur Stock Food Company in a most novel and entertaining contest.

Full particulars of this prize contest will be sent to every stock raiser who writes the Wilbur Stock Food Company or sends in coupon, which will be found in their advertisement on the second cover page.

The Wilbur Company guarantee that it won't cost one cent to enter this prize contest, and it won't take ten minutes time to fulfill all the conditions. You don't have to sell anything, or solicit any business. It is simply a straight forward free prize contest, open to any stock raiser in the world.



**FREE
PAIL**

In addition to this chance to win part of the thousand dollars, the Wilbur Company also agree to send out a \$3.50, 25-pound pail of their famous stock tonic free, where they have no agent, to everyone who cuts off and mails to them the coupon from their advertisement.

This free pail is given to prove what a wonderful feed saver, conditioner, and disease preventative their stock tonic is, and why it is now fed by over 300,000 people. The Wilbur Company also agrees to send you a beautiful souvenir if you answer their advertisement, whether or not you win a part of the \$1,000.

This exceedingly liberal offer should be taken immediate advantage of by every reader of this paper. Address Wilbur Stock Food Company, 727 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**FARMERS' SHORT COURSE AT
BLACKSBURG.**

We invite attention to the advertisement of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute which appears in this issue announcing the holding of a short course for farmers at the College and Experiment Station. Last year 60 farmers and two ladies took advantage of the short course and we are hoping this year to learn that many more than this number will attend. Many of those who attended have told us of the great advantages they derived and the help that the course has been to them in their daily work on the farm. At many of the Western and Northwestern Agricultural Colleges hundreds of the farmers take advantage of these short course sessions and it is a reproach to our farmers that we do not have a similar attendance. The cost is reduced to the minimum and amounts to only

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SHEEP PARASITES

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Get rid of them entirely by the use of Tobacco, prepared especially for the purpose, under the advice of experienced sheepmen.

Put up in 50 and 100 pound compressed bales, convenient to handle and feed.

For price and further particulars, address

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Stomach-Worm Remedy
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The Great Internal PARASITICIDE.

The only known Destroyer of Stomach Worms. Guaranteed. Price \$3.00 per box of 60 doses, prepaid.

We want a sheepman in every locality to act as our agent. Write for terms.

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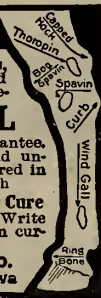
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USE CRAFT'S DISTEMPER and COUGH CURE



A safe and sure preventive and positive cure for all forms of Distemper, Influenza, Pinkeye, Coughs and Colds in Horses, Sheep and Dogs, 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists or prepaid. Write for free booklet "Dr. Craft's Advice."

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MAKE YOUR OWN

STOCK AND POULTRY FOOD

at a cost of 3 cents per pound. Guaranteed to be as good as that you pay 12 to 15 cents for.

ROYAL REMEDY, CO., Durham, N. C. "Bon Air."

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

a few dollars beyond the cost of board and this can be had at a very cheap rate. Make your arrangements to attend. Work on the farm does not press in January and you can easily spare the time and acquire information which will repay you many times over for the effort. The country ministers of the gospel are invited to attend and thus fit themselves for helping their people in their work.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Calf's Head Soup.

Buy the head of a young calf—not a veal—from your butcher. See that it is well cleaned, then wash in weak salt water to take out all the blood, then put it into a kettle with a close cover and add what bones and scraps you have on hand and two large chopped onions; fill the kettle with cold water, set it on the back of the stove, and let it boil slowly for three hours. Then add three cups of ground cabbage, two of turnips, one of dry lima beans, which have been soaking in water all morning, and one can of tomatoes. Always cook the tomatoes separately until they will fall to pieces, then add them to the soup; salt and let it boil slowly until dinner time, when take out the bones, chop the meat and return it to the kettle, thicken with flour, season with pepper and thyme and serve hot with toasted bread.

Epicure's Hash.

Cut your cold beef or mutton in strips or small slices. Put one heaping spoon of drippings in a pan to melt, when very hot chop into it one medium sized onion, and fry until it is a light brown; mix two tablespoons of flour with one teaspoon of curry powder; shake this over the meat, season with salt and pepper, then lay the slices of meat in the hot drippings and let them cook about five minutes, stirring well to prevent its sticking; then pour over it a pint of soup stock or water, add a few grains of sugar, and stir until it boils, then cover and simmer an hour. Toast slices of very thinly cut bread; lay them on the dish, butter and arrange the meat on them, then strain the gravy over the dish. Heat some small cucumbers or gherkins and cut in slices and arrange on the border of the dish.

Creamed Carrots.

It seems strange that such a delicious vegetable as the carrot should meet with such scant encouragement. It may be a cultivated taste, but it is a very strong one when it is cultivated, and one you never recover from.

Boil the carrots until tender, then skin them and cut them into thin slices. Put one cup of rich milk and one tablespoon of butter creamed with one teaspoon of flour into a saucepan; let them heat and then add the carrots with salt and a little pepper, simmer a few minutes and serve.

FOR THE SAKE OF

25 Cents

Do you think it wise or proper that you should impair the health, the comfort or happiness of yourself or any member of your family? Or for the same trifling coin do you think it profitable or proper to decrease the value of your live stock? If you but think for a moment, your answer must be No!

THEN—if you are a sufferer or any member of your family suffers the severe pain of Rheumatism, the pain or discomforts of a Sprain, Wrench, Strain of Muscles, or Pain in the Back; or if your horse is in any way afflicted, why not go at once—to-day, to your nearest store or druggist and for twenty-five cents get a bottle of YAGER'S Cream Chloroform LINIMENT? It is undoubtedly the best and most effective Liniment for both Man or Beast, family or stable use that has ever been introduced. It will kill the Pain in every instance. Get one bottle and try it—you could not spend a quarter to better advantage than for a bottle of Yager's Liniment.

THEN AGAIN—If you have a horse that is Galled or has a Collar Boil, Scratches, cut, Pricked by Barb Wire, or has a sore of any kind; not only a horse, but a cow, or any domestic animal; or a member of your family has a sore of any kind, take twenty-five cents to the store or druggist and get a bottle of WILSON'S GOLDEN SUCCESS HEALING POWDER; it will positively heal any sore and do it quickly. These two remedies will actually do what is claimed for them.

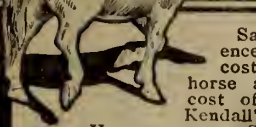
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Who will send them on receipt of price if your dealer does not have them.

A New or Kendall's Horse Spavin Cure?



Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.00—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths or Lameness with it, like thousands have done. Read this letter—it will prove that Kendall's is

The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Silver Creek, N. Y., April 3, 1909. "Enclosed find stamp, for which send me copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse.' I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for the last 15 years, and it never has failed to do all that is claimed for it. Wouldn't be without it." Yours truly, G. A. Dahlman.

No need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

WILL SAVE YOUR ANIMAL

DR SYLVESTER'S COLIC AND BOTS REMEDY FOR HORSES, MULES AND COWS

ALL DRUGGISTS

OR

A. AARONS, NEW ORLEANS

"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.

REG. TRADE MARK



SOUND



Wyncote, Pa., Sept. 22, 1909. I enclose \$3 for another bottle of "Save-the-Horse." My horse Ted had a bone spavin, and "Save-the-Horse" completely cured it. I had two first-class doctors treat this horse and each one gave him up as a hopeless case. He is now perfectly sound. I cannot recommend your medicine too highly. Respectfully, PATRICK DORAN.

Port Worth, Tex., Oct. 11, 1909. Last February I bought a bottle of "Save the Horse." My brood mare, Queen Belle, had a severe hard wire cut on right front leg and was so lame she could hardly put her foot to the ground. Proud flesh formed on her foot between the ankle and the hoof, which became very hard. I tried every remedy on the market to cure her, but failed. I then bought "Save-the-Horse," which took all the lameness away. The lump is going fast. I can honestly recommend it. Very truly, J. B. FENELON.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpull, Shoe Boli, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Expr. Paid. TROY CHEMICAL CO., 87 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Carrots and Beets.

Boil the carrots and beets separately, then cut into small dice; take one cup of carrot dice and two of beet dice, put them into a pan with two tablespoons each of vinegar and butter and a teaspoon of sugar; let them simmer a few minutes before serving.

Bean Roll.

I have not tried this, but it sounds good, and I am told that it is good. Soak the beans in cold water, then put them on and cook them tender. Mash through a cullender, or seive, and add a tablespoon of butter and a half cup of fine bread crumbs to each pint; salt and pepper; make in a pone, cover with greased paper and bake twenty minutes, serve hot, plain or with a tomato sauce made with one tablespoon of butter melted, half a small onion fried in it, then add a can of tomatoes, a teaspoon of sugar, salt, pepper and a teaspoon of flour; cook until it is smooth.

Raised White Fruit Cake.

One coffee cup of milk, one pound of flour, enough yeast to raise it, salt and one sliced banana; when light, beat into it one-half pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter, the whites of five eggs, two cups of seedless raisins, five chopped figs, one cup of currants, one tablespoon of lemon juice, one teaspoon of pineapple flavor, flour the fruit well; put the mixture in your loaf cake pan, cover and let it rise. Bake slowly, and frost.

Soft Ginger Bread.

Stir to cream a cup of butter and half a cup of brown sugar, two cups of cooking molasses, one cup of buttermilk, one tablespoon of ginger, one teaspoon of cinnamon; beat all these together, then add three eggs beaten separately, and four cups of flour, with a heaping teaspoon of cream of tartar sifted in it; lastly, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water; beat, smooth and bake in sheets; cut in squares; frost.

Moonshine.

Beat the whites of six eggs until perfectly dry, add six tablespoons of granulated sugar, beat until it is dissolved; then add one tablespoon of fruit jelly, strawberry is best, and beat until it is smooth; serve with very rich cream and have thin sponge cake to eat with it. This is a dainty dessert for luncheon.

Cocoa Filling.

Take four cups of sugar, one cup of water and boil until it will make a ball in cold water; it takes at least twenty minutes; mix in the sugar before adding the water five tablespoons of cocoa; when it is very nearly done, pour it boiling over the whites of four eggs beaten light, continue to beat until it hardens on the edge of the bowl; then spread over the layers of the cake.

Walnut Cake.

One cup of lard and butter mixed Creamed light. Three cups of brown sugar; the yolks of six eggs, beaten very light; two cups of buttermilk,

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

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

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

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Best veterinary book for farmers. Contains 192 pages and 69 illustrations. Durable bound in leatherette. Write us for a free copy.

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a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hook, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, deliv'd. Book 3 D free. A 15-01K ISINE, J. K., for mankind, \$1.

Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicocities, Old Sores. Allays Pain. Book free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 109 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



Send for Booklet Horse Trophies DEATH TO HEAVES Heave, Cough & Newton's Disterper Cure Guaranteed or Money Back. \$1.00 per can, at dealers, or Express Paid. 18 Yrs' Sale. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio.

A. HORN, The Berry Man Soddy, Tennessee R. F. D. No. 3

The Largest Berry Grower in the South.

500 acres in Strawberries. 50,000,000 plants for sale. A new plant field of 100 acres.

Place Your Order Now for Plants.
I want every grower to investigate my new "Tennessee Favorite." The very best berry grown for market—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 growers, only \$4.00 per thousand. Try them. Other varieties: Aromas, Klondyke, Lady Thompson.

Special Prices to Nurserymen.
References: The Citizen's National Bank, Chatanooga; Sam. A. Conner, Sheriff of Hamilton County, M. Fugazzi & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SOJA BEANS

CLAY, MIXED AND COWPEAS for sale. Write for delivery prices, as we can ship promptly.

E. W. JONES NURSERY CO.,
Woodlawn, Va.

HICKORY SEED CO.

OFFERS NEW CROP OF
Clay, Black, Whip and New Era Peas; Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans, Appler and Burt Oats.

Write for prices.
HICKORY SEED CO., Hickory, N. C.

SOJA BEANS
AND
FIELD PEAS
FOR SALE.

Buy from first hands and save money.
Jonathan Havens, Washington, N. C.

DO YOU WANT EGGS

S. P. S. Multum Ovum will fill your egg basket. Liberal terms to agents. Stone's Red Powder will cure roup; 25c. postpaid. Agents wanted.

SOUTHERN POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,
824 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

Prince Edward Co., Va., Sept. 13, '09.

We find the Southern Planter not only of great interest but of great practical value and would hardly know how to get on without it.

R. A. PALMORE.

two teaspoons of soda, six cups of flour, one teaspoon each, cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg; one pound seeded raisins, one cup walnuts, chopped not very fine. Bake slowly in loaves, and ice.

White Cake.

The whites of three eggs, three whole eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four cups of flour, one and a half cups of cold water. Lemon extract. Filling. Two cups of sugar, one cup of new milk. Boil till it will make a ball in cold water, and beat. When it begins to harden; spread over the cake, and sprinkle any kind of nuts on it.

"CONCRETE IN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION."

The Atlas Portland Cement Co., of New York City, have recently published a new and very interesting book under the above title. This work is especially valuable to everybody interested in road construction or the good roads movement in general. The publishers will be glad to send this book out free of charge if request is made on the letterhead of the writer. Address your inquiry to Dept. 116, as above. The book will cost \$1.00 unless these simple terms are complied with.

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

"Tuleyries," White Post, Va.
Editor Southern Planter:

It should be a source of encouragement to Southern breeders of cattle to hear I have just received word today from the American Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the son of a Hereford cow I sold to a man there last year won every prize against all comers in South America of any breed. GRAHAM F. BLANDY.

October 27, 1909.

"Ellerslie," Charlottesville, Va.
Editor Southern Planter:

We have recently sold ten Short-horn females to Mr. Samuel H. Marshall, Charlottesville, Va., and, with him, have purchased the young roan bull, Morven Marshall, by Whitehall Marshall (twice champion of America), out of the famous show cow, Lady Duster.

R. J. HANCOCK & SON.

November 9, 1909.

THE WATERLOO BOY, JR.

The Waterloo Gas Engine Co., Waterloo, Iowa, announces they have recently placed on the market a new engine in the shape of the Waterloo Boy, Jr., a one and a half horse power engine, which is particularly adapted for light farm work. They have an advertisement on another page, to which attention is invited and you are also requested to ask for further particulars of this little engine.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

POULTRY FOODS

FEED NOW FOR

CHRISTMAS EGGS

FOR

Globe Poultry Food, Grain Foods, Charcoal, Oyster Shells, Grit, Bone, Rava Meat Meal and all kinds of supplies, Incubators and Brooders.

Price list mailed on application.

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Richmond, Va.

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We Have Almost 2500 Acres in Trees, Shrubs and Plants

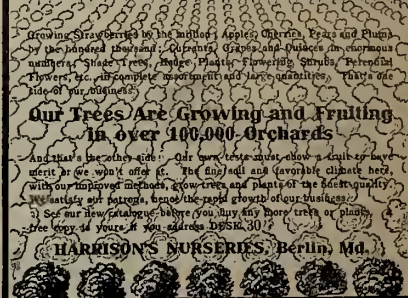
Growing Strawberries, the Million's Apples, Cherries, Peas and Plants in the largest quantity of Florida, Grapes and Quinces in enormous numbers, Shade Trees, Maple, Plaster, Flowering Shrubs, Perennial Flowers, etc. all complete assortment and large quantities. They are the pride of our business.

Our Trees Are Growing and Fruiting in over 100,000 Orchards

And that's the other side. Our trees, shrubs, vines and plants are wanted in the whole world. The big call and favorable climate here, with our improved methods, grow trees and plants for the Southern market. We have the largest stock of trees and plants in the South.

See our new catalogue before you buy any more trees or plants. We copy it free if you address D.F.S. 30.

HARRISON'S NURSERY, Berlin, Md.



\$1.00

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THE SOUTHERN PLANTER

Richmond, Va., 50c. a year.

Southern Fruit Grower

Chattanooga, Tenn., 50c. a year.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

Knoxville, Tenn., 50c. a year.

These three monthly publications will be sent for one year for only \$1.00. Address,

SOUTHERN PLANTER,
Richmond, Va.



..Special Offer for December..

For \$10 we will ship a Trio of Barred, Buff or White Plymouth Rocks from our prize pens and guarantee satisfaction. We have 2,000 birds to choose from, built up from the finest strains in the country—the A. C. Hawkins, U. R. Fisher, Gardner & Dunnings and E. B. Thompson strains. Heavy layers and beautiful birds that will give pleasure as well as profit. We commence shipping day-old Chicks December 1st, guaranteeing safe arrival.

Eggs and stock for sale from our Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorn, Barred, Buff and White Rocks.

At the exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association in 1908 we showed four pens, winning first, two seconds and fourth pens. Write us your wants. Correspondence promptly answered.

Sysonby Gardens, Inc.

PETERSBURG

VIRGINIA

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.
LESLIE H. McCUE, Box 4,
GREENWOOD, VA.
State V.-Pres. Am. Plymouth Rock Club
For High Grade, Pure Bred



Valley Farm

Barred Rocks,
S. C. B. Leghorns.
Young stock for sale.
Guarantee satisfaction.
CHAS. C. WINE,
Mt. Sidney, Va.

SPRING BROOK POULTRY FARM

Culpeper, Va., H. H. Scott, Prop.
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.

WHITE POULTRY YARDS

Breeds prize-winning White Wyandottes, White Guineas, White Chinese Geese; Mammoth Pekin, Wild Mallard and White Muscovy Ducks; White Holland and Narragansett Turkeys. Out of thirty entries at Virginia State Fair we won 16 first, 8 second, 3 third and 3 fourth premiums.
J. F. DUNSTON, Prop., Lorraine, Va.

—WANTED—

LIVE WILD TURKEYS

and native Pheasants for breeding purposes.
R. L. BLANTON, Richmond, Va.

THE BOSTON FRUIT SHOW.

New England gave a very complete demonstration of her capabilities as a fruit-growing section by the New England Fruit Show, lately held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

During the exhibition, which lasted several days, talks were made by prominent men upon fruit and its culture. One of the most interesting was made by Mr. George T. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., who is the proprietor of one of the finest orchards in New York State, embracing several hundred acres of choice varieties.

Mr. Powell spoke at length upon the methods to be followed in making and caring for an orchard, and spoke particularly of the difficulties that confronted New England's fruit growers in resisting the attacks of San Jose scale and other fungi, as well as of insects. It was necessary, he said, to find a substitute for the Bordeaux mixture. To quote him, as reported in the Boston Transcript:

"A very important essential in New England apple culture is that of spraying. The San Jose scale is spreading over every section of the country. For five years I have used one of the miserable oils, "Scalecide," with much success. A new fungicide, called "Sulfocide," has been brought out the past season that gives promise of very valuable results. Bordeaux mixture has, of late, been most injurious to many kinds of apples in discoloring them, and we must look to something better as a fungicide."

This new fungicide called "Sulfocide," is made by the B. G. Pratt Company, of New York City, and was on exhibition at the show. A special diploma was awarded them.

Vance Co., N. C., Oct. 19, '09.
The Southern Planter is the best farm paper published.
W. M. TAYLOR.

S. C.

WHITE LEGHORNS

"The proof of the pudding is chewing the string." If you wish any Cockerels, Cocks, Pullets or Hens write and tell me what you want and what you wish to pay. I will ship you your order, express prepaid. If you think you have gotten your money's worth keep the birds and send me the money; if not, ship the chickens back by express collect. Let me send you my show record.

B. H. GRUNDY, JR.,
Room 322 Mutual Building,
"Chantilly Farm." Richmond, Va.

GROWING

Realizing the increasing demand for pure-bred fowls, we have enlarged our plant to 1,000-hen capacity. In connection with our well-known White Rocks we have White and Silver Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns.

Special attention will be given these fowls and orders for stock or eggs will be handled carefully.
C. M. WALKER, HERNDON, VA.

PURE-BRED POULTRY

I am offering some extra fine White Holland Toms and Hens; line-bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Indian Runner Drakes, Toulouse Ganders, White African Guineas. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. F. SOMMERS, Somerset, Va.

Glenview Orpingtons.

S. C. BUFF EXCLUSIVELY.

I am selling some extra fine layers and breeders, 1 and 2 years old, at \$2 and \$3 each. Get in before they are all gone.

B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VA.

Black Langshans

WRITE TO

A. M. BLACK, Tazewell, Va.



PURE BRED
CHICKENS
and
DUCKS

I have choice pure-bred breeding birds of the following breeds: Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Black Buff and White Orpingtons; Buff, White, Silver Golden and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Black Minorcas, Silver Hamburgs, Black Polish, Black Langshans, White-Faced Black Spanish, Mottled Anconas, Sherwoods, Light Bramas, Indian Games, Partridge Cochins, Blue Andalusians and Partridge Cochin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen and Indian Runner Ducks; Geese, Peafowls and Homer Pigeons. Eggs for hatching. Send your orders and be assured of courteous treatment and good values.

PURE BRED
TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze, White Holland and Narragansett Turkeys. 1909 hatched Toms, \$5 to \$6 each. 1908 hatched Toms, \$7.50 to \$8 each. 1908 hatched Hens, \$5 each. 1909 hatched Hens, \$3.50 to \$4 each, according to ages and weights. Do not delay, but order to-day. Turkeys were never so high, and choice breeding birds will be very scarce and high. ORDER TO-DAY.

PURE BRED
SHEEP

Fine Yearling Hampshire Ram, \$25; Grand Registered Hampshire Ewes, bred to Registered Rams, at \$25 each; Registered Shropshire Ewes, bred to Imported Registered Rams, very fine, at \$25 each. Few Choice Registered Shropshire Ewe Lambs at \$17.50 each, extra well woolled.

ORDER QUICK ERE THEY ARE SOLD.



Pure-Bred Berkshire, Poland-China, Chester White, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Duroc-Jersey and Essex Hogs for sale at right prices, quality considered. Pigs 2, 3 and 4 months old mated in pairs and trios. Service Boars and Sows, bred and open, from 150 pounds each up to 300 pounds each, according to age. Send your order to-day and get them in their winter quarters ere the cold weather sets in.

Address

JAMES M. HOBBS,
No. 1521 Mt. Royal Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

To Be Made Over a Fitted Lining. The pretty dressy blouse that is closed at the front makes one of the novelties of the season. This one also shows new fancy sleeves that are in every way attractive, and the shallow yoke or chemisette that marks the latest designs. Messaline is the material illustrated, and the color is the leaf green that is so fashionable with trimming of black satin and yoke of cream colored lace over white chiffon. The tucks at the front give becoming fullness over the bust, while those at the back tend to a slender effect, and the puffed sleeves are as pretty as they are distinctive. Altogether, the blouse is a charming one for which every seasonable material that can be tucked and puffed is appropriate.



6473 Fancy Blouse with Chemisette,
32 to 42 bust.

The blouse consists of a fitted lining fronts and back with the chemisette. The lining is closed at the centre front, the chemisette is hooked into place, and the blouse is closed beneath the tabs or battlements. The sleeves are made over smoothly fitted linings, which serve to keep the puffs perfectly in place. They are cut in battlements to match the front and their shaped edges overlap the puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3¾ yards 21 or 24, 3¼ yards 32, or 1¾ yards 44

**STANDARD BRED
POULTRY FARMS**

We are offering the highest class stock this season and at the lowest prices we have offered.

**Splendid Bunches of
Youngsters in**

Rocks, Barred and White, Wyandottes, Partridge and White, Leghorns, Waite and Brown; Reds, S. and R. Comb. Turkeys, M. B. and White. Ducks, Pekin and Muscovy. RAISED ON SEPARATE FARMS.—

FREE RANGE.

\$1.50 and up for stock.
\$1.50 for eggs.

Special Quality Cockerels and Toms.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY
FARMS.

Burke's Garden, Va.

White Wyandottes

I won at State Fair, 1909, the following prizes:

White Wyandottes—First and second cock, fourth cockerel, fourth pullet, fourth pen old, third pen young.

White Holland Turkeys—first cock, first hen.

White Muscovy Ducks—Second drake, second duck, third young drake, third young duck.

I won at Danville, Va.—young birds exhibited only—first pen, first cockerel, first and second pullet.

For stock and eggs address.

R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR,
Hickory Bottom Poultry Farm,
R. F. D. No. 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

WE OFFER

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

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Cockerels at the cut price of \$1.25. These birds are pure bred and the finest of their kind.

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Fine large birds, prize-winners wherever exhibited. Barred Rock and White Wyandotte, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. White Orpington Cockerels. Prices reasonable.

Miss Clara Smith, Landor Poultry
Yard, Croxton, Va.



WHITE WYANDOTTES

Free range, blocky type, heavy laying strain; 25 choice Cockerels at a bargain to quick buyers.

DUNNLORA FARM,
Carson, Va.

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

inches wide, with $\frac{3}{8}$ yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of satin for banding.

The pattern 6473 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

The box plaited dress that is worn with a shield in sailor style is much in vogue now, and this one is exceptionally attractive. It includes the becoming sailor collar, it is simple and childish in effect and is unquestionably smart. The one illustrated is made of Bordeaux red serge and trimmed with black braid. The shield is of tucked messaline, and the combination is an effective one, but there are a great many appropriate materials. Cashmere is a favorite of the moment, some of the new silk finished wools are exceedingly attractive, and plaid and checked materials are fashionable. For the trimming, any preferred banding may be used, and if a simpler dress is wanted the skirt can be left plain.



6481 Girl's Box Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.

The dress is made with the blouse and skirt. Both blouse and skirt are laid in box plaits with gathers between. They are joined by means of the belt, and the closing is made in-

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WITH THE
Sure Hatch Incubator

A special low price during December is what we have to offer you on the Sure Hatch Incubator and Brooder. The discount we allow to December buyers is practically making them a Christmas present. Write for particulars at once, because we cannot afford to let this price stand after December.

You want early chicks because there is money in them.

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will hatch and raise them for you. It takes a mighty good incubator to hatch chicks in early spring when the temperature jumps up and down every little while. The egg chamber has to be perfectly insulated, the Heater has to be dependable, the Regulator has to respond to the slightest change.

Sure Hatch Incubators are made with double redwood walls, with a dead air space between. That is the best insulation you will find in any incubator on the market. Hot water is used for heating, as it is not affected by outside changes of temperature and it distributes the heat more evenly than any hot air system. The Regulator on the Sure Hatch is operated by our Sensitive Wafer Thermostat and it absolutely controls the heat in the egg chamber never allowing it to vary as much as one degree.

The Sure Hatch Incubator is fully guaranteed for five years, and you can try it free for 60 days if you wish. Sure Hatch Brooders are built to take the very best care of the early chicks. You can raise every chick from your early hatches in these machines.

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Write Today For My Special Proposition on The Fairfield.

Let me tell you about my new plan which will not only save you money on an incubator and brooder, but will help you get a Fairfield partly or entirely free. Just write me for my catalog and get my special offer at the same time. It's the greatest offer ever made on an incubator. Get it today.

FAIRFIELD INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Are sold direct from our factory to you at a saving of 30% to 50%. In construction they can't be beat. Steam and water forced circulation heating system, giving a uniform, steady temperature and insuring a perfect hatch of all hatchable eggs. A positive regulator and non-explosive lamp. Beautiful finish—California Red wood throughout. Easy to operate—easy to understand. The best incubator made today. Send for one on this guarantee—if not satisfied, return it and I will refund your money and pay freight both ways. Write today for special offer and catalog.

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White Leghorn, all breeds of Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red Fowls. Eggs from these pure-blooded birds for sale.

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For years I have been breeding Reds from the finest strains in America, till now I have a strain of fowls unsurpassed in beauty, size, laying qualities and hardiness. I have only the most select fowls left for sale, so order promptly if you want them. I have some early hatched Pullets and Cockerels of extra quality and can mate you especially fine pairs, trios and pens. I have some 2 and 3-year-old Hens also, which have proven to be splendid breeders, which I will mate up with early hatched Cockerels. Orders booked now for eggs in season at \$2 per 15 from my finest pens. Eggs carefully packed.

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Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, National strain; won 2 blues at Richmond Fair. E. B. Thompson's celebrated Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks cannot be excelled in size, vigor, beauty or egg production.

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All birds furnished not akin. Write for prices.
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of best breeding. The cattle that suit the Virginia farmer best. Write for photographs and records.

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A Prime Yearling Ram and a Few Choice Ewes.
J. D. ARBUCKLE, M. D., Cass, W. Va.

visibly beneath the box plait at the left of the front. The shield is separate and attached under the collar. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, are gathered and finished with pretty flaring cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 yards 24 or 27, 4½ yards 32, or 3¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 18 inches for shield, and 14 yards of banding.

The pattern 6481 is cut in sizes for girls 6, 8, 10, and 12 years of age.

These patterns are 10 cents from the Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Virginia State Horticultural Society will meet in the Auditorium, Winchester, Va., on Wednesday and Thursday, January 5th and 6th, 1910. The sessions will be called to order promptly at 10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. each day.

The fruit exhibit will be open to the general public after the judge has made the awards. The services of Prof. S. B. Heiges have been secured to act as judge of exhibits.

Admission to the meeting is free to all, and the public are cordially invited to attend, but only members of the Society are entitled to participate in discussions, unless by permission of the presiding officer.

Only members of the Society are entitled to be present in executive sessions.

A very interesting and instructive programme has been arranged, and is herewith presented. The premium list and schedule of classes for the fruit exhibit have already been distributed, and will be found reprinted at the end of this programme.

A cordial invitation to join the membership of the Society is extended to all who are interested in horticulture, or who, from a public spirit, desire to advance the fruit growing industry of Virginia.

OUTLINE PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, January 5th—Morning Session, 10 A. M.—Opening Exercises—Prayer by Rev. J. Horace Lacy. Address of Welcome—Hon. R. T. Barton.

Response—Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Blacksburg, Va.

President's Annual Address—Hon. W. W. Sproul, Middlebrook, Va.

Appointment of Committees.

On Resolutions—Auditing Treasurers, Accounts; Membership; Nomination of Officers for ensuing year.

OLD ENGLISH Sheep Dogs

Prices and Pedigrees
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SETTER PUPS

Have a litter of Gladstone Setter Pups for sale at reasonable price. Four males, one female. Color, white and black spots. Their mother is a fine hunter, registered and eligible to field trials. Write for photo and prices.

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A choice litter of Scotch Collies now ready for shipment. Correct type and the intelligent kind. Sire a New York winner. An excellent Christmas present for any member of the family. Cheap, if taken this month.

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Successor to J. E. Wing & Bros.,
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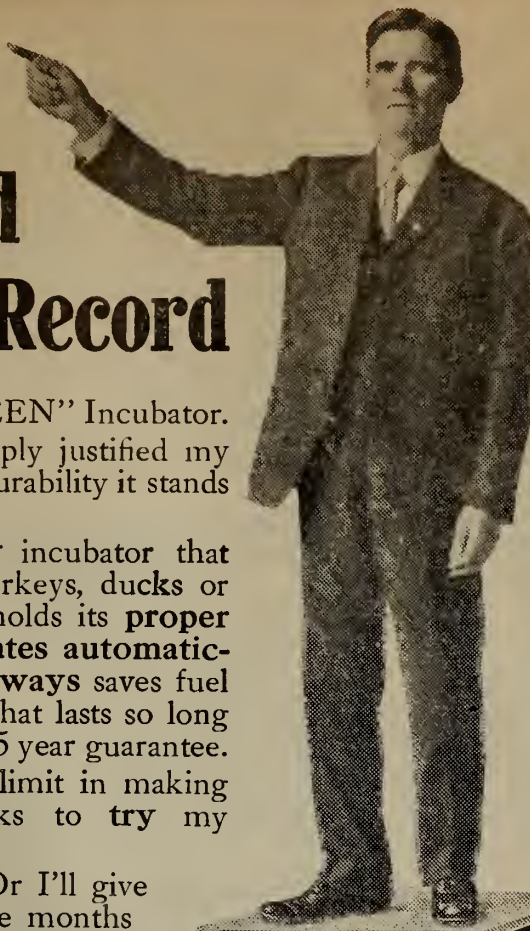
I point with pride to the "QUEEN" Incubator. Its magnificent record has amply justified my claim that in "hatchability" and durability it stands supreme and alone.

The "QUEEN" is the **only** incubator that **always** hatches **healthy** chicks, turkeys, ducks or geese—that **always** automatically holds its **proper temperature**—that **always** ventilates **automatic**—without chilling eggs—that **always** saves fuel and annoyance at every hatching—that lasts so long that it may **always** be sold on a legal 5 year guarantee.

I am willing to go about the limit in making poultry friends and getting folks to try my "QUEEN."

1. I'll give you 90 days to try it. Or I'll give you more time if you say three months aren't enough.
2. If you decide to keep the "QUEEN," I'll warrant it for five (5) years. Draw up the guarantee to suit you if you don't like mine. I'll sign it and **back it up**. I am giving the incubator fellows that talk "guarantees" something to think about. I make the best incubator in the world and never have been a bit squeamish about protecting my **customers**.
3. I'll pay the freight on any "QUEEN" and give you a bargain—direct from my factory—based on the one small profit that will be made on 20,000 "QUEEN" Incubators this season.

Getting an incubator should be like getting any other machine. You're getting it to use—to hatch chickens that will grow into money for you—and you don't want to overlook **QUALITY**. But you may say that a cheaper machine will do the work just as well. Perhaps it will **to-day**—but how about a year from now? Why not let the thousands of "QUEENS" in the homes all over this country prove which is the **best machine for you**? You can't get "QUEEN" results with anything but a "QUEEN." Please remember this.



NOTICE!

I want it emphatically understood by the many good readers of this paper that I personally stand back of the 58,341 "QUEEN" Incubators which my company has sold since five years ago to-day; that I will stake every dollar I have, and my home place, if it is necessary, to make good every offer and statement I make here or elsewhere.



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I can't tell you all the **whys** and **wherefores** here, but if you are really interested, you won't mind spending a cent to get my 1910 Incubator and Brooder Book. I am sure it costs me many times as much to furnish the book and pay postage on it. I wrote this book myself and I took plenty of time and space to do it and make it interesting. You are mighty welcome to it whether you want an incubator now or next month or next year. Let me urge you to see this Free Book before you buy. I think we can "trade" to mutual advantage. If we can't, you are not out anything.

If you have no postal handy, fill out this coupon and mail it some time to-day. I'll be sure to rush the "QUEEN" Book to you, and you will spend many pleasant hours reading what I say and what many of these who are using "QUEENS" say. Plenty of illustrations and chicken talk to liven it up! My handy Poultry Record Book can be had, too, for the asking, and Coupon brings both.

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at prices that will make a good investment for some one.

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Registered Saddle Stallion

Coming 3 years old--a good one

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You will be welcomed on the farm to inspect my offerings.

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Black Mare; 7 years old; 15½ hands; 1,050 pounds. Drives nicely. Works well everywhere.

Black Mare; 5 years old; 15½ hands; 1,025 pounds. Very handsome and stylish. Good traveler. Very compact. Works everywhere.

Black Mare; 7 years old; 15½ hands; 1,050 pounds. Gentle and stylish. Fast in harness.

Pair 2½-Year-Old Well-Matched Black Horse Mules; 14 hands; 800 pounds each. Have been driven some.

Bay Mare Mule; 3¼ years old; 15½ hands; 900 pounds. Thoroughly broken to all farm machinery.

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Choice Pony Mares and Stallions for breeding purposes, and broken ponies for children.

Can be seen at H. C. Beattie's farm, Richmond, Va., or at my farm.

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Dr. JOHN D. MASSENGILL,
Blountville, Tenn.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Walter Whately, Crozet, Va.
Address—"The Natural Advantages of Virginia for Fruit Growing, and the Value of Co-operation in Orchard Operations," Col. G. B. Brackett, U. S. Pomologist, Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee on the Rate Question—Hon. J. B. Watkins, Chairman.

Discussion on Above—Led by Hon. Hy. C. Stuart and S. B. Woods.

(Members having complaints on this subject are requested to take part in this discussion.)

Wednesday Afternoon Session,
2:30 P. M.

"Spraying the Apple Orchard to Save the Crop."—W. M. Scott, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"Some Problems in Marketing Apples"—(With special reference to Winchester District)—Hon. S. L. Lupton, Winchester, Va.
Question Box.

Wednesday, Night Session,
7:30 P. M.

"Profits to be Made by Raising Vegetables for Local Markets, and Best Methods of Producing Good Crops"—Prof. T. C. Johnson, Superintendent Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Thursday, January 6th,

Morning Session—10 A. M.

Report of Judge of Fruit Exhibit.
List of Awards—Prof. S. B. Heiges, (Judge).

Report of Society's Exhibits at State Fair and Pittsburg.—H. C. Wysor, Dublin.

"How Can Fruit Growers Co-operate?"—H. W. Collingwood, Editor of Rural New Yorker.

"The Bearing Orchard"—S. B. Woods, Charlottesville, Va.

"Comparison of the Box and Barrel Apple Package for Use in Virginia"—Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Director, Blacksburg, Va.

"On Advertising the State"—Dr. J. B. Emerson, New York and Albarmarle.

On adjournment after Morning Session, members are invited to inspect the orchards of Hon. S. L. Lupton, where lunch will be provided by his hospitality.

Afternoon Session—On Return from Orchard—3:00 P. M.

Executive Session—To transact Society's business.

Report of Committee on Legislation—Election of Officers.

Place and date of next meeting. Plan scope of work for ensuing year, etc. (None but members in good standing are admitted to Executive Session.)

Unfinished business.

Night Session—7:30 P. M.

Reports of Committees.
Unfinished Business.

Stereopticon Lecture—Pruning the Orchard—Prof. H. L. Price.

RED POLLS

The great breed for milk, butter and beef and the best for the South. I still have some handsome youngsters, well grown and sired by a son of the first prize and champion cow at the St. Louis Exposition. No better breeding. Prices reasonable.

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Sired by Clarence's Star, 8261. The Heifers offered are half sisters to Queen Esther, 22563, now on test with a record of 9,500 pounds of milk in ten months.

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On account of very short corn crop I am offering some pure-bred Essex Boars, 4-5 months old, and a number of Sows; one extra fine 3-4-year Boar; one pure-bred 3-year-old Bull; one registered Cow; a number of South-down Sheep, Lambs and two 4-year-old Ewes and Ram.

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Catalonian Registered Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Registered Trotting and Saddle Stallions. As usual, we won more premiums on our Jack stock this year than any other breeder in the bluegrass. Write for catalogue or visit the Cook Farms.

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Jack for Sale

Three years old, over 14 hands, good condition and a sure foal getter. Will sell cheap.

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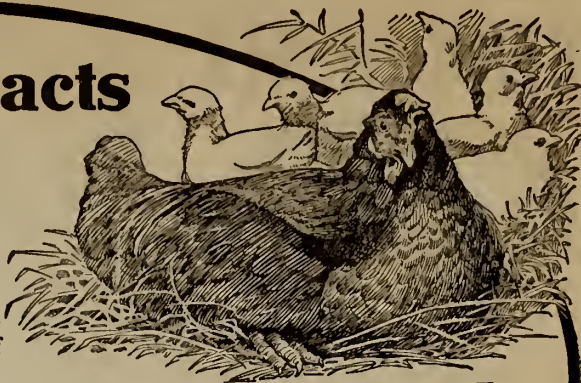
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Stallions, Mares and Colts for sale; imported and native bred.
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Best hog on earth. Fall pigs now coming. Please let us have your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Poultry Facts



YOU can't shut a laying hen in a closed coop; limit your responsibility to a few handfuls of grain a day, and continue (for long) to collect eggs. You can't leave growing chicks to dew, and wet and sour feed and count them *all* next winter. But you *can*—by practicing "The Dr. Hess Idea" of poultry feeding—keep the hen laying and the chick growing, even under most discouraging conditions. A little of

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

fed once a day in soft feed to hens and chickens, works wonders for both. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a *tonic*; it aids *digestion* and *assimilation*, so that the hen gets the greatest benefit from her feed. It goes far toward restoring natural conditions to the shut-up fowl and thus—feeling natural and being well nourished—she lays abundance of eggs. In the same way, by aiding digestion, it helps the chick and all other fowls receiving it. It also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a gives vitality to resist disease and, where consistently given, adds immensely to the profits in the poultry business. 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.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

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

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD Stock raisers often face a serious problem. Cows shrink in milk and "feeders" are slow about fattening. Usually the trouble is over-taxed digestive organs. When cow or steer seems to be "off feed" and doing poorly, give a small portion, twice a day, of Dr. Hess Stock Food. That will restore appetite and give tone to every organ. Then if the same simple practice is followed out consistently, the profits at both pail and scale will be more satisfactory. Sold on a written guarantee.

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Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

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BERKSHIRE PIGS

For Sale by the
TEST FARM

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Excellent Berkshire Pigs by a son of the champion, Premier Longfellow, and out of excellent sows of the best of breeding.

Also a fine mature registered RED POLL BULL.

Address E. W. MAGRUDER,
Department of Agriculture,
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HIGH-CLASS BERKSHIRES

State Fair Winners

Virginia's Premier Rival, 117,983, the undefeated boar, at the head of my herd. Gilts bred and ready for service; 3-months-old Boar Pigs. Place your order with me and get stock according to representation.

E. F. SOMMERS, Somerset, Va.

Always mention The Southern Planter when writing advertisers.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, is the happy possessor of many gifts, and besides being a statesman, a man of letters, and a scholar, he is a lover of nature. He thinks there are many features of American scenery which are not commonly recognized, and he describes them in a novel and picturesque article, which will soon appear in The Youth's Companion.

Many people will be surprised to hear that John Tyler, the tenth President of the United States, has a surviving son in the president of the ancient College of William and Mary in Virginia—Dr. Lyon G. Tyler. The Tyler estate was on the James River, and the former President fancifully called it Sherwood Forest and himself Robin Hood. In an article soon to appear in The Youth's Companion Dr. Tyler gives some charming reminiscences of him, and pictures the bright days of Virginia before the war.

Princess Anne Co., Va., Oct. 12, '09.

I think the Southern Planter is the best paper or journal of its kind that I ever read. O. C. ACKISS.

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BERKSHIRE BOARS,
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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.

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POLAND-CHINA

Pigs eight weeks old, \$6 each. Sired by prize boars and will give satisfaction or we will refund your money. Let us have your order.

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Hogs for sale. Finely bred stock at reasonable prices. Also

DORKING-MUSCOVY DUCKS.

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BERKSHIRES



I am offering some excellent hogs, both English and American strains, at very reasonable prices.

Young Brood Sows, Boars ready for service, and Weanling Pigs, 8 to 10 weeks old.

S. C. Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Inquiries promptly answered.

W. A. WILLEROY,

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LARGE YORKSHIRES

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.

OVERBROOK FARM,

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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,

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BREEDER OF REGISTERED

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

FINEST STRAIN.

Beautiful pigs for sale, both sexes, at farmers' prices.

Express Office: Trevillian, Va.

JOHN F. T. ANDERSON,

Poindexter, Va.

M. J. Langenderfer sold \$1350.00 worth of thoroughbred pigs from five of our O. I. C. 1-2 ton Sows last year.

Positively only perfect stock shipped by us. See our guarantee against Cholera. Write today for illustrated circular and price list showing some of our famous herd.

The H. S. Nelson Co., 907 Caxton Bldg., Cleveland, O.



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

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

CHAS. P. LIGHT,

TUBERCULOSIS (CONSUMPTION).

Editor Southern Planter:— For some time I have been giving the subject of the cure and prevention of tuberculosis some thought and it occurs to me that the people need educating on this subject in order to understand and realize the importance of precautions and treatment before the disease has advanced to the incurable stage. It is amazing what ignorance there is on this subject in all classes. The disease advances so gradually, with only weakness and occasional colds, that the loved ones around do not realize that it is even present. This is where I take the family physician to task. Too often he recognizes the trouble, but fails to notify the family, treating the patient for cold, rheumatism or whatever the complication happens to be. Often he carelessly fails to diagnose the case; this is really very difficult and can often only be detected by the expert. But if there are any symptoms why doesn't he send the patient to an expert? Of course such physicians are scarce but all of them are beginning to open their eyes now that the states have taken this matter up, but I cannot help believing that to this carelessness is due in a great measure the terrible spread of the dread destroyer. I know of some instances in which the physician failed to advise any precautions save the destruction of food left by the patient and others using the same food vessels. In this case little children slept in the room and even in the bed with a bed ridden patient. We need hospitals scattered over the country, absolutely in the country both for the curable patients and the incurable. In the latter the danger of contagion is much greater and among the poor the spread is rapid, their ignorance, bad sanitary conditions and poor food must make it so. For these we need a hospital at once and old Virginia should rouse herself to raise a fund and make for its dining room a home which will give comfort to these poor sick ones and save the country at large from the terrible spread of the disease, which these poor sufferers cause. Why cannot we have an organization and attend to this vital matter at once.

A SUBSCRIBER.

We understand that the State Sanitarium for Tuberculous patients recently established in Piedmont, Virginia, is now open and receiving patients. Parties interested should write to Dr. Enion G. Williams, of the Virginia Department of Health, Richmond, Va., for information as to this institution. Ed.—

Elizabeth City Co. Va., Sept. 11, '09.
The Southern Planter is a very fine paper and I do not see how I could get along without it.

ALLEN WASHINGTON.

Rare Opportunity

To secure pure-bred stock. Chester White, Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs; Jersey Bulls and Helfers; Lincoln, Hampshire and Shropshire Down Sheep; Scotch Collie Dogs. Variety of poultry. Send 2-cent stamp for circular.

EDWARD WALTER, West Chester, Pa.

Devon Herd Established 1884. Hampshire Down Flock Established 1880.

DEVON CATTLE

BULLS AND HEIFERS,
HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP,
RAMS AND EWES.

ROBERT J. FARRER, Orange, Va.

PURE-BRED

BERKSHIRES POLAND-CHINAS TAMWORTHS

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

J. C. GRAVES, Barboursville, Va.

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.



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.

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 Helfer Calves at farmers' prices

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

PURE BRED

Hereford Bull

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

J. L. PITTS, Scottsville, Va.

SOME

Good Short Horn

Bull Calves and Helfers, sired by Royal, 302905, for sale. Come or write.

J. F. CAMPER, Springwood, Va.

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad. For sale 16 Cows, 13 heifers, 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVEN, Landenberg, Pa.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.

WANT ADS.

Rates 2 cents per word. Cash with order. Initials and figures count as one word; 25 cents minimum charge.

POULTRY, ETC.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds—A few last year's breeding Hens, some Pullets and some magnificent Cockerels left. If you want some of the "best in the South" you had better order quick. Trios, \$5 to \$8; Cockerels, \$2 to \$5. This well-known strain is not only pre-eminent in the show room, but gives wonderful layers. I own a hen, beautiful and shapely as a pullet, that has laid over 900 eggs. I shall carry but 30 layers this season—all wonderful show specimens, and am booking egg orders now. You cannot afford to miss this. Big, pink, fertile eggs, \$2 per 13; \$6 per 50. Dr. J. H. C. Winston, Hampden-Sidney, Va.

E. B. THOMPSON'S FAMOUS RING-lets soar the highest at America's Imperial Show, Madison Square Garden, New York. I have about one hundred of this celebrated stock for sale. Their qualities cannot be excelled for layers, plumage, health and general appearance. Have especially fine Yearling Roosters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms on application. S. G. Roadcap, Lock Box 77, Waynesboro, Augusta County, Va.

GEESSE—TOULOUSE AND BROWN China; Ducks, Aylesbury, Blue Swedish, White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy and Mallard; Black, White, Silver and Columbian Wyandottes; R. I. Reds, Houdans, Black Langshans; Black, White and Brown Leghorns, Pit Games, White and Duckwing Bantams. Prices, \$1 and up. Winners at State and three other fairs this fall. Dennis Bros. & Co., Charles City, Va.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively. Splendid winter layers. Can furnish strictly fresh eggs for hatching in incubator lots if desired, \$5 per hundred. Large, beautifully marked cockerels \$1.25 each. Excellent values for the money. One pair large, young Muscovy ducks, \$2. Mrs. Keesee Brooking, Somerset, 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.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Won first pen, first cock, first cockerel Virginia State Fair, 1909. A few beautiful Cockerels for sale. Peninsula Poultry Yards, Williamsburg, Va.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, 90 CENTS each—Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Lakenvelders, Pekin Ducks and Indian Runner Drakes, \$1. Mrs. Frank Johnson, Route No. 1, Louisa, Va.

FOR SALE—SINGLE-COMB WHITE Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels at \$1 each. If more than two are ordered, 75 cents each. Samuel P. Powell, Plentiful Creek Farm, Plentiful, Va.

O. O. HARRISON, MT. PULASKI Breeder of Good White Wyandottes

SPECIAL DECEMBER SALE—MOUNTAIN View Poultry Farm, the place for healthy, pure-bred stock. Improved Yorkshire Pigs, seven weeks old, \$3.50 each, \$6 pair, from registered stock. Pure-bred Single Comb Black Minorcas and Cornish Indian Game Chickens—the kind that pays—\$1 each, \$10 per dozen. Write your wants. S. H. Carpenter, Novum, Va.

FOR SALE—S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red Chickens of the choicest breeding. Can furnish trios and pens free of smut and red to the skin. Also S. C. Brown Leghorns from the choicest prize winning families of the best egg producing strains. My birds are of the best breeding that can be obtained. Order early and get something good. Address Evergreen Farms, Rice Depot, Va.

EARLY HATCHED WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys, White African Guineas, White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner Drakes. All of best breeding and fine stock. Well worth money's value. Satisfaction guaranteed. Blue Hill Poultry Yards, Somerset, Va.

FOR SALE FROM PURE-BRED stock, April hatched, White Holland Turkeys; very fine Toulouse Geese, \$2 a piece; Indian Runner Ducks; few Barred Rock Hens, \$1 a piece. Mrs. M. F. Gooch, Somerset, Orange county, Va.

HAVE A FEW MORE COCKERELS, Yearling Hens and Pullets of the following strains: R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, R. and S. C. Black Minorcas, Barred and Buff Rocks, S. C. Brown, Buff and White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching in season. Albert Nichols, Prop., Belmont Poultry Farm, Luray, Va.

COCKERELS AND DRAKES FOR sale—March and June hatched S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels; April hatched Indian Runner Drakes. Meadow Grove Farm, Ivy Depot, Va.

LARGE SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red Cockerels, spring hatched, \$1 each. These are farm raised and beautifully marked birds. Mrs. E. W. Brooking, Somerset, Va.

STANDARD-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Bred for size and eggs. Three Pullets and Cockerel, \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John E. Morris, Orange, Va.

"REDS" FOR SALE, OLD AND YOUNG Some "zilt-edge" stuff; all reasonable priced. Also large size "Best Make" Bone Cutter, very cheap. W. Shook, McGaheysville, Va.

JERSEY BULLS, ONE AND TWO years old, pure bred from great producing cows, \$25 and \$30; Holstein, two years old, \$35. Dennis Bros. & Co., Binns Hall, Va.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels. Very fine; from prize winners; \$2 to \$5 each, according to quality. Dr. E. L. Marshall, Big Island, Va.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red Roosters. Fine birds at low prices. Also other breeds. Write me. Big catalogue, 10 cents. John E. Heatwole, Harrisonburg, Va.

BARY CHICKS—8 CENTS EACH—Shipped safely anywhere. Culver Poultry Farm, 948 Burnham, Benson, Neb.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS and S. C. Brown Leghorns for sale. Mrs. R. K. Cassell, Wytheville, Va.

SINGLE COMB REDS OF WILMONT. Red to skin. Beauties. Only Cockerels now, \$1-\$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. E. Williams, Charlottesville, 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.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, FAWN and white, from the very best strains of prolific layers, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction assured. J. E. Roodey, Virginia City, Va.

PURE-BRED GAME STAGS FOR sale from Virginia State Fair winners. Write for a few rare bargains this month. Peninsula Poultry Yards, Williamsburg, Va.

FOR SALE—CHOICE S. C. WHITE Leghorn Cockerels. Price reasonable. Address T. C. Morton, Rice Depot, Va.

ORDER YOUR MUSCOVY DUCKS now. The ducks with habits of wild ducks and equally as hardy; \$3 per pair. W. B. Coleman, Mannboro, Va.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN stock for sale. Eggs for hatching in season. Correspondence solicited. G. William Smith, Orange, Va.

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AT A sacrifice between now and January 1st. Mrs. J. W. Fitzgerald, R. F. D., Java, Va.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK HENS and Cocks, \$1 each; Male White Guineas, 50 cents each. George Moss, Guiney, Va.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, show birds, at reasonable prices. Charlie Brown, Route 1, Cartersville, Va.

FOR SALE—RIBBON WINNING White Holland Turkeys, White Plymouth Rock Cock. M. C. Bell, Shirley, Va.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE Holland Turkeys. Hens, \$2; Toms, \$3; Trio, \$6. Miss A. Ellebrecht, Route 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

FOR SALE—WHITE TURKEYS AND Guineas. Turkeys, \$7 trio; Guineas, \$1.50 pair. W. L. Elliott, Formosa, Va.

S. C. B. LEGHORN PULLETS FOR sale. April and May hatched, of Bracy's strain. B. G. Bass, Rice, Va.

FOR SALE—PURE BLOOD PEKIN Ducks, spring hatch, for \$1.50 a pair. Mrs. A. M. Mayo, North Garden, Va.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM prize-winning stock, \$7.50 per trio. T. W. Wood, Beaver Dam, Va.

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TUR-keys; \$6 per pair; \$7 a trio. Mrs. John Lanford, Lahore, Va.

ROSE-COMB SILVER-LACED WYAN-dottes for sale. Mrs. Fannie Carter, Rice, Va.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE. Mrs. E. J. Honaker, Draper, Va.

WANTED TO SELL MY ENTIRE stock of Rhode Island Reds at low prices, to go out of business. See advertisement, page 1180. Robert G. Hundley, P. O. Box 118, Farmville, Va.

LIVE STOCK.

THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE has for sale pure-bred young males of the following breeds: Cattle—Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords. Swine—Young animals of both sexes of the following breeds: Berkshires, Duroc-Jerseys and large Yorkshire. Sheep—Dorset Rams and one Shropshire Ram Lamb. Also a few Black Minorca and Brown Leghorn Cockerels. These animals are excellent individuals in thrifty condition and will be sold at very reasonable prices to Virginia farmers. For dairy breeds address Prof. Brainerd; for all other breeds, Dr. Mayo, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, 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 Stallion, Don Piza, 27060, one of the best sons of the great Gambetta Wilkes. Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del.

FOR SALE—THE STANDARD BRED Pacing Stallion, Linkwood J., 45264. This horse is 7 years old, has a record of 2:14, but has not been marked. Is a rich bay with black points and weighs about 1,050. Cost his present owners \$1,500. Must be sold to settle partnership. Will exchange for Percheron stallion, mares or mare colts, or for Galloway cows or heifers. Walter E. Hathaway, White Stone, Va.

FOR SALE—IMPORTED GERMAN Coach Stallion, 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.

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.

FOR SALE—STONEBRIDGE JACK. Contemplating a change in location, I am offering my prize winning Jack at a bargain price to a quick buyer. Three years old, sound, handsome and right in every way. A blue ribbon winner in 1906, 1907 and 1908 at the Virginia State Fair at Richmond. Address Irving J. Coffin, R. F. D. No. 5, Richmond, Va.

REMEMBER MY YORKSHIRE HOGS and Red Polled Cattle are of the best breeding, and young stock always for sale at attractive prices. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, 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.

ONE DUROC-JERSEY MALE PIG, 3 months old for sale; price \$7. Robt. Boyd, R. F. D., Randolph, Va.

BEST BREEDING OF LARGE YORK-shires at bargain prices. W. E. Stickley, Strasburg, 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—NICE REGISTERED Angus Bull, 3 years old. Took first prize and won blue ribbon at Danville Fair, 1909. Kind and gentle. Price \$50 cash, f. o. b. Danville, Va. F. W. Brown, Yanceyville, N. C.

WANTED—GOOD HOLSTEIN YOUNG Cows and Heifers to come fresh 30 to 90 days. Also pair of young large mules not over five years; must be at farmers' prices. C. F. Hodgman, Diamond Springs, Va.

A FINE LOT OF PURE-BRED BERK-shire Pigs, eligible to registration, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; \$5 each. F. E. Williams, M. D., Ivy Depot, Va.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. CHOICELY bred, high grade Holstein cows, heifers and registered bull calves. Herd tuberculin tested. C. A. Gunther, Burkeville, Va.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS FOR JANUARY delivery at bargain prices. All orders received before January gets Christmas bargain. Write for prices. W. B. Payne, Crofton, Va.

FOR SALE—HEREFORD CATTLE, Duroc Hogs, Lincoln Sheep, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, R. C. R. I. Reds, Toulouse Geese. H. B. Howe, Dublin, 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.

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEYS OF high quality. Bred Sows, September Pigs and Boars ready for service. R. W. Watson, Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE—FRENCH COACH STAL-lion, "Dreux," 4237; dark brown; weight, 1,200 pounds; six years; perfect and cheap. Thomas L. Hill, Millen, Ga.

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED HOL-stein Bull, 20 months old. Price reasonable. Especially well bred. R. E. Cook, Salem, Va.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY Swine and Rhode Island Red Cockerels for sale cheap. W. F. Harshman, Thurmont, Md.

DOGS, PET STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—GERMAN BEAGLE Hound, A No. 1 rabbit dog; well trained Pointer, A No. 1 bird dog; one Dark Bay Gelding, 3 years old past, good rider and driver; also works anywhere. J. L. Gray, Norwood, Va.

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—NICE POINTER DOG. Splendidly bred; age 14 months; partially broken and being hunted regularly. First check for \$25 gets him. T. O. Wilson, News Ferry, Va.

DACHSHUND PUPS—PURE-BRED stock, imported from Germany in 1906, for sale. Capt. F. J. von Schwerdtner, Annapolis, Md.

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.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS AND GROWN Females for sale. Prize-winning imported stock. Shady Brook Farm, R. F. D. 2, Roanoke, Va.

FOX, DEER, COON AND OPOSSUM Hounds and Pups, \$3.50 to \$15 each. For bargains write me. E. F. Willmouth, Shelbyville, Ky.

REAL ESTATE.

WISH TO GET IN CORRESPON-dence with owner of farm of 100 to 150 acres, within 20 to 30 miles of Washington, D. C., 1 to 1½ miles railroad on good turnpike; dwelling 8 to 10 rooms in good repair; good outbuildings; plenty of fruit; plenty of good water; wood for domestic purposes; land naturally good in fair condition; close to churches and schools. Wish to lease for term of years with privilege of buying. Will pay semi-annual cash rental. Keep up buildings as to paint and repairs at my own expense, except that essential to age. Will improve farm and keep it in good agricultural shape. If farm meets my requirements am willing to pay what would be considered a good price for rent. Wish lease for 5 or 10 years. Will pay taxes and insurance. Will deal only with owner direct. "Cash," care Southern Planter.

524 ACRES, STOCK AND MACHINERY, \$7,200, part cash; 12 cattle, 12 swine, 2 horses, binder, drill, harrow, plows, wagons, cultivators, etc., included free with this big farm. Owner sold \$2,700 worth of produce last year. Near neighbors, schools, mail delivered; 3-story, 6-room house, piazza, shaded by magnificent oaks. Everything goes for \$7,200, half cash. Page 167 "Strout's Farm Buyers' Guide, No. 26." Copy free. E. A. Strout Co., Desk 2703, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL HOME IN CUBA: GOOD 8-room tile roofed house, 25 acres good land, quantity of fruit trees, never falling 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.

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.

A FARM OF 96 ACRES, SIX MILES from Washington; fine pike; 8-room house, barn and stable; some fruit; well watered and fenced. Liberal terms. Southern Poultry Supply Co., 824 Ninth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—FARMS AND BUSINESSES. Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyer. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties free. American Investment Association, Minneapolis, Minn.

CLENDENING 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.

REAL ESTATE (Continued).

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE AND Dwelling, four acres attached; also mill property with 55 acres in Burrowsville, Va.; cheap to settle estate. For farms, all sizes, address Persse Deverell, 623 Citizens Bank, Norfolk, Va.

FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS AT lowest prices on easy terms; great, est bargains in Virginia. Write for catalogue. Address J. R. Elam, Charlottesville, Va.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CITY LOTS in Gulfport, Miss., for Shetland Ponies, Collies, Blood Hounds, or Fancy Poultry. J. D. Stodghill, Shelbyville, Ky.

WOULD LIKE BRIEF DESCRIPTION of any good farm for sale in this locality. Give price and brief description. P. J. Boelte, News Ferry, Va.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

POSITIONS HELP.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres., The Nat'l Co-Op. Real Estate Co., Suite 437, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, healthy, reliable middle-aged woman to make her home in a small family and help do the housework. Mrs. O. D. Hill, Oakwood Heights, Charleston, W. Va.

FARM MANAGER—GERMAN, 36, married; experienced with stock, poultry, grain, grass, truck, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, etc., wants position. Address Manager, 2503 North Colorado Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A STRONG, SOBER, industrious white married man, German preferred, for general farm work; state what you can do, size family, wages expected and give references. If you prefer, I could furnish house and land for share of crop. Address F. C. Johnson, Windsor Stock Farm, Elko, Va.

WANTED—POSITION AS FARM MANAGER by young man of good habits with business education and have attended agricultural college. Thoroughly familiar with farm machinery, gasoline engine, etc. Can furnish best of references and not afraid of work. Address E. L. Dean, Box D, Gatesville, N. C.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FARM hands, and men who are good handlers of stock, especially horses. Prefer married men. Address Stock Farm, care Southern Planter, for particulars.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, industrious, tidy and educated man to take care of poultry, cows and swine for my private use. I want a systematic man. None need apply unless can furnish first-class credentials as to character and habits as well as to ability. Address Langhorne Putney, care Stephen Putney Shoe Co., Richmond, Va.

FARM MANAGER WANTS SITUATION—Single man, age 36, handy with tools and machinery of all kind. Apply to H. Roulson, Barhamsville, Va.

IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD SECOND-Hand French Buhr Mill for sale, the Sprout-Waldron & Co., preferred, address, stating price, Charles M. Getz, Moores Store, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THOUSAND to fifteen hundred dollars to go into general farming, dairying and stock raising. Have good grazing farm of 600 acres, well watered and fenced with woven wire. Farm buildings and new 5-room dwelling; mile and half from depot, 42 miles from Richmond. Teams, implements, feed, 40 sheep and some cattle now on the place. Will rent on shares, or for money rent payable in advance. Apply to R. P. Burwell, Tobaccoville, Va.

FARMERS AND POULTRYMEN—SEE display advertisement of the Herndon (Va.) Poultry Association Show in this issue. Loving cup for prettiest baby; \$5 in gold for best looking lady. Prizes on corn, wheat, apples and potatoes. Write for premium list and see entertainment provided for each day. A. H. Kirz, Secretary, Box 44, Herndon, Va.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN GENUINE and flourishing dairy business; English and single man preferred; must be worker; \$3,000 required for half share. References exchanged. Excellent opportunity for young man. Profits from \$200 to \$300 a month expected. B. C. R., care Southern Planter.

DISCOVERED—A NEW SYSTEM OF concrete block making. Build your own homes. Use the new system made on the Oregon Concrete Block Machine. A dry inside wall guaranteed. Complete outfits from \$50 up. Send for catalogue. Oregon Concrete Block Machine Co., 3235 and 3237 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

TERRACING FARM, DUBLS ITS value; \$10 Wright Farm Level also best for ditching, grading, irrigating, blding. Make munev running line for others. Write now for special agency offer. Frank Wright, Mfr., Cave Spring, Ga.

FREE TO HOUSEKEEPERS! SEND 25 cents in stamps or silver for a package of our ink and rust remover, also our illustrated catalogue of 300 household goods. W. A. Rowe & Co., Blackwell, Va.

FOR SALE—PAN-A-RAMA CAMERA, two Winchester Repeating Rifles, Yellow Potato Onions and Sets. Would exchange for early hatched pullets. David E. Peters, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—NUMBER OF PARTNERS in a new fish factory; must be citizens of Virginia. Apply to W. A. R., Blackwell, Va.

RICHMOND WOOD VIRGINIA Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Sash, Blinds and Doors, Woodward & Son, Ninth & Arch Sts, Richmond, Va

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED ON FEED bills. Send 25 cents for instructions. N. L. Beal, Windsor, Va.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT AND OAK Fence Posts. Address Radio Farm, Route 3, Petersburg, Va.

FERN HILL POULTRY FARM**Breeders of ARISTOCRATS ONLY****Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S.C. Brown Leghorns, S.C. White Leghorns**

Winning firsts at Jamestown and Richmond, Va.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C.; State championship of American Black Minorca Club; highest scoring male and female; ten highest scoring fowls in show. All are healthy, vigorous, dependable egg producers. Some choice exhibition Cockerels for sale. Shipped on approval. Eggs, \$1.50 per sitting.

J. WALLACE SNELLING, R. F. D. No. 1, Manchester, Va.

State Vice-President of American Black Minorca Club.

ESTABLISHED 1893.



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. Croset, 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.

A JOURNAL OF EASTERN TRAVEL. In the Provinces.

After leaving Tokyo our next experience was very different from any previous ones, and was the most interesting as well as difficult one we encountered. Up to this time we had been traveling with friends, along beaten paths, in places thoroughly accustomed to European ways, but now we spent several weeks, traveling alone in the provinces, in places not commonly visited by tourists. We filled the gap between Tokyo and Kyoto with a series of excursions into the country districts and in this way saw something of the old life, for we soon realized that we had come too late to see this in the cities. The trip was very much of an experiment to us, but as all travel is easy in Japan, we had the courage to undertake it.

Our first stop was at Kamakura, the once populous capital of Eastern Japan, now shrunk to a tiny fishing village, but still famous for its Dai-Butsu, or colossal image of Buddha. It was only a short rail trip from Yokohama through some prosperous towns and open pretty country. When we descended from the car at the station, we became at once the prey of numerous rickshaw boys who spent some minutes fighting amongst themselves for our patronage. When the prize had been drawn by the two strongest and we started off, five or six followed insisting on being "ato-shi," though the country was perfectly level, and we did not need any pushing. No one in the place spoke English and we had to get along with signs and pointing.

An avenue of pine trees ran from the station to the temple of Hachiman, god of war, an apotheosis of the Emperor Ojin. This is a gorgeous building, painted bright red, against a back ground of green trees. It is set on a high hill, and reached by a broad stair, by way of several shrines and torii. There is good carving inside, some relics and a great flock of doves in the court.

On the other side of the village is the Dai-Butsu or great Buddha, a temple of Japanese art. It stands in the open, in a pretty park, and is 49 feet high and 97 in circumference. and the proportions are so perfect

THE HOLLINS HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

A Working Herd, Working Every Day in the Year.

A Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Bull

Will Increase the Production of Butter Fat and Milk in the Herd.
RECORD OF HOLLINS HERD FOR SIX YEARS.

From	To	Pound of Milk.
October 1, 1903,	to October 1, 1904.....	4,000
October 1, 1904,	to October 1, 1905.....	5,020
October 1, 1905,	to October 1, 1906.....	6,867
October 1, 1906,	to October 1, 1907.....	6,536
October 1, 1907,	to October 1, 1908.....	8,906
October 1, 1908,	to October 1, 1909.....	8,913

The milk of every cow and every heifer of milking age, except heifers freshening with first calf WITHIN THE FISCAL YEAR is included in the record. REGISTERED BULL CALVES OUT OF HEAVY PRODUCING COWS FOR SALE.

JOS. A. TURNER, General Manager, Hollins Institute, Va.

MEADOW FARM DAIRY

**PURE
BRED**

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.

EVERGREEN FARMS

I AM OFFERING AT REASONABLE PRICES

JERSEY CATTLE

A FEW CHOICE BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

ALL AGES AND FROM REGISTERED PARENTS.

FOWLS

S. C. Brown Leghorn, "Brace's" strain, of New York; S. C. R. I. Reds, "Bryant's" strain, of Massachusetts.

Address W. B. GATES, PROP., RICE DEPOT, VA.

Berkshires For Sale.

Nice lot of Sows Bred, also Pigs four weeks and four months old. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

RIVER VIEW FARM, C. M. BASS, PROPRIETOR, RICE DEPOT, VA.

MORVEN PARK

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 besides 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 bul "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.

Grade Guernsey Heifers.

On one of our farms we are breeding GRADE GUERNSEYS and can offer you a few heifer calves at prices that will make the purchaser money. This is a good opportunity to obtain, at small cost, these high-grade cattle, which will increase the butter fat content of the milk and give high color to it also.

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

HORNED DORSET SHEEP

Will Pay Best in Virginia

The Fillmore Farms are the breeders that show Stock of their own raising, and took ALL FIRSTS AND CHAMPIONSHIPS at Richmond, Lynchburg, also champions at Detroit, Columbus, and other State Fairs 1909, and the stock shown is the class of stock sold.

Prices are low and if quality is considered they are the lowest.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE

FILLMORE FARMS, Bennington, Vermont,
C. C. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

that the great size does not overcome one. There is a serene majesty with expression of the face which truly symbolizes the Buddha Nirvana, the state of perfect peace where all the passions are subdued. It produces a feeling of rest and tranquility in the beholder. Inside the huge head is a shrine where the following inscription is hung.

"Stranger, whosoever thou art, and whatsoever be thy creed. When thou enterest this sanctuary, remember thou treadest upon ground, hallowed by the worship of ages. This is the temple of Buddha, and the gate of the Eternal and should, therefore, be entered with reverence."

On the surrounding hills are minor shrines, with historical objects. One contains a very sacred lacquer image of Kwannon, 30 feet high.

Following the sea wall, we made a four mile trip by rickshaw down the beach to the island of Enoshima, where we had lunch in a tea house, overlooking the water. This island is sacred to Benten, the goddess of luck who killed the dragon of the cave which destroyed the children of the place. It is a great holiday resort and has numerous shops full of coral, and other sea treasures. We took some pretty walks around it and while sitting on a bench made the acquaintance of a Japanese family, consisting of a young man with his wife and mother. The former was a graduate of Columbia University and accosted us in good English, asking if they could be of any service to us. He had recently returned home to marry a Japanese girl and both he and his wife showed much solicitude about his mother who seemed rather feeble. ble.

The sun was growing low by this time and we became uneasy lest we should be left on the island for the night, so we hastened to the mainland by a bridge connecting the two

VIRGINIA ANGORA GOAT CO.

Heading our flock we have the following excellent bucks:

1. Imp. South African "Hobson," winner of numerous prizes at National Angora Goat exhibits.

2. King of Sierra, one of the best native bred Show Bucks this country has ever produced, winner at the Royal Angora Goat Show held at Kansas City in '06.

3. Prince of Sierra, one year old, winner of the championship class, '09, at the State Fair at Richmond.

Have you a tract of land covered with brush and briars and would you like it converted into fine pasturage? Try the goats and witness the transformation. We can show you the land converted in this way, and no help from any other source. Would be pleased to show you if you will come and see us. While the change is taking place, you can make a profit on your goats, and the better the quality of your goats the more your profit will be at the end of two or three years, in the increased value of your land which they have run on.

We can furnish you any kind of goats you may desire. We have as good as there is in the country; also grades.

Our goats were exhibited at the Roanoke and Lynchburg Fairs, also the State Fair at Richmond. At these (the only places exhibited) they not only secured more premiums than any other exhibitor, but they were awarded more than 50 per cent. of all premiums; and at the State Fair Prince of Sierra, one year old, was awarded the championship prize for best Buck any age.

We can furnish Does bred to either of the above Bucks after December 15th, or in trios, two Does and one Buck, by Hobson or King of Sierra, or we can furnish car-load lots. Prices on application; or better, come and see the goats and what they have done, and will do for you.

Finely bred Collie Pups for sale.

Address **George H. Smith, Manager,**
VIRGINIA ANGORA GOAT CO., Wytheville, Va.

Earhart's Model Premier 116131

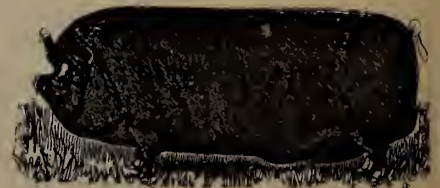
The great boar described on page 982 of The Southern Planter (October issue) stands at the head of my herd and is ably assisted by the grand old Hunter of Bltmore III. and Earhart's Combination. These boars are of the best prize-winning blood of the world, and their great size, combined with extra finish and quality, fit them to stand at the head of the best herd in the East.

My sows are daughters and grand-daughters of Premier Longfellow, Baron Duke the 50th, and the noted Huntress and bred to the above great boars are producing a type of hog unequalled in size, easy feeding and show yard qualities. I have over 100 high-class pigs, besides a number of five-months-old gilts and boars that are ready for immediate shipment, and they are so good that I will agree to send them subject to your examination and approval.

Let me quote you my prices, which are reasonable.

Address

D. E. EARHART, BRISTOW, VA.





Allandale Registered Jerseys FOR SALE

A few select cows, rich in the blood of Golden Fern's Lad, Golden Jolly, Champion Flying Fox, King Koffee, Stoke Pogis of Prospect, Tormentor and other noted sires; and with calf to Imported Stockwell, the sensational \$11,500.00 bull; Eminent's Goldmont Lad, winner of 14 Blues and Championships and never beaten in the show ring; Imported Marett's Flying Fox; and our great Golden Fern's Lad bull, Mona's Handsome Fern.

Choice bred heifers and promising young bulls for sale.

We have the goods and we propose to make prices to get the business,

WRITE FOR PRICE-LIST

Allandale Farm, Fredericksburg, Va.

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.

and caught a train for Tuji-Sawa. Here we made our connection for Kozu whence we made excursions into the Hakone district. We went by train an hour over a portion of the Tohardo to Yumoto where we got in rickshaws and went up into the mountains.

Miyanoshito.

On our way to the above named place, our road wound around the mountains and gave us lovely vistas through the trees. The short autumn afternoon closed in, and the moon came up full before we reached our destination, the Fuji-Ya hotel, built with all the picturesque of a Japanese inn, and surrounded by a garden full of dwarf plants, bent pines and jagged rocks. Little maids greeted us at the door and carried us to our room where an open fire was blazing and every thing was pretty and dainty. An elaborate Japanese costume was laid out on each bed, with sandals and obi to match and we soon exchanged our heavy travelling clothes for these comfortable draperies. The bath attendant soon appeared and told us our bath was ready and was much grieved at our refusal to take it. Bathing is the national passion of the Japanese and both high and low indulge in a hot bath, not only once but several times a day. A Japanese boy who receives a few extra pennies does not betake himself to the candy shop but to the bath house where he can get a bath for two sen.

Miyanoshita is, I believe, the sweetest spot in Japan. It is just a little village up in the mountains, but there are so many pretty walks about it, over the hills and by the mountain streams and cascades that people from all over Japan drop in here for a day or two, to get a whiff of the bracing mountain air or a view of Fuji, which soars in the distance. The hotel is modern and almost the only first class one in Japan. It is the only one where they have good butter and cream. Most of the butter in

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.

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.

W. A. THIGPEN, PROPRIETOR, CONETOE, EDGECOMBE CO., N. C.

JERSEY CALVES

Male and female, now ready to ship. Golden Lad and St. Lambert strains.

SEVERAL GUERNSEY BULL CALVES ALSO.

Brown Chinese and Toulouse Geese in pairs or trios.

B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and Brown Leghorns.

All of above ready to go now.

M. B. Rowe & Co., Fredericksburg, Va.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

REGISTERED IMPORTED HOME-BRED PERCHERONS

No farm in America or France can show such a lot of high class mares. Among the most notable are: **ROSETTE**—Three times champion France, unbeaten at every State Fair in America. **ZAZA**—Grand Champion St. Louis Exposition and Champion Kansas and Missouri State Fairs. **FAUVEITE**—Junior Champion St. Louis Exposition. **GAMMELLE**—First Prize Mare, Nogent, France.



ETUDIANT (59291)43275—Champion of France

Every mare imported inside of the Ribbons at the largest shows of France. Last year they were shown in 36 classes, winning 30 first and one second; 10 gold medals and a \$100 silver cup. No group of horses in the world ever came so near making a clean sweep.

These mares are being bred to

ETUDIANT

Champion Stallion of France

First at Nogent; first at Paris; approved by the French Government and paid the largest subsidy ever paid a stallion in France. Used as a model by the Paris artist for the bronze statue at show grounds of Nogent, France.



ROSETTE (48054) 42127—Champion Mare of France

Why pay Importers large profits when you can buy, at reasonable prices, stallions and mares by France's Champion Stallion out of France's and Americas Champion Mares? **AGENTS WANTED.**

Farmers can save half their money by combining and bringing their notes approved by their local bank which will be accepted as cash.

SELMA STOCK FARM. - E. B. WHITE, Prop'r, - LEESBURG, VA.

the East is brought from Canada and Australia and is not fresh when it comes to the table. Fuji-Ya boasts of a dairy of its own, with real cream and yellow butter. It also has pure water of its own instead of the mineral water the tourist has to drink elsewhere.

Fuji-Ya is chiefly famous for its little maids, so pretty and mischievous. They were almost the only female attendants we had during our whole trip and we enjoyed it for a change although we got very good service from the boys.

During our stay we made many excursions. One morning we went to Ojigokee, a sulphurous gorge, something like the formations in Yellowstone Park. The mountains here are too rough for rickshaws and we used sedan chairs, carried by four coolies each, though truth to tell, we walked most of the way. We could not resist the temptation to peep into the cottages by the way and see what the home life of the peasants was like. Even the poorest hut was clean. The women were sometimes preparing meals, cooking over a brazier, sometimes they were sewing or working at the loom. Often they were washing the clothes which are ripped up each time and spread out on the ground to dry. The kimono are so loosely sewed there is no difficulty in ripping them up and putting them together again. The women do not appear to have much housework to do indeed their tiny houses do not admit of much, but they work in the gardens and in the fields. It is wonderful to see how the peasants make the most of this barren land. High up on the mountain side they reclaim little patches from the rock and plant

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,
Moundville, W. Va.
Branch Barn: New Church, Accomac County, Va.
(Address me here.)



HACKNEY HORSES FOR SALE

One Registered Mare, "Empress," with foal by "General."
One Registered Stallion, coming three years old.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Two Bull Calves, four months old, for sale.

T. O. SANDY,

Burkeville, Va.



WOODSIDE BERKSHIRES

EVERYTHING SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS CAREFULLY

We are now offering a grand lot of Pigs

Sired by our two great boars Charmer's Premier 94553, three years old, weight 800 lbs., and Charlo tesville Premier 123595, and out of royally bred sows weighing from 500 to 600 pounds each.

We can always furnish pigs not akin. In order to show our confidence in what we offer and insure satisfaction to our customers, we ship on approval. You need not send check until after you receive the pigs, and if they are not entirely satisfactory in every respect, you can return them at our expense and it costs you absolutely nothing. We leave it to you whether this is a fair proposition Address

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM, R. S. Farish, Prop., Charlottesville, Va.

seed, literally in the thorns by the wayside. The struggle for existence there is a very hard one, and would be hopeless but for the diligence and thrift of the people.

THE GALLOWAY MANURE SPREADER.

The William Galloway Co., makers of the manure spreader bearing their name, solicited us to write to a few of our subscribers who were recent purchasers, as to their opinion of this machine. Out of a list of some twenty names submitted, we selected ten at random, and are publishing herewith the result of our correspondence. Here is a copy of our letter:

"The William Galloway Co. advises us that you recently purchased one of their manure spreaders, and they are anxious for us to know what you think of it. Will you not, therefore, kindly endorse on the back of this letter as briefly as possible your opinion of the spreader, and mail it to us at once in the enclosed envelope?"

Here are the replies:

"I take this opportunity of recommending the Galloway Manure Spreader. I believe that it is the best spreader on the market to-day, and that it accomplishes all that they claim for it. I have tried it with corn stalks, and find that it spreads them as well as fine manure. It is certainly the finest thing that can be found for top dressing wheat.

R. S. BELFIELD.

Ethel, Va.

In regard to the William Galloway Manure Spreader, will say I like it all right, and it does good work.

J. DYER CALFEE.

Arcola, Va.

In reply to your letter asking me my opinion of the Manure Spreader bought of the William Galloway Co.,

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.

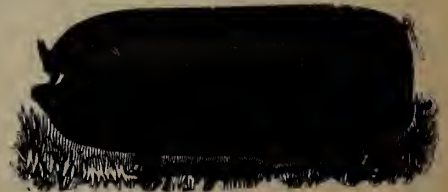
We have some nice Jersey Cows and Heifers at bargain prices.

DR. J. D. KIRK, - - - **Roanoke, Va.**

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.

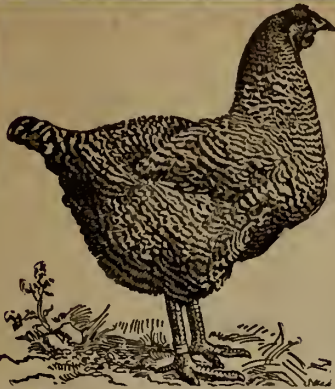
ENTIRE BERKSHIRE HERD

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.**

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



Barred Plymouth Rock Hen
Winner of 1st Prize at the Great Poultry
Show at Nashville, Tenn.
January, 1907.

Healthy Poultry

are usually productive, and therefore profitable. To put your chickens in good condition, and keep them healthy, we recommend Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine. Its regular use will ward off diseases common to poultry, at a very small cost.

Read this letter from Mr. Baker, manager of the Clover Bloom Poultry Yards, and successful breeder of high class, line bred, Barred Plymouth Rocks. He writes: Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 11, 1907.

"For the past ten (10) years, we have been using Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine. We have used it along with the most extensively advertised poultry foods and powders and we have gotten better results from Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine than from any other preparation.

"We have been quite successful in treating birds affected with liver trouble. We have about come to the conclusion that most of the diseases that affect poultry are caused largely by liver trouble, and think Black-Draught Stock & Poultry Medicine cannot be excelled for that."

BENJ. H. BAKER, Manager.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE

Sold by All Reliable Druggists and Dealers.

P 2

will state that it is all they represented it to be, and I am well pleased with it.

JESSIE WHITLEY.

Windsor, Va.

Last spring I got one of William Galloway's Manure Spreaders, and have hauled two hundred loads of manure and one hundred and fifty of deposit from river, which is much harder on a spreader than manure, and I think that it is worth the money they charge for it.

J. H. ENGLAND.

Covington, Va.

I have used the Galloway Manure Spreader for, say, twelve months. I find that it is much lighter draft than others we have here. It has been put to the severest tests that we could think of; it did its work perfectly under these, and without seeming effort. I worked it in slush, or mud, in stable manure, full of corn stalks. In this last I thought we would see failure, but this was as easily and perfectly handled as any of the others.

J. H. BAKER.

Chilhowie, Va.

I have tried the Galloway Manure Spreader, and find that it does everything that they recommend. I have tried three different makes, and find this one runs easier than any of the others.

E. C. PHILLIPS.

Hampton, Va.

The Galloway Manure Spreader is all that the company claims for it,

HILLCREST FARM BERKSHIRES

Herd's Boars—Master's Compensation No. 94346; Sallie Lee's Last of Biltmore 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 Longfellow, Masterpiece and Lord Premier and such other noted Berkshires.

All stock as represented, or money refunded.

W. R. FENSOM, Richmond, Va.



—A FEW GOOD—

YOUNG THOROUGHBRED MARES

A pair of Thoroughbred Yearling Geldings, one good Driving Horse, 7 years old.

SHORT HORN Bull Calves by Royal Lad, son of the International winner, Frantic Lad, and grandson of the champion of America, The Lad For Me.

SOUTHDOWN Rams. Our last four Rams have been bred by Hon. George Dunmore, who bred champion lamb wethers over all breeds at the International in 1905-6-7.

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

For Sale

YOUNG BERKSHIRE BOARS

TWO

Grade Jersey Heifers

ONE YEAR OLD

FOREST HOME FARM, Purcellville, Va.

doing first-class work, and with much less draft than any other spreader I have used.

M. B. BLANTON.

Ballsville, Va.

It gives me great pleasure to reply to your inquiry regarding the William Galloway Manure Spreader. It is O. K. in every particular.

W. S. WRIGHT.

Ezell, Va.

The William Galloway Manure Spreader is all they claim it to be. I have used it one season, and would not be without it for a greater amount than it cost.

W. M. BATEMAN.

Plymouth, N. C.

1910 VIRGINIA STATE FAIR ACRE CORN CLASS.

The officers of the Virginia State Fair Association are now at work upon the 1910 Fair, which will be held October 3-8 next, and among the many classes for which premiums will be offered is the Acre Yield Corn Special, noted below, of \$500 in gold of the Southern Stock Yards Corporation, Richmond, Virginia. This should prove a great stimulus to the farmers of Virginia. It is the intention of the management to offer many large and attractive prizes in the Farm Products Department, announcement of which will be made shortly.

Southern Stock Yards Corporation—Acre Yield Corn Special.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 26, 1909.

Mr. Henry Fairfax, President, Va. State Fair Association.

Dear Sir:—Becoming very much interested in corn breeding, and being close observers of corn raising for the past thirty years, we are fully convinced that there is no country in the United States that grows as good quality corn as Virginia, and in order to encourage the corn raisers of Virginia, we have decided to offer a prize of \$500 in gold, under the conditions specified in enclosed memorandum. You will note that this corn is not to be gathered until the middle of November.

Yours very truly,
SOUTHERN STOCK YARDS CORPORATION,
By A. I. McClellan, Pres.

Southern Stock Yards Corporation offers \$500 in gold for the best acre of corn grown in Virginia, quality and quantity considered.

The farmer competing for this prize will have to have an acre of his land surveyed by a competent surveyor. He shall draw from said acre of corn to the amount of one bushel, or 100 ears, which shall be sent to the Fair Grounds at Richmond to be judged by the corn judges of the Vir-

MOORE'S BROOK BERKSHIRES



Still to the front with 24 new ribbons to their credit, making 57 ribbons and silver cups in three years. For breeding, we have Masterpiece, Lord Premier, Premier Longfellow and Lord Premier Rival on the top crosses. The individuals do justice to this breeding. Best lot of fall pigs we have ever bred—children and grandchildren of Masterpiece and Lord Premier. Herd Boars and Glits ready now. Bred Sows after November 12th.

BRONZE GOBLERS, MUSCOVY DRAKES, R. I. RED COCKERELS.
MOORE'S BROOK SANITARIUM CO., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

DUROCS SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE

Send for printed list of Durocs and DUROC FACTS. We have bear 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, Vacluse, Va.

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.

--Herndon Poultry Show--

HERNDON, VIRGINIA.

JANUARY 12, 13, 14, 1910.

Six handsome cups. Nearly \$200 in gold and merchandise. Liberal cash premiums. Handsome gold stamped ribbons.

W. Theo. Wittman and J. F. Defandorf, Judges.

WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST.

C. M. Walker, President.

A. H. Kirk, Secretary, Box 44, Herndon, Va.

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.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE "THE MASTER WORKMAN,"

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO., 451 West 15th St., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY SIXTH YEAR.

ginia State Fair Association as to quality, quality counting 40 per cent. Said judges of the Virginia State Fair Association shall select the three best samples, numbering them 1, 2, and 3, from which the premium lot will be selected. The farmer shall leave this corn standing on this acre of ground until thoroughly matured, when, between the dates of November 1st and 20th, one judge from the Department of Agriculture of the United States, one from the Department of Agriculture of Virginia, and one selected by the Virginia State Fair Association shall visit these three farms, see this corn shucked, measured and weighed.

Then, on the delivery of the corn that they select to the Southern Stock Yards Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, to be the property of said Southern Stock Yards Corporation, the successful competitor shall receive the sum of \$500 in gold.

FOR THE SEASON OF LONG EVENINGS.

There are no lonely winter evenings in the homes where *The Youth's Companion* is a weekly visitor, and there need be no idle hours. The variety of the paper's contents appeals to every member of the household, and before one issue is exhausted the next is waiting at the post office. During the winter season *The Companion* prints nearly a hundred complete stories of considerable length, besides the absorbing serials, some twenty-five articles by men and women of renown, and about twice as many short character and humorous sketches as there are winter nights. Such an article as "Winter Gardening" suggests an interesting occupation which can be carried on in Alaska with snow twenty feet deep, and without the cost of a dollar. It is well "worth while" to read a paper so carefully and ably edited.

Send your subscription (\$1.75) at once so as to receive free all the issues of *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1909, as well as *The Companion's "Venetian" Calendar* for 1910, lithographed in thirteen colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Companion Bldg. Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

If you want to save money on your purchase of fence write Kitselman Brothers, of Muncie, Indiana, for their free catalogue. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days' trial for 15 cents a rod up. See their ad. in this issue.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

We invite attention to the advertisement of T. C. Andrews & Co., of Norfolk, Va., in which all grades of agricultural lime are offered. The splendid shipping facilities enable it to deliver lime practically all over the South at reasonable rates.



This is our
NEW

CEMENT BOOK

Just Published
FREE To Every Farmer

We want every farmer and cement worker to send for this *new* edition of our Cement Book,

"Concrete Construction about the Home and on the Farm."

It is larger and better than any previous edition, and it describes and illustrates many new ways of using concrete. There are 160 pages and over 150 illustrations. The directions for making cement structures are given in plain language that everyone can understand, with tables showing the exact amount of material required for the work in hand.

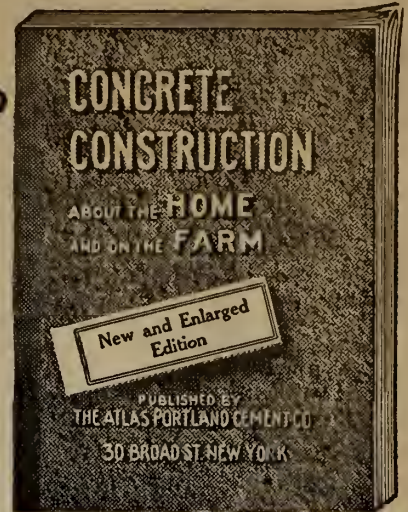
Send for this book now and get the benefit of many new ideas for this year's work.

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.

Ask your dealer for ATLAS. If he cannot supply you, write to

The ATLAS Portland CEMENT Co.
Dept. 116 30 Broad Street, New York

Daily output over 50,000 barrels
—the largest in the world.



NONE JUST AS GOOD

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

THE IMPROVED RANEY CANNING OUTFITS

The Simplest and Finest Process Ever Invented.

Made in All Sizes, and Prices from \$5.00 Up, and Well Suited to Both Home and Market Canning.

The finest canned goods in the world put up by farmers and their families. Write now and get our free catalogue, giving full information, and prepare for the next crop.

THE RANEY CANNER CO., Chapel Hill, N. C.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

BLACK HAWK CORN SHELLER.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of A. H. Patch in which he offers his very handy little "Black Hawk" corn sheller and grist mill. Most farmers have frequent use for these little machines and should look into their merits at once.

U. S. SEPARATORS WIN GRAND PRIZE AT SEATTLE EXPOSITION.

It will not surprise any one who has used a United States Cream Separator to learn that this Separator was awarded the Grand Prize, the highest possible award, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, at Seattle, Washington. The award was made by expert judges, and confirms the testimony of dairymen and farmers throughout the country, who have put this sterling separator to the test day after day.

It is interesting to note that the United States Separators exhibited at the Seattle Exposition were ordinary stock separators. No extra finish was put on them. They were all ready to go to work separating milk, and, in fact, they will be sold and at work before this article is read. The Vermont Farm Machine Co. has claimed for its United States separators that they are exceptionally easy running, easy cleaning and long lived, and possess the highest degree of skimming perfection. The award of Grand Prize bears out this assertion.

The United States Separator is quite in the habit of taking Grand Prizes and Gold Medals at Worlds' Fairs. At no place where it has been exhibited has it failed to meet the stamp of official approval, and the world record for close skimming, which the United States Separator holds, was made in competition with other leading separators.

VALUE OF SIMPLICITY IN GASOLINE ENGINES.

To the farmer who has set out on a frosty October morning for the wood lot for a day's work with the power-saw, or to the dairyman who stands in the milk house with overflowing buckets waiting for the separator, nothing, perhaps, is so exasperating as to be unable to start his gasoline engine. He begins to search for trouble, and if his engine is like so many now on the market, with 189 to 219 delicate and complicated parts, it is easy to see that the farther he goes, the more trouble he finds. At last his head is so muddled trying to figure out "gears," "eccentrics," "ratchet wheels," "tumbling rods," "triggers," etc., that he gives it up in disgust. He either does the work by hand, if possible, or sends a hurry-up call for a high-salaried expert to come out and locate the trouble. After this has happened a few times he loses faith in gas engines entirely.

This is a mistake, for there are gas engines that give excellent service, and are great time and labor savers to us all. Among these is the McVicker Automatic Gasoline Engine,

San Jose SCALE

LAST YEAR we sold three large fruit growers a barrel each (800 gallons of solution) for test in comparison with other remedies on the market.

THIS YEAR we sold those three fruit growers our spray equal to 30,000 gallons of solution.

RESULTS tell the story.

OUR SALES this year are ten times larger than last year.

WRITE NOW FOR OUR FREE BOOK

It gives reports from users. Fruit growers who have been spraying for scale for ten years advise that our spray is the only one with which they have been able to completely destroy the scale and at one-half the cost of other remedies.

F. G. STREET & CO., 27 Railroad Street, Rochester, N. Y.

IT IS UP TO YOU if you have not gotten complete control of the dread **San Jose Scale.**

WE KNOW THAT PRATT'S

"SCALECIDE"

will do it more effectively than Lime-Sulphur, for less money and less labor—five years of proofs.

PRICES—In barrels and half barrels, 50c. per gallon; 10 gallon cans, \$6.00; 5 gallon cans, \$3.25; 1 gallon cans, \$1.00.

Send for Booklet, "Orchard Insurance."

If you want cheap oils, our "CARBOLINE" at 30c. per gallon is the equal of anything else.

B. G. PRATT CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, 50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

**Fossilized Sea Animals and Shell Fish---Ground**

A natural lime with strong fertilizing properties. Highly beneficial to all soils. Increases all crops. Sow broadcast before or after seeding wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover, cotton or peanuts and you will be amply repaid. One ton \$6, 10 tons \$55, 20 tons \$100, 100 tons \$450. Net cash, in bags, f. o. b. New Bern, N. C.

PORTER-BROWN CHEMICAL CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, NEW BERN, N. C.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

made by the Alma Manufacturing Co., Alma, Mich. This engine shows even in its picture, its extreme simplicity and freedom from complicated parts. This is borne out in truth when we learn that all together there are but one-third as many parts to a McVicker as in almost any other engine made. Take the moving parts, for instance, the McVicker has but four, where other engines must have at least twelve in order to run at all. It is easy to see where such a simple engine has the advantage of heavily cumbered engines, clogged with intricate and easily broken parts. By reason of its simplicity this engine runs with minimum of friction, which, of course, means less gasoline and less oil. It will also stand fifty per cent. more overload, and unlike most four-cycle engines (the best type) will pick up power on any outward stroke after the first four. Four cycle engines fire on multiples of four, as 4-8-12, etc., but the McVicker, if it misses on the fourth cycle, can pick up on the sixth.

The great desirability of a simple engine lies in the fact that it does not require a man of extraordinary training or ability to run it. Exactly what is claimed for the McVicker.

The Alma Manufacturing Co., we are sure, will be glad to explain at greater length than is possible here, the many other advantages simplicity affords, and will also send their new catalogue and Power House Plans Free. You can reach them by addressing, the Alma Mfg. Co., Station L., Alma, Mich.

HOW TO REDUCE LIVING EXPENSES.

Statistics prove that the cost of living has steadily increased, and will continue to increase. At the same time the wage scale has not grown proportionately large enough to offset this. There is but one thing to do when confronted by a situation like this, and that is to reduce the cost of living. Economy must be practiced to make ends meet. Many of the little luxuries that have been enjoyed, of course, can be stopped with slight inconvenience.

The real pinch comes when an attempt is made to tamper with the table. The proper amount of food must be eaten. This is the largest household expense, and the one turned to, naturally, when the question of economy is raised.

Now, the easiest way to make a saving is to use the remains of the roast beef, the chicken or turkey, the shoulder of mutton, or many other things that heretofore were thrown away. It is just here that the woman who has an "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper in her kitchen is able to run her household economically. It makes possible hundreds of new ways to prepare food. Economizing by skimping

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS

GUARANTEED TO SATISFY PURCHASERS, FROM THE ORIGINAL CABBAGE PLANT GROWERS.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE. SUCCESSION. AUGUSTA TRUCKER. SHORT STEMMED
The Earliest Cabbage Grown. WAKEFIELD. The Earliest Flat Head Variety. A little later than Succession. FLAT DUTCH Largest and Latest Cabbage.

TRADE MARK COPYRIGHTED

Paid in Capital Stock \$30,000.00.

Established 41 Years.

We grew the first FROST PROOF PLANTS in 1868. Now have over twenty thousand satisfied customers. We have grown and sold more cabbage plants than all other persons in the Southern states combined. WHY? Because our plants must please or we send your money back. Order now; it is time to set these plants in your section to get extra early cabbage, and they are the ones that sell for the most money.

We sow three tons of Cabbage Seed per season Also grow full line of Strawberry Plants, Fruit trees and ornamentals.

Write for free catalog of frost-proof plants of the best varieties, containing valuable information about fruit and vegetable growing. Prices on Cabbage Plants:—In lots of 500 at \$1.00; 1,000 to 5,000 \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000 \$1.25 per thousand; 10,000 and over \$1.00 per thousand, f. o. b. Youngs Island. Our special express rate on plants is very low.

Wm. C. Geraty Co., Box 6 Youngs Island, S. C.

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.

ESTABLISHED 42 YEARS

W. T. HOOD & CO.

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES

RICHMOND, VA.

GROWERS OF HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, ROSES AND SMALL FRUITS

WRITE FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE AND PRICES

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

the table is not necessary, as the chopper reduces waste to a minimum.

The "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper cuts—not crushes—meats, fish, vegetables, fruit or any food that will go through it. Many dishes that housewives have seldom made, because of the trouble attached are easily prepared. New ones that they have hesitated to try are now within their reach. A turn or two of the handle, and the article is cut—and the advantage over the old time-consuming methods clearly shows it to be a household necessity.

"The Enterprising Housekeeper" is a valuable little book containing over 200 recipes, of which every housekeeper should have a copy. The publishers will be glad to mail a copy to any address upon receipt of four cents to pay postage. Address, The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pa., Dept. 27, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOME INSIDE INFORMATION ABOUT "A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU."

An interesting picture is presented on entering the Kalamazoo warehouse—where your "Kalamazoo direct to you" is shipped from.

Your first impression is the immensity of the building. Following close upon that comes the thought of the bigness of the enterprise. You look at the Ranges, Heaters, Gas Stoves, Wood Stoves, stoves of every kind, and for every purpose, piled tier upon tier, and the effect is stupendous. You never knew there were so many stoves in the world before, and to find this enormous quantity all under one roof, all made by one concern, all sold one at a time, from that one warehouse produces an impression never to be forgotten.

The Kalamazoo warehouse has storage room for 30,000 stoves. And every foot of space, and every one of the 30,000 stoves is needed, too, many a time.

Stop and think how large a part of the country's demand for stoves and ranges is supplied by the Kalamazoo Stove Company. There is at least one Kalamazoo stove in each of more than 21,000 towns—over one-third of the entire number of post offices in the country. And the list keeps growing year after year, until sooner or later it is to be expected that the Kalamazoo Stove Company will have on record one customer or more in every town in the United States.

Every Kalamazoo stove sold goes direct from the factory to the customer—no dealers and no jobbers. In this way the company is enabled to make their famous low prices, which have been proven beyond question a very great saving to stove buyers.

The big Kalamazoo factories cover five acres of ground. They have facilities for turning out one stove every two minutes of the day—1,200 to

Oldest Seed House in America

FOUNDED 126 YEARS.

LANDRETHS' PEDIGREE SEEDS

If not sold by your merchant in sufficient variety write to us for Landreth's Catalogue. This advertisement with an order for over \$1.00 is worth 20 cents. Say is a Private Gardener or a Market Gardener.

D. LANDRETH SEED CO., Bristol, Penn'a

MENTION THIS PAPER

ELMWOOD NURSERIES

WE ARE GROWERS AND OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

APPLES,
CHERRIES,
NECTARINES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
ORNAMENTALS,

PEACHES,
PLUMS,
GRAPE VINES,
STRAWBERRIES,
ASPARAGUS,
SHADE TREES,

PEARS,
APRICOTS,
CURRANTS,
DEWBERRIES,
HORSERADISH,
HEDGE PLANTS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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



GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS

We invite you to send at once for our 1910 Catalogue, and Special Price List for Market Gardeners. It's FREE. Yours for the asking. Write a postal today. Listed are all the latest novelties, also the favorites and standards.

SEEDS—NONE BETTER THAN NOLL'S

We aim to carry only the very highest grades in every line. Our many years' experience enables us to select only the best. Don't hesitate to send us your orders. We cater to critical Market Gardeners and Truckers. Address,

J. F. NOLL & CO., 102 Mulberry Street, NEWARK, N. J.

SEEDS at ONE-HALF-City Seedsmen Prices!

Let us send you our catalog of seeds—It's different. It tells you facts, and why we can save you money, and give you a guaranteed SQUARE DEAL. Just drop a postal today and see the difference in buying your seeds in country or city.

FORREST SEED CO., Box 42 Cortland, N. Y.

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.

AGRICULTURAL LIME

—FROM—
MANUFACTURER TO FARMER CHEAP
No Agents.
Lime Screenings and Run of Kill.
TAZEWELL WHITE LIME WORKS, No. Tazewell, Va.



IF YOU have never used Peruvian Guano, you have never realized the greatest possible yield from your soil. No known Fertilizer is the producer of such bumper crops.

¶ Peruvian Guano is the natural excrement of the millions upon millions of fish-eating birds that inhabit the rainless cliffs on the coast of Peru, and adjacent islands, and is a natural food for plants just as bread is man's natural food.

¶ Peruvian Guano is different from commercial fertilizer, for Peruvian Guano is the product of nature, and in nature's factory are no strong acids nor high proof chemicals.

PHOSPHATE

¶ In all commercial fertilizers the phosphate is treated with sulphuric acid. In Peruvian Guano nature has used none.

AMMONIA

¶ Peruvian Guano contains ammonia in inimitable forms, wonderfully blended by nature to become available as needed by the plant, furnishing nourishment from start to maturity.

POTASH

¶ The Potash in Peruvian Guano is available, but is unlike the soluble mineral Potash in man-made fertilizer; nor is there any chlorine present.



LIME

¶ Peruvian Guano contains 20% of lime, which binds together light, sandy soils, making them retain plant food, and, which opens up heavy clays.

¶ Chemists have never been able to put elements into commercial fertilizer in the forms in which they exist in this natural product, for Peruvian Guano is digested fish—the richest of all fertilizers.

¶ The demand has always been greater than the supply. Farmers who try Peruvian become enthusiastic about it.

¶ We are digging it out and shipping it to America in increased quantities. It is **your** opportunity to secure some of this famous old guano from far Peru.

Fill out the attached coupon, Paste on a postal and mail to-day.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me book of letters and pictures of those who have used Peruvian.

NAME

ADDRESS

PERUVIAN GUANO CORPORATION
CHARLESTON, **South Carolina**

1,400 stoves and ranges every week. All up to the same unquestioned standard of high grade material and workmanship.

"A Kalamazoo direct to you" means no aggravating delays, no worrisome uncertainty. Your order is received, entered and filled like clock work. Shipped to you just as fast as the first freight can carry it.

Private switches from the various roads run into the Kalamazoo Stove Company's yards, and carload after carload is started on its way, each stove going to an individual purchaser.

The Kalamazoo stove business is built upon the reliability of the company and the sterling qualities of their product.

The personal word of the Vice-President, William Thompson—several times Mayor of Kalamazoo—is back of every statement they make, as well as a \$20,000 bank bond. An enterprise built upon a foundation so solid as that must succeed, and the Kalamazoo Stove Company is proof.

EVERY FARM NEEDS THIS MILL.

Experienced stock raisers are practically unanimous in stating that cattle and horses should be fed ground feed. The bulletins of the Experiment Stations prove that grinding the feed will produce more milk, more beef, more pork, more mutton—and more work from the horse. So it is no longer a question whether you should have a mill or not, but which mill will best do the work.



The "Corn Belt" Feed Mill is a strongly built machine. All parts are interchangeable. A system of knife rings in the cutting head of this mill chops up the corn or grain before it goes to the grinding rings, making much less power necessary to run the mill that is required for any other mill of its capacity. On account of the slow speed the feed is not warmed. The mill handles new, soft or spongy corn better and faster than any other mill, the knife and shear reducing, giving a fine ever grade of work on the corn and cob, with exceeding light draft.

The "Corn Belt" has lathe-centered burrs, insuring fine, even grinding. The burrs may be changed in three

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime

The great crop grower and land improver. Never fails 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.

Lee's Special Wheat Fertilizer

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.

Imported Thomas Basic Slag

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.

Lee's High Grade Bone and Potash

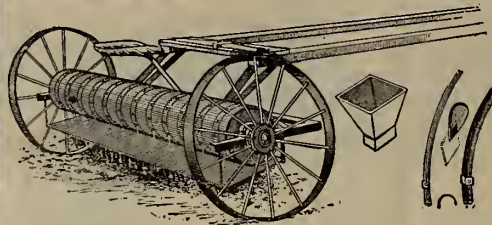
For potatoes, cabbage and other crops. Constantly on hand Land Plaster, Agricultural Lime, carload or less.

—Manufactured By—

A. S. LEE & SON'S COMPANY, Richmond, Va.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, DEPARTMENT "A."

A Low Price Lime Spreader



MAY WE SHIP YOU

A Ton of Lime and a Spreader ?

We desire to quickly introduce our **LOW-PRICED SPREADER**—simple, yet perfect—and would convince a neighborhood by shipping into it a **sample machine** and a **ton of lime** under our **freight paid trial plan**, which we will fully explain to you. Address **KING WEEDER CO., Richmond Va.**

Watch the results from the use of lime properly distributed—(you waste half of it when shoveling it out). Our machine evenly and accurately distributes **lime, plaster, fertilizers and fine compost** in any quantity from 100 lbs. to 3,000 lbs. to the acre.

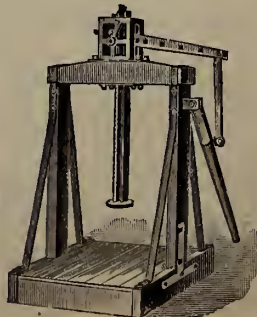
Takes **lumpy lime, damp, cloddy fertilizers** and distributes all evenly. **Absolute Force Feed.** A boy and a mule can handle it, and cover 8 to 10 acres a day.

Ground Phosphate Rock

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.

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 3 1/2 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, hogsheads 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.

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.

minutes, permitting your using the dull burrs for fine grinding, and saving your sharp burrs for corn and cob. This is impossible on the average mill, on which it takes from one-half hour to two hours to change the burrs. This feature, users say, is worth the price of the grinder.

The Spartan Manufacturing Co., of Pontiac, Ill., makers of the "Corn Belt" Mill, have such faith in their product that they are willing to place a mill in the hands of a prospective customer for twenty days' free trial, and let him be the sole judge of its merits.

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR—A CORRECTION.

In the November issue the statement regarding award Class 53, Acre Yield Corn, should have read "Low ground, first, John A. Archer, Richmond, Va., 144 bushels; second, D. L. Turpin, Fine Creek Mills, Va., 112 bushels, and C. R. Kennon, Boscobel, Va., 96 bushels.

FOREST WORK AT BILTMORE, NORTH CAROLINA.

In point of variety and scope, the forest work done on the Biltmore estate, in North Carolina, is remarkable. The forests, which cover 130,000 acres, are made profitable by the production of various forms of material.

Four million feet of lumber, 5,000 cords of tannic-acid wood and fuel, a thousand cords of tan bark, and several hundred cords of pulp wood are cut every year. At the same time the forest, through wise management, is bettered and is steadily increasing in value. Workmen employed along the boundaries of the forest do duty as fire guards. Thus fire protection is secured at least throughout all the accessible parts of the tract.

In connection with all lumbering operations permanent logging roads are built. These minimize the present cost of transportation, and will greatly reduce the cost of marketing future crops. Thus the extension of the roads is steadily adding to the investment value of the forest. Moreover, they serve also as a network of fire lines. Forest planting is practiced where fire will not threaten its success.

The experimental work in silviculture which is done at Biltmore is certain to make important additions to the science and practice of forestry.

COLD COMFORT.

In a country store a young boy was under discussion by the cracker barrel committee. Jones had just remarked, "That boy's a regular fool. He don't know nothing; he don't know enough to come in when it rains." Then he discovered the boy's father, who had overheard the remark, and, wishing to appease him, he said, "Wall, Sam, 'tain't your fault. You learned him all you knew."

—Lippincott's.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW DE LAVAL BUTTER AWARD TRIUMPH AS USUAL

The great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW was held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-24, and in keeping with the invariable result since "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS went into use all the HIGHEST BUTTER and CREAM awards went to DE LAVAL users, in this latest representative contest, which included the exhibits of nearly one thousand of the best butter and cream producers throughout the country.

The three highest awards in the CREAMERY BUTTER class—all to DE LAVAL users—were as follows:

A. J. ANDERSON, Otisco, Minn.....Score 97
THOR. MOE, Winthrop, Minn.....Score 96½
A. L. OESTRICH, Watertown, Wis.....Score 96

The highest award on DAIRY BUTTER was to P. Daingaard, Camp Point, Ill.—Score 94½—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CERTIFIED CREAM contest was to G. Van B. Roberts, Highland, N. Y.—Score 99—a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CREAMERY PATRONS contest for hand separator cream was to G. B. Fisher, Viroqua, Wis.—Score 93½—a DE LAVAL user.

Full details of all the entries and scores have not yet been made public, but there is no doubt that the vast majority of all exhibits scoring 90 and above will prove to have been DE LAVAL made, as heretofore.

Incomplete reports have been received of highest butter awards at the various STATE FAIRS this year, but practically all of them have been to DE LAVAL users, including particularly New York Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota.

As has been said before, the separator does not of itself insure the making of the best butter, but the superior mechanical and sanitary bowl construction and low speed of the DE LAVAL separator indisputably enable the production of better cream and better butter under the same conditions than can possibly be made in any other way.

This is something that even the most enterprising and resourceful of those who seek profit through the manufacture and sale of would-be competing separators never attempt to explain or deny—that practically all the best butter, as evidenced by the highest awards in all representative butter contests, is and has for more than twenty years been made by users of DE LAVAL cream separators.

Hence the great advantage to every DE LAVAL user in having the separator that not only makes the MOST but the BEST cream and butter, is the simplest and easiest machine to use and lasts an average of twenty years against from two to five years in the case of all others.

A DE LAVAL catalogue helps to make plain the reasons for DE LAVAL superiority in good buttermaking and other respects, and is to be had for the asking.

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ENQUIRERS' COLUMN.

All inquiries must reach us by the 15th of the month previous to the issue, or they cannot be answered until the month following.

Grinding Corn.

Your best advice and information will be appreciated on the following question: Will a small grist mill driven by a four horse power engine give satisfaction; that is, make two to eight bushels good quality table corn meal per hour? As I have seen them advertised, for instance, the "French Buhr mill," would have to grind only a day or so per week.

I have the four horse power engine already. You see, I don't want to thus invest unless practical.

Does it add to the feeding value of corn to crush it with cob for horses? Is there any strength in the cob?

E. M. HILL.

Southampton Co., Va.

You can get a mill from the parties advertising in The Planter which will do the work you want it to do to your entire satisfaction. We have many subscribers who use them and never have had any complaint. Ask the different advertisers to send you their catalogues, telling them what you want, and select from these the one which most fully meets your requirements. When feeding corn to cattle we would always grind the cob with it, as it keeps the meal more open and adds to the bulk, which the large stomachs of cattle must have in order that they may make the best use of their feed. Horses, however, have only small stomachs and bulk is not desirable, therefore, for horse feeding we would prefer not to have the cob ground with the grain. There is only little food value in the cob. It is mainly fibre.—Ed.

Difficulty in Churning.

I have a cow from whose milk I have been making very nice butter up to about two weeks ago, since which time no amount of churning will make any butter. I have tried every method within my power to make butter from this cow's milk without success. Can you or some reader of the Southern Planter suggest some cause and remedy for this? There has been no change in the cow's food or habits, except that she is kept in a stall most of the time.

C. R. DICKINSON.

Caroline Co., Va.

We presume that the cow is at a late period of her lactation. When a cow has milked for a very long period and especially if she is again in calf, this difficulty in churning often occurs and there is no known means of correcting it. It is nature's way of disclosing the fact that the butter fat is needed by the cow for other purposes than to make butter for man, and it is retained by the cow to meet

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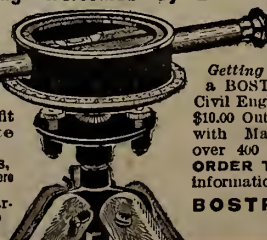
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that need. Sometimes the fat is in the milk to some extent, but will not separate. Raising the temperature at which the cream is churned will sometimes correct this trouble. In other cases a lowering of the temperature will cause it to separate.—Ed.

Sweet Potatoes for Stock.

Can you give me any information in regard to sweet potatoes as stock food? What is feeding value in comparison to corn? If fed to cows, what effect would it have on the milk, if any? Would they be apt to make the cream hard to churn?

C. G. RIND.

Prince George Co., Va.

The Florida Experiment Station has made an experiment in feeding sweet potatoes to cows. The following results were obtained: "It was found that 100 pounds of sweet potatoes fed in connection with cotton seed meal and wheat bran produced 64.8 pounds of milk, as compared with 58.1 pounds of milk when sorghum silage to the amount of 143 pounds was substituted for the 100 pounds of sweet potatoes."

We do not think that the sweet potatoes would have any detrimental effect on the milk whatever. Corn has 10.3 per cent. of protein, 70.4 per cent. of carbohydrates and 5.0 per cent. of fat. Sweet potatoes 1.5 per cent. of protein, 24.7 per cent. of carbohydrates and 0.4 per cent. of fat. Protein is the muscle and flesh forming substance, carbohydrates and fat the heat and fat forming substances.—Ed.

Cowpeas—Applying Fertilizer With.

I put 200 pounds of bone meal (steamed bone) and one ton of lime to the acre on my corn land last spring. Sowed crimson clover at the rate of 20 pounds per acre at last working of corn, got a good stand except in thin spots on the field. I want to plow this under next spring and sow to cowpeas. This lime and bone meal being in the land, can I get a good crop of peas without using fertilizer at time of sowing the peas? If I use fertilizer with the peas, must I distribute the fertilizer with grain drill before I sow peas, or distribute both together and let the fertilizer touch the peas? I have been told that fertilizer should be worked in the soil before peas are sowed. Why is this?

How many peas should I sow to acre with grain drill? My drill is a "Buckeye" drill, and I cannot adjust it to sow less than one and three-quarter bushels to acre. Is this too much? I want to cut them for feed and disc the stubble down for wheat next fall.

My way of crop rotation is, first year corn and crimson clover, second year cowpeas followed with wheat, wheat followed with clover and grass. Just began this rotation this year.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Montgomery Co., Va.

You should get a good cowpea crop

US It Wins Again US

No separator has ever made the real, practical records that has

The United States Cream Separator

Try though they may it can't be done.

It has continuously held the **World's Record** on all practical points of efficiency since the Pan-American Exposition 1901.

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This is the highest honor that the Exposition could bestow. The U. S. was positively the only cream separator thus honored.

It is **cleanest skimming, practically no repairs and constant use** that makes the U. S. Separator **more valuable than any other.** The extra it earns soon repays its original cost.

Hard facts are better than theory; honest records are far better than fake claims.



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DUPLEX GRINDING MILLS

THE only mill in the world made with a double set of grinders or burrs. Will grind ear corn, shelled corn, oats, rye, wheat, barley, Kafir corn, cotton seed, corn in shucks, sheaf oats, or any kind of grain, coarse, medium or fine. The Kelly has a grinding surface just double that of any other mill of equal size, and can, therefore, do twice as much work with less power, as it is the

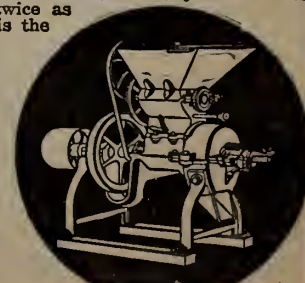
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mill made. Simple in construction easily operated, strong and efficient. Never choke. Six sizes, any power.

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Write to-day for our catalog describing and illustrating the Kelly Duplex grinding mills.

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Box 20, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.



on this land without the use of further fertilizer, as the phosphoric acid supplied by the bone meal is not exhausted by the growing of one crop, and the lime will have made available sufficient potash in your land to meet the needs of the crops. Probably you might secure a still heavier crop if you applied 200 pounds per acre of acid phosphate, which supplies phosphoric acid in an available form, and cowpeas are large consumers of this. If you do apply this acid phosphate, put in on broadcast before you plant the peas. The reason why acid phosphate and potash should not be drilled in along with the seed is because they are caustic and when brought into immediate contact with seed this causticity injures and may destroy the germ from which the plant starts. A seeding of half a bushel of cowpeas put in with a drill will give as good a stand of peas as a bushel sown broadcast, and we would not drill more than half a bushel, or, at most, three pecks to the acre. You can get over the difficulty with your drill by blocking up every other or every third spout and thus limit the quantity of seed which it can distribute.

Your rotation is a good one and under it your land will improve in yield every year.—Ed.

Lime and Phosphate—Rock Phosphate

1. Which will be best to use on land for corn with crimson clover plowed down, lime and acid phosphate, or ground rock phosphate? The difference in price considered.

2. In using the ground rock phosphate, would the lime be needed to sweeten the soil? W. A. BAKER.

Prince Edward Co., Va.

For an immediate result on the corn crop, lime applied as soon as the crimson clover is plowed down and followed by 200 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate applied after the lime has been harrowed in and laid for a week or ten days would probably be best. The rock phosphate is slower in action than the acid phosphate and would more permanently improve the land. Whilst the rock phosphate has a large amount of lime in it, it is in the form of phosphate of lime, which has not the effect of carbonate of lime (the ordinary rock and shell lime) in correcting the acidity of the soil, therefore, whether you use acid phosphate or rock phosphate, apply the lime.—Ed.

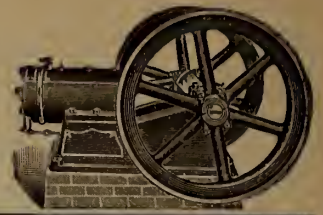
Please inform me whether soy beans can with safety be carried over another year for seed and if they require any extra protection through the cold weather. I have on hand a lot purchased to sow last summer, but, owing to the protracted drought in this section, could never get the land in order for seeding.

GEORGE S. SMITH.

Fauquier Co., Va.

Soy beans retain their germinating

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Every manufacturer is claiming simplicity, because it's of vital importance.

But let your own eyes tell you the truth—compare as many engines as you can with the McVicker, then decide. The McVicker has only 1/2 the parts—133 less than the next simplest engine we know of.

You want an engine on the farm you can run. Time's worth too much to be experimenting with cams, eccentrics, ratchets, alternating wheels, and other jim-cracks, when you're shelling corn, or doing other important work.

That's why you should have a McVicker—only 4 moving parts to its valve action; other engines have 12. Its wonderful simplicity (fully covered by patents) permits it to develop 1/2 more power on the same amount of fuel.

It will take up 50% more sudden overload than any other engine. It's the engine you can handle yourself. We build McVickers in all styles and sizes from 2 to 30 horsepower, Stationary, Skidded or Portable. We can also furnish Open Jacket Engines, doing away with circulating pumps, pipe connections and large water tanks. (4)

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Whether you see a McVicker at your dealer's or not, be sure and send for these books. They will post you on gas engines, and explain fully why the McVicker is the engine you want for grinding or shelling corn, running the fanning mill, churn, cream separator, washing machine, feed chopper, hay press, horse clippers, threshing and dozens of other things on the farm.

We will tell you how one-third the parts means less fuel and oil, and more power, and show you letters from farmers all over the country, who find the McVicker the best engine. We sold 3,000 last year.

Take your pen in hand and write today. Tell us what you want to use the engine for, and we'll suggest the right size, also send you FREE Power House Plans and Catalog.

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The Engine for You

12 to 50 H.P. Burns any Solid Fuel

Here is the engine you will buy some day to end your power troubles—an engine that is more nearly all engine than any you ever saw. It will do more work in the sawmill, on the farm, dairy or anywhere where power is used. It costs you only what it costs us to make the very best engine we can, using the highest grade materials and labor plus a reasonable profit.

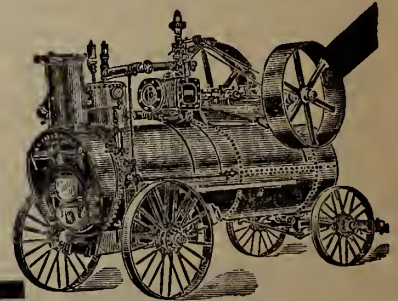
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many special features that appeal to the man needing power—big fire box entirely surrounded by water, and large return flues—just the right construction for rapid steaming with slabs, sawdust, cane or any cheap fuel.—An engine with plenty of reserve power for an extra load.

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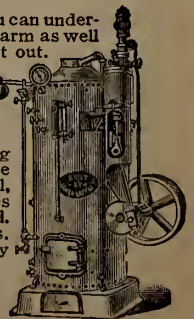
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qualities for from two to four years if carefully stored, but it is much more advisable not to sow seed over one year old. If it is decided to keep the beans for sowing next year they should be treated with carbon bisulphide two or three times during the winter to kill out all weevils and insect life. The beans should be put into a tight bin or barrel and the carbon bisulphide be poured into a saucer and placed on the top of the beans and the bin or barrel be closed tight for twelve hours and then be thrown open to the air. Have no lights about when using carbon bisulphide, as it is very explosive.—Ed.

Saving Herrings from Spoiling by Skippers and Worms.

In reading over your valuable paper last evening, I saw where Mrs. W. E. Cox wished to know what to do for her salt herrings. I have been a fisherman for years and packed many thousand. I can tell her what to do. All fish are packed in coarse salt. Now, if she will make enough strong brine that will bare up an egg and put about a pint of common molasses to a bucket of brine, mix it well, and cover her fish, the fish will keep bright and good for years, just as long as they are under brine. The molasses will kill all skippers and worms and prevent them. Use a piece of saltpetre the size of a small walnut to redden them, and keep solid.—D. G. Bond.

Hog Feeding.

Will you kindly tell me the best plan for fattening hogs? If the hogs have had a fine range all summer, is it best to put them in a pen at fattening time, or should they be allowed the same range they had during the growing period?

Henrico Co., Va. A READER.

Whilst many hogs are fattened on free range by feeding corn along with the grazing crops on which they are running, yet usually it is found better to confine them to a limited range or pen during the closing feeding period. Especially is this true of the more active grade hogs, which, when given full liberty, take a much longer time to feed than when confined to a small area. Pure-bred hogs of the best feeding types will not even, if given full liberty, range far, as they naturally become lazy, and when they have eaten their fill lay down to sleep and lay on fat.—Ed.

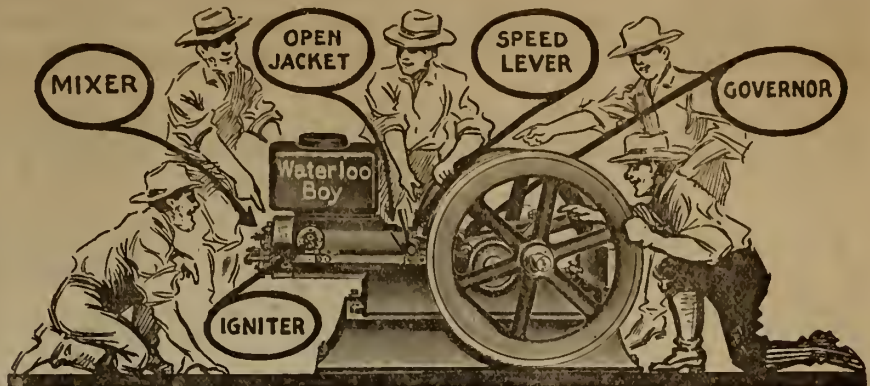
Tanning Hides With Hair On or Off.

You will oblige me if you will tell me how to tan hides with the hair on and off.

J. R. BEST.

Currituck Co., Va.

To tan a hide or skin with the hair on it should be stretched on a board and be tacked down there. Then scrape off all the fleshy matter possible. Make a strong solution of alum



17 YEARS ON THE MARKET

The Waterloo Boy has all the Good Points that go into any Gasoline Engine

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and it doesn't take the up-to-date farmer long to discover them and their value to him. It is the number of practical features embodied in an engine that determines the degree of satisfaction it will give to its owner. All gasoline engines have some good points, or there would be no sale for them and they would soon be taken off the market. Some engines have more good points than others, that's why some engines are better than others.

Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engines

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.

Now, when you buy a gasoline engine you had better be sure that the engine you get was made by a concern that makes gasoline engines and nothing else. Our efforts are all directed toward making and keeping the Waterloo Boy the best engine in the world. We have no other interests—no side lines.

Don't you want to try a Waterloo Boy? Don't you want to see how much labor and time it will save you? Remember we are offering you a free trial for 30 days. Better write us today for our catalogue and free trial offer.

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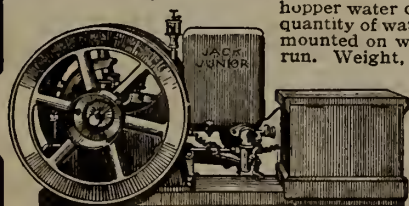
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Gas Engines from 1 to 500 H.-P.

Don't confuse this sturdy worker with toy air cooled engines made merely to sell. It is as durable and reliable as the highest priced engines you can buy, and should give perfect service for years at less than 1 cent per hour for fuel.

Will run any machine that does not require over one horse-power. Will pump more water than any ordinary windmill. Cut out advertisement and send for big illustrated Engine Catalog No. BC957 Pumping Engines,

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in water and rub this well into the hide and leave to dry. When dry repeat the rubbing, and do this for a week or ten days every day. By this time the skin should be cured and may then be removed from the board and should then be worked and rubbed with the hands until it becomes soft and pliable. Skins with the hair removed are preserved by being tanned with oak and chestnut bark and also with the use of chemical tanning preparations. They are immersed in pits full of the tanning liquor and remain there for varying times, according to the strength of the liquid used. Formerly the best oak bark tanned leather was kept in the pits for several years.—Ed.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Will you kindly give a full description of Shorthorn cattle? There is some discussion in regard to the color of the breed. Some claim that none are genuine except the red, others claim they are of two or three colors—red, blue and white. And how about the size of the horns? What is about the weight of a full grown Shorthorn bull?

MILTON MOUNTJOY.

Stafford Co., Va.

It would take much more space than we can spare in this column to give a full description of the Shorthorn breed of cattle. They are a dual purpose breed of cattle of English production, making the heaviest beef, milkers and butter producers of all breeds. In the Live Stock Department of this issue you will find what they did at the last Dairy Show in England. They are the most popular of all the breeds in England and probably three-fourths of all the cows kept in that country are Shorthorn or Shorthorn grades. Pure-bred bulls weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds when fully grown and matured and the steers make from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds of beef. The colors vary from deep red to pure white, but probably the most prevailing color is the roan—a mixture of the red and white mingled together all over the body and with no distinct patches of either color predominating. The horns are fine, short and gently incurving.—Ed.

Seeding to Grass and Clover.

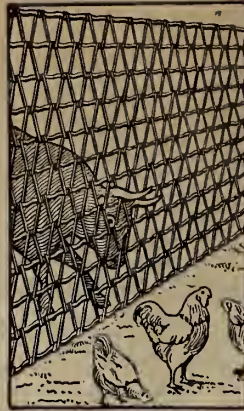
I contemplate sowing on my wheat and oats early in the spring (end of January or beginning of February) the following grass and clover mixture per acre for hay: June clover, six pounds; orchard grass, five pounds; tall meadow oats, four and a half pounds; meadow fescue, three pounds; red top, two pounds.

Please let me know if you approve of said mixture or if you would leave grass out entirely. Land is level upland, part was in tobacco, rest in cowpeas. JNO. GALLUS.

Robertson Co., Tenn.

In reply to yours of the 25th re-

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

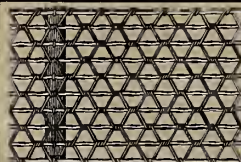
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FREIGHT PREPAID

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

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COILED SPRING FENCE COMPANY, Box 52 Winchester, Indiana.



15 CENTS A ROD FOR A 22-INCH HIGH HOG FENCE

16c for 26-inch; 19c for 31-inch; 22 1/2c for 34-inch. We show and price sixty styles and heights of Farm and Poultry Fence.

27 CENTS A ROD FOR A 47 INCH FARM FENCE.

37 CENTS A ROD for a 50-inch Poultry Fence. 10-foot Farm Gate, \$4.27; 3-foot Lawn Gate, \$2.64.

SOLD ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL Return at OUR EXPENSE if you are not satisfied.

IDEAL BARBED WIRE \$1.55 FOR 80-ROD SPOOL.

Made of two No. 14 galvanized Bessemer Steel Wires. Barbs 3 inches apart. Lowest prices ever made. Catalogue free.

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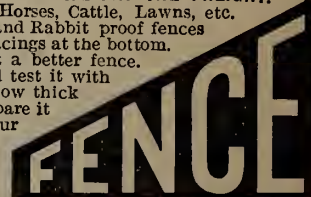
Don't buy wire fencing with thin, cheap galvanizing. Brown Fences with all No. 9 Coiled Spring Double Galvanized Wires stands and wears like a stone wall. Easy to put up—Requires fewer posts—Won't sag or bag down. 160 Styles.

15 TO 35c PER ROD DELIVERED—WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Fences for Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Lawns, etc.

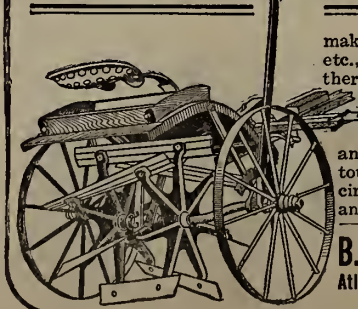
Special Poultry, Garden and Rabbit proof fences with extra close 1 inch spacings at the bottom. You save money and get a better fence.

Send for Free Sample and test it with acid, or file it and see how thick the galvanizing, then compare it with any wire fence in your neighborhood. Catalog free

The BROWN FENCE & WIRE Co. DEPT. 68 Cleveland, Ohio.



AVERY'S "Louisville" Stalk Cutter



makes it easy to plow under the heaviest growth of stalks, etc., a necessity now urged by all experiment stations, thereby increasing soil fertility. Does better work, saves labor and expense; you just get on and ride. Is practically all steel, no fragile castings. Any degree of pressure can be forced onto the knives by the lever and use of the weight box, assuring cutting of wet or tough stalks. 7 or 9 straight or spiral blades. Write for circulars of the great "Avery" line of labor-saving plows and cultivating implements for Southern Farmers.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, Inc., Louisville, Ky. Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Shreveport, La.

mailed to me from Raleigh, N. C., where I have not lived for more than four years, it would have been better to have sown the grass with the

wheat and to have sown only the clover in the spring. But as you have not done this, I would say that I have no particular objection to your mix-

ture, except that for upland I would leave out the meadow fescue and double the amount of the tall meadow oats grass, which does well on both low and high ground. The red top will come quickly, but will soon disappear on high land, and if you are sowing for hay only, I would leave out the red top and increase the orchard grass two pounds, as the red top would be very light when the other earlier grasses should be cut. If your object is mainly to improve the land, I would leave out grass and sow fifteen pounds of red clover per acre.—W. F. Massey.

Goats.

Please give me some information on the goat question. Is the Angora of any more service to the farmer for cleaning brush land than any other kind? Is there a market for the hair? Please advise me what kind of goat is the best for the farmer. How about the Cashmere, and where could this kind be purchased?

J. L. HARCUM.

Southampton Co., Va.

All goats are naturally browsing animals and prefer to eat young trees and brushwood to grass. The Angoras are only better for this purpose in that they produce a long fleece which is of value, whilst the common goat has only short hair and for which there is no market. Angora fleeces, when off fine bred goats, sell for a high price, and there is a good demand for them by the manufacturers of Angora fabrics. There is not a local market for these fleeces in the South. They have to be shipped North to Boston or other centers of the wool trade. Unless a farmer has a good range of scrub wood and bushes we would not advise keeping goats of any kind. On such a range they will pay to keep and will soon bring it into cultivable condition. The Angoras are the best for this purpose for the reasons before stated. We are not advised as to the Cashmere goats, as they are not, to our knowledge, kept anywhere in this country as a commercial proposition. They are merely kept as ornamental animals.—Ed.

Johnson Grass.

Will you please give me a kind of history of Johnson grass? Will it exterminate broom sedge. How does it stand frost? Is it early or late for mowing or grazing? I have fine ridge land. Will it do well on such land fifteen or sixteen miles south of Roanoke city, across the Blue Ridge—free stone land. Broom sedge conquers all other crops of grass in this section. Is there anything better, and where could I get the seed?

JNO. E. BOWMAN.

Franklin Co., Va.

Johnson grass has been described as one of the greatest blessings and one of the greatest curses a farmer

That Boy Can Run Your Engine If It's The McVicker

Operating The McVicker Gas Engine is a task easy for any farmer boy or man. No long hours of study are necessary. The McVicker is the simplest engine ever built.

A gas engine's efficiency is measured by its ability to do the work with fewest parts. When an engine can outwork all competitors and do it with fewer parts than any rival, that is the engine you need and want.

Glance at the comparative table of parts. Convince yourself that you, your son or any of your men can run it. A complicated engine means more work, long study, unsatisfactory results and constant attention by an expert.

Hence to satisfy you fully, your labor saver must be simple. It must operate with little watching. It must be so constructed that you can easily keep its running details in your head, or that a boy can understand and operate it. It must be durable—last for many years—with little repair.

Just such an engine is The McVicker.

No other gas engine company can supply all these advantages. Why? Because every part, which simplifies the structure of The McVicker, is protected by a United States Government patent.

Two buckets of water keep the engine cool all day.

Very little attention is required.

ALMA MFG. CO.
STATION L

Alma, Michigan
517 Gorsuch Avenue
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You can haul this simple, easily understood engine to any place on the farm. Then put it to work. It will run your

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| Churn | Ensilage Cutter |
| Cream Separator | Wood Saw |
| Washing Machine | Pump |
| Fanning Mill | Hay Press |
| Corn Sheller | Horse Clippers |
| Feed Chopper | Etc., Etc. |

The McVicker's Simplicity

The McVicker Parts 57
Other Engines' Parts 189 to 219

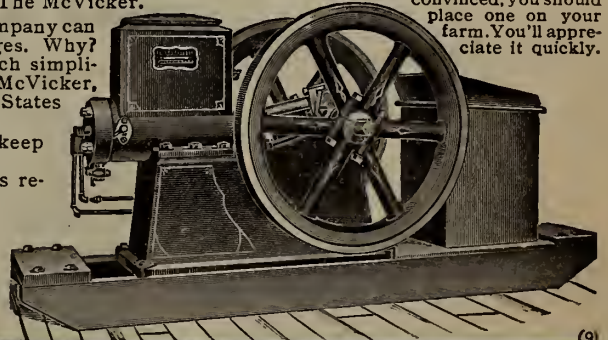
Moving Parts to The McVicker
Valve Action 4
Other Makes 12

The McVicker starts right off at the command of your hand. No preliminary capers to cause readjustment of any kind.

It uses less gasoline than its competitors. Its Open Water Jacket will appeal to you.

Each part in The McVicker, down to the bolts, is made in our great factory, the largest and most expensive in the world. We construct every detail of the engine. Every particle of steel and iron is carefully analyzed by our expert chemists. The cylinder piston rings are ground to a thousandth of an inch to secure perfect compression. Our every aim is to build you the only perfect engine on the market today. Investigate The McVicker Gas Engine. Give it the most rugged test you know. Then, convinced, you should place one on your farm. You'll appreciate it quickly.

est and most expensive in the world. We construct every detail of the engine. Every particle of steel and iron is carefully analyzed by our expert chemists. The cylinder piston rings are ground to a thousandth of an inch to secure perfect compression. Our every aim is to build you the only perfect engine on the market today. Investigate The McVicker Gas Engine. Give it the most rugged test you know. Then, convinced, you should place one on your farm. You'll appreciate it quickly.



Write for Price and Guaranty on This ACME Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler

For many years the favorite because it is "the harrow of all work"—the only implement a man needs for following the plow in any field—or stirring any kind of soil.

It Crushes, Cuts, Lifts, Turns, Smooths and Levels in One Operation

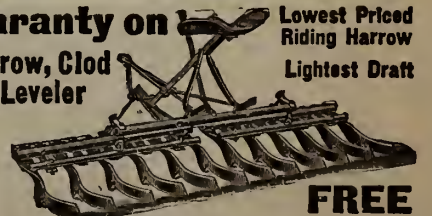
Yet it puts less strain on the horses than any other harrow, owing to the sharp, sloping knives. The knives cut through the sod or stubble turned under by the plow, leaving the trash below the surface, while other harrows drag this to the top, where its fertilizing value is wasted.

Also Best For Covering Seed. The curving coulters turn every inch of the soil. Made in different sizes, from 3 feet to 17½ feet in width.

Examine the Acme at your dealers, or write to our jobbers. Ask for our new Free Catalog, containing also valuable articles on preparation of the soil.

Jobbers:
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SOUTHERN FARM TOOL CO., ATLANTA, GA.
RAWLINGS IMPLEMENT CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Manufactured by **DUANE H. NASH** (Incorporated), 146 Central Ave., Millington, N. J.



**Lowest Priced Riding Harrow
Lightest Draft**

FREE

Our new catalog contains articles by experts on "Preparation of the Soil," meaning larger and better crops for you. Write postal now.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

can have on his place. In a section where grain and grass of any kind is difficult to grow it is a blessing, where other and better grasses and grains will grow it is a curse. It is naturally a product of the further south down on the Gulf, and is there such a pernicious nuisance that in some States its growth is prohibited. It is more like a sorghum or cane than a grass and was originally classed with the sorghums. It seeds like sorghum or cane and wherever the seed is scattered there takes root and grows and the roots are like wire grass roots, only much stronger and more aggressive and it soon takes entire possession of a piece of land, spreading in all directions. In the further South, where the winters are mild, it is almost impossible to kill it out. Here in Virginia it can be beaten by being plowed up and exposed to a hard frost, the roots being well shaken out of the land for this purpose. Whilst it makes a fairly good hay when cut before the seed forms, and good pasturage if kept closely grazed, it has so many bad qualities that we always hesitate to advise any one to sow it. If you have a piece of low lying land which you want to get into a pasture or meadow and never to seed in any other crop, you may sow Johnson grass and find it useful if you will take care to cut it before the seed forms so that it cannot be scattered elsewhere on the farm and will keep the roots from spreading onto adjoining land. Otherwise, we would advise you to let it alone. You can get the seed from the Richmond seedsmen advertising in The Planter. You can, in our opinion, do much better by sowing orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, and herds grass.—Ed.

Renovating an Old Sod.

I have a sod field—been standing over fifty years—beginning to have a good deal of broom straw with the blue grass. Would you think lime would do it good? If so, would it be best to coultter sod first, and best time to apply lime, and how much per acre, or, would bone be better?

L. W. GRAVES.

Albemarle Co., Va.

We would take a sharp toothed spike harrow, weight it well, and tear the sod well to pieces with this, and then rake off the loose trash and haul it into the pens. Then apply from one to two tons of rock or shell lime to the acre, slacking and spreading it broadcast as soon as possible. Let lay until February or March and then sow about a bushel of mixed grass seeds and five pounds each of red clover and alsike clover and 250 pounds of bone meal per acre and brush in with a light harrow or brush and then roll. This should give you a fine new sod, which should last for many years.—Ed.

Weaning a Calf.

Please advise me in your next is-

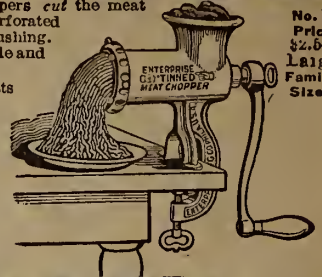
ENTERPRISE

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 Hand, 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

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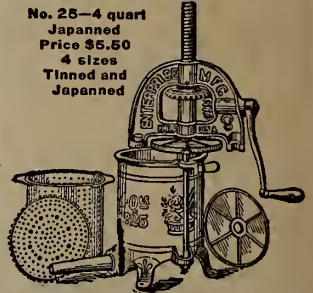
Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

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



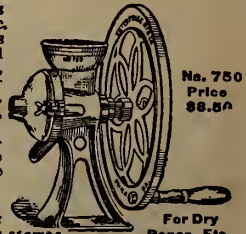
ENTERPRISE

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 \$3.50, 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 4c. in stamps.



No. 750
Price \$3.50

For Dry Bones, Etc.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG CO. of PA., Dept. 27 Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

400% stronger and 60% lighter than iron.

Write for catalog and price list.

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TOBACCO GROWERS:

A *S 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.

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.**



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.

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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 City 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



sue your method of weaning a calf after it is a week old.

W. H. SCHROM.

Prince George Co., Md.

A calf is much more easily taught to drink that has never suckled its mother, and the cow herself will give her milk much more freely and be much less trouble if the calf has never been allowed to suck. For these reasons we always took the calf away from the cow as soon as calved and put it into a warm, dry pen at some distance from the cow so that she should not be able to hear its call and thus be made fretful. It is an easy matter, then, to get it to drink. Feed it once or twice with a spoon with about a pint at each feed of milk freshly drawn from the cow. Feed three times a day. At the second or third feeding put the milk into a shallow bucket and put the calf's nose into it and put one of your fingers into the calf's mouth and it will suck the milk up the side of the finger and after two or three times feeding in this way will generally drink without the finger. You will have to get it drinking in this way after you have let it suck, and will find the task requires more patience than if it had never suckled. Usually, however, a day or two will get over the trouble. Be careful never to overfeed a calf. More calves are killed by being overfed with milk when under a month old than are killed by any other cause. Begin with a pint and gradually increase a little at each feeding until giving two quarts three times a day. This quantity should not be reached until the calf is ten days old. After it is three weeks old the quantity may be increased to three quarts at a feed and upon this quantity it should thrive and get fat. Always feed the milk at the natural temperature as soon as drawn from the cow. If it is colder than this warm by putting the tin bucket into a pail of hot water until the milk is the right heat. Be careful to keep calf buckets sweet and clean.—Ed.

Grass for Name—Hay for Feed.

You will please inform me of the name for the sprig of grass which you will find enclosed, one sprig going to seed and the other sprig is not as yet, for both are the same grass. It is growing around my pump and trough, where it is always damp, and it seems to be green all the time.

As I have about one and a half acres of bottom lowland, where water sometimes stands during heavy fall, although there is a large ditch running through it. Can you tell me whether this is the proper grass or what kind of grasses can I seed this plot to so as to make a good pasture for winter and summer for cows and occasionally hogs? Plowed it flat in September, 1909.

Can you advise me the proper way

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.



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Now for
Sample

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Get our book—
and sample, so
you can test it
to know for
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Write us for prices on our products.

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EVERYTHING for the ROOF

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Send coupon or postal for our *low*, factory price. *Real Free Trial—Cash or Credit Offer—Unlimited-Time Guarantee, and the One Best Book.*

Here Is the Only Real Tongueless Disc—We Will Prove It

It was the first and still is the **only genuine**. All other "tongueless" discs are weak imitations of the Detroit-American — are make-shifts — old-style discs with tongue cut off and trucks stuck under in front. Remember, that the Tongueless Disc is sold **only** by us, direct from factory to farm. Let no dealer or mail-order man give you an imitation. We sell to **no dealers—only direct**, at low factory price. Get our book. Then you'll be prepared to tell all the others that **you can do better**.

Don't get into another season without this saver of horses—this saver of bother—this better working harrow. Does away with the tongue-thrashing and jamming of horses, that pulls them down or puts them out of use entirely, just when most needed.

Just let us send you one on

**30 Days' Free Trial—No Money—No Deposit
Cash or Credit—Take Your Choice**

We want to quote you a price that you will find **mighty interesting** and we want you to try this harrow entirely at **our risk**. Use it a month—or even more. If it does the work as we say it will, send us the price—if not, return the machine. We take care of the freight in both cases; the test won't cost you a nickel.

Big, Money-saving Book Free

Not only best Harrow book published, but best book on Manure Spreaders—the famous Detroit-Americans at **cut prices**, best book on Cultivators—all at lowest factory prices and on same liberal terms. Send coupon or postal for this guide to the **right harrow at the right price**.

American Harrow Co., 6274 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.
Prompt Delivery Insured—Warehouses in many cities

**Better than Ever—at the Same Low Factory, Price—the One Genuine Tongueless Disc
Detroit-American**

In five years this machine has revolutionized disc harrowing on the farm—revolutionized the harrow business—and made a reputation for itself that no other disc has **ever** made. **All-steel frame.** Hard-maple bearings take up end thrust; sections do not run together in the center; rigid steel adjustable standard; pipe oilers away from dirt and most convenient; shifter bars and adjustable bumpers; double levers; indestructible steel spools between blades; steel sections; no breaking.



17 Sizes and Styles—Cut From 4 to 10 Feet

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Send me your new, big book, free, and quote me your low, direct factory price.
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to feed my stock with hay? I have three varieties, enough to carry me through to next summer, if I feed it in equal parts. Varieties, red top, blade fodder and crab grass.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Norfolk Co., Va.

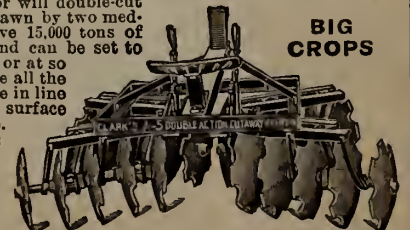
The grass sent is Canada blue grass, often called Virginia blue grass, botanically, *poa compressa*. It is an excellent pasture grass—almost equal to Kentucky blue—and has the advantage over the Kentucky grass that it will grow on land off the limestone formation, which Kentucky blue grass



CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW WITH JOINTED POLE.

It is made especially for every day work. It will increase your crops 25 to 50 per cent. This machine will cut from 28 to 30 acres, or will double-cut 15 acres in a day. It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface

true. All other disk harrows have to run in half lap. The Jointed Pole Takes All the Weight Off the Horses Necks, and keeps their heels away from the disks. We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. Send for FREE Booklet with full particulars.
CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY,
861 Main St., HICCANUM, CONN.



BIG CROPS

rarely does for long. It is not, however, a grass to sow on wet land or liable to flooding. This would soon kill it out. The best grass for you to seed on the land you describe would be red top (herds grass). This will stand more water than almost any other grass, and yet keep a healthy sod, and is excellent both for mowing and grazing.

Feed the grass hay you have along with the corn fodder and you will find the stock will do well on it. There is very little difference in the nutritive value of the three kinds.—Ed.

Comparative Value of Bone Meal and Raw Phosphate Rock.

Please tell me the relative values of bone meal and the raw ground phosphate rock offered by the Tennessee people. I have about twenty acres in sod, to be broken up for corn next season. Would you apply the raw rock, or the bone meal? Any information as to this matter will be gladly received.

GEO. H. RAY, Jr.

Amherst C., Va.

Bone meal contains, usually, from 23 to 25 per cent. of phosphoric acid, raw rock (Tennessee) runs from 23 to 28 per cent. phosphoric acid, so that there is little difference between them, in so far as the constituent for which they are mainly used is concerned. The phosphoric acid in either of them is not immediately available, but requires time to become so. Probably there is little difference in the time within which this occurs, especially when applied to land with considerable vegetable matter in it. Bone meal, however, in addition to the phosphoric acid, contains from 4 to 5 per cent. of nitrogen, which is useful in giving a crop a start. The raw rock has no nitrogen. If the sod on the field is a good one; that is to say, if there is plenty of available vegetable matter to act on the raw rock, we are of the opinion that it would give you as good results to apply the rock as to use the bone meal for the corn crop, and the cost would be less. If there is little vegetable matter in the soil, then the bone meal will give the best results.—Ed.

THE VIRGINIA POULTRY SHOW. January 13-19, 1910.

This is the Fourth Annual Exhibition held by the Association, and is patronized by leading breeders from Virginia, North Carolina and Maryland. To the uninitiated it is simply a display of chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons, amassed together, and a money making scheme by its promoters. To the fancier and breeder it is quite a different exhibition. They know that the fowls on exhibition have been carefully selected, carefully handled, and that the judge officiating will go over each and every specimen from head to toe, and place the awards to the birds that are nearest to the standard of perfection. They also know that if they

Harrow your Land better

at half the cost in
time and labor

Running an Imperial double disc Harrow once over your land will pulverize the soil better and leave it in a more level condition than twice over with any other harrow. You save half the cost of harrowing and you harrow in half the time. The Imperial flexible double disc Harrow is made in two, three and four horse sizes. Saves about one-half the horse-power and does better work all 'round. It puts



Saves time and time is money

Imperial
Flexible double disc
Harrow
(Patented)

Saves Labor and labor is expensive and hard to get

SIZES
16 Disc, 4 ft. cut
20 Disc, 5 ft. cut
24 Disc, 6 ft. cut
28 Disc, 7 ft. cut

the soil in the best condition for seed and for holding the moisture. Let us prove to you that the Imperial is a money-maker on any farm. Any dealer who handles the Imperial double disc Harrow will let you test it on your farm, free. Write us to-day for the proof.

THE BUCHER & GIBB PLOW CO., 814 East Seventh St., Canton, Ohio

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.

CUTTING AND SHREDDING

All with one machine. "Ohio" Ensilage Cutters also make efficient shredders. Simply remove the knives and put shredder blades in their places. A few minutes' time, no additional speed and but slight additional power required. Double value at trifling extra cost.

"Ohio" Shredder Blades have projecting steel teeth—no two in succession travel in the same path. They split and tear corn stalks into a nicely shredded condition. Power, 2 to 15 h. p., according to size. Blower or carrier elevators handle material perfectly. Our 104-page catalog sent free on request. "Modern Silage Methods," 224 pages, 10c. Please mention this paper.

SILVER MFG. CO. Salem, Ohio.



TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

will keep their eyes open, their knowledge of adaptation of the rules of the standard to the specimens awarded will be clearer, and their ideas for breeding raised to a higher level. They also know that the show hall presents the best specimens that the exhibitor has in stock; possibly picked from 100 to 200 on their breeding yard; that the white plumaged fowls have been washed with soap and water; and every attention has been given the birds on exhibition. If all the visitors at the coming show realized these facts their interest in the exhibit would certainly be increased, to say the least. Our exhibitors do not confine themselves to the Richmond show, but their birds secure some of the coveted prizes in the leading national shows of the East, and a winning in Richmond is published with as much pride, and with the assurance of the owner that the competition afforded by the Richmond Show is a position in the poultry world to be proud possessor of. Our show this year will undoubtedly be the finest and largest exhibition within our history. Enquiries for premium lists are far in advance of previous years, and our 100 members insures a creditable entry in all classes of high class poultry and water fowl. Our entry fee is small in comparison with the Northern shows of equal prestige and standing, and our line of silver cups and special prizes, along with premiums offered, makes an attraction that is far above kindred exhibitions. Our cooping facilities are ample, and our superintendent and his associates are experienced men who love their work; which is ample assurance to exhibitors that all fowls entrusted to our care will have the best of attention.

We found out last year that one judge was overworked in handling our show, over 1,500 specimens, so we very properly have added to our number for this year, and have appointed the well known J. H. Drevenstedt in command, and Prof. Graham and F. H. S. Morrison as his associates. This company of experts will give us the prompt and accurate placing of awards, which is much desired, and will guarantee no hurried decisions on account of rushing through or overwork. Our premium list will be ready for delivery not later than the 10th of December, and our show takes place January 13-19, 1910. Our show dates this year begin on Thursday, and end on Thursday. This is very desirable, as it eliminates the possibility of expressed birds remaining in the depot over Sunday. Entries will positively close January 3, 1910, at 12 P. M., and exhibits must be in the hall by 10 P. M., January 12, 1910. Everything will be in readiness, and if you want to see some high class poultry and plenty of it, join us. For premium list and further information, address,

W. R. TODD, Secretary,
Va. Poultry Association, Inc.,

426 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.



**ARE YOU SATISFIED
WITH A 20 ACRE CROP
FROM A 40 ACRE FARM?**

YOU know it costs as much in time, labor, seed and implements to raise a poor crop as it does to raise a good one. You know also that unless your land is kept constantly supplied with lime, nitrogen and phosphates and the ingredients of barnyard manure it becomes worn out and loses its fertility.

You know further that it costs more, and trebles your labor, to spread manure by hand than it does to use a well-made manure spreader.

Maybe you don't know that one load of manure evenly spread by a mechanical spreader is worth four loads scattered by hand—

And that your crop, whether rotation or continuous, will be increased from 20 to 40 per cent if you use an

I. H. C. Manure Spreader

Made in three styles as follows:

The Corn King, Return-Apron Spreader.

The Kemp 20th Century, Return-Apron Spreader.

The Cloverleaf, Endless-Apron Spreader.

I. H. C. spreaders are made of the best material—wood and steel. They have powerful steel frames and steel-bound boxes, which damp manure cannot rot.

I. H. C. spreaders are easily drawn. They can be adjusted to spread a thin or heavy coat with equal evenness.

I. H. C. spreaders are so simple in operation that a boy can do the work which used to require a strong man.

An I. H. C. spreader will save in time and labor more than enough to pay for itself in one season.

Your increased income from better crops will be clear profit.

Scientific experiment has proved that this profit will vary from \$4.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

You cannot afford to be a half-crop farmer and there is no reason why you should be one.

An I. H. C. spreader will give you the full return from your land, whatever the size of your farm.

Call on our agent in your town and talk the spreader over with him, or address us directly for catalogue and other information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.



**THE
I. H. C. LINE**

LOOK FOR THE I. H. C. TRADE MARK. IT IS A SEAL OF EXCELLENCE AND A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

There appears no record of a time when alfalfa was not in some portions of the world esteemed one of Nature's most generous benefactions to husbandry and an important feature of a profitable agriculture. Its beginning seems to have been contemporary

with that of man, and, as with man, its first habitat was central Asia, where the progenitors of our race knew its capabilities in sustaining all herbivorous animal life.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

HOW ABOUT VIRGINIA?

Editor Southern Planter:

Is the Old Dominion accomplishing all that she should in the promotion of her resources, and in the betterment of conditions that go to make life more worth living for all her citizens?

Eulogy, peroration and self-congratulation make sweet music to the ear, but do not, as a rule, arouse the recipient thereof to greater accomplishment in any line. It seems to me that what we need in Virginia is a wider and more intelligent investigation of our shortcomings and delinquencies, and a free and frank avowal of same with the idea in view of finding a remedy, and thus availing ourselves of greater accomplishment and more widespread development than has heretofore been commanded.

After returning from a recent trip throughout the Northwestern States to the Pacific Coast, I cannot help but be impressed with the wide divergence along certain lines between that section of the country and our own Southland; and I trust I will be pardoned if, in comparing the two sections from a development standpoint, I do not at all times give the palm to Virginia and the South. As a matter of fact, we are fifty years behind the times in certain lines of agricultural and industrial development, as well as being sorely handicapped by the blocking of the channels that make for a better and more intimate social relationship among our people.

The really loyal friend is the one who points out the defects, then in all sincerity suggests methods by which we can hope to remedy them; and it seems to me that what we need in Virginia is more friends of this type, instead of those who have nothing but flattery and hollow praise to offer.

The Shame of Our Idle and Deserted Farms.

I note that the latest returns show that out of twenty-six million acres of land available for cultivation in the State of Virginia, less than ten million acres are under the plow, and probably half of this is not cultivated as cultivation is understood in the granger States of this country. Right here is something radically wrong; and I am going to cite a few of the reasons why those conditions exist, and furthermore, why every loyal citizen in this State should lend his assistance to the early solution of this undesirable situation. Virginia is primarily an agricultural State. Her towns and her cities must depend on the agricultural back country with which they are surrounded, and they cannot hope to continue to prosper and insure themselves a healthy, continued growth unless this farming territory around them is cultivated to the best advantage to insure largest returns. I venture the assertion that not one-fourth of our lands to-day are being decently farmed; and, furthermore, the agencies that are working

A Grinnell Detachable Spreader

Saves Trucks, Box and All

Only combined spreader and farm wagon made.

Saves you \$25 on any other wagon box spreader,--\$70 to \$90 on the big "horse-killing" kind.



Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial
FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE

Fits any truck.
SOLD WITH
OR WITHOUT
THE TRUCKS.

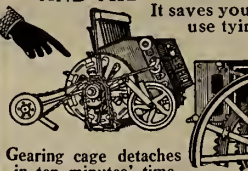
Here's Just The Spreader For Southern Farmers

Here is the spreader you have been looking for. Farmers have for years been saying, "the old style spreader costs too much"—"they are too hard on the horses." "Why don't some manufacturer make a combined spreader and farm wagon?"

We've done it! The Grinnell is a complete manure spreader. A machine that will spread any kind of fertilizer. We guarantee it. Fifty bushels capacity. Light draft, two horses can haul it easily. You can spread more in a day with it than with any old style horse-killing machine made.

AND It is also a complete farm wagon,—built stronger than the ordinary farm wagon; box standard size, fits any standard trucks. We can supply any style trucks, scoop board, top box and all at a small extra cost for making a complete wagon.

AND THEN It saves you 70%. There is no use tying up money in a wagon box and trucks that are idle 11 months in the year. Not by any means when you can buy a Grinnell and save \$25 to \$90 on your investment.



Gearing cage detaches in ten minutes' time.

Write Today
For Catalog,
My Low Price and
Special Offer.

Read What Mr. J. S. McCollough Says:

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your detachable manure spreader. Works to perfection in all kinds of manure. Did not have any trouble with it at all. BUT YOUR DETACHABLE FEATURE IS THE BEST THING OF ALL. It saves me the price of a new wagon at corn husking time. I just remove the beater and apron in about ten minutes, put on my side boards and shoveling board and have my wagon complete. Used it all through the corn husking season as a wagon. Put the beater back on as easily and had my manure spreader ready for work."

R. F. D. No. 1, Colfax, Iowa.

The Grinnell drives from both sides—one lever;—spreads 5 to 20 loads to the acre, full fifty bushels capacity—one-fourth more than any other wagon box spreader made. You can't beat it at any point.

We want to prove the merit of our spreaders to every farmer in this country. Just try a Grinnell 30 days entirely at our risk.

Our triple guarantee insures satisfaction, materials and low price. Greatest ever made.

Get our catalog now telling all about it and liberal offer we are now making to the first man who buys in any section. Just write me a personal letter or postal. Address

CHAS. F. CHASE, Pres.,
Chase Manufacturing Co.
199 Broad St., GRINNELL, IOWA

SAVE COSTLY COTTON SEED

PLANT IT IN HILLS, NOT DRILLS

Cotton seed costs over \$20.00 a ton this year—more than ever before—and economy in planting will cut a big figure in your next season's profits; so, when you can get a better crop from only one peck of cotton seed per acre than you ever have from six pecks planted with the old-style drill, why not do it? Hereafter "plant your cotton seed in hills" with a

HARRIMAN SEED DROPPER.

The only Cotton Planter made that drops the seed at regular intervals—just enough in each hill to insure a good stand. The seed don't have to be rolled or delinted and 1 bushel will plant 4 acres. The gauge wheel regulates depth, and permits shallow planting, insuring quick germination. The Harriman Seed Dropper will save enough the first year—in labor, money and increased yield—to pay for itself three times over. Write TODAY for full details—CONVINCING PROOF—of the work of this wonderful, money-saving, crop-increasing Cotton Planter, and find out where to buy it.



Can be used for corn, peas, beans etc.

The Harriman Manufacturing Co.

River Avenue 63 Harriman, Tenn.

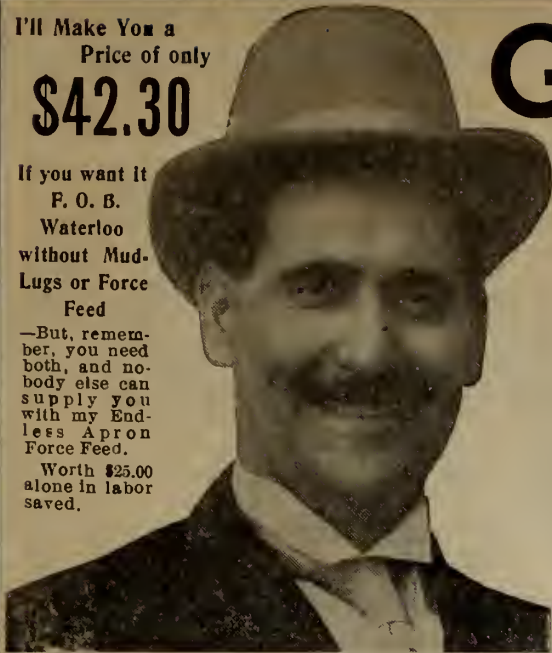
together to bring a larger farming population into the State are being handicapped at every turn by their inability to secure these idle lands for the new coming population at prices that are within reason, or at a nomi-

nal valuation, based on their wild condition; and the capital necessary to be expended for their improvement. Probably one-third of the counties of Eastern and Southside Virginia are afflicted with a little coterie of selfish

I'll Make You a
Price of only
\$42.30

If you want it
F. O. B.
Waterloo
without Mud-
Lugs or Force
Feed

—But, remem-
ber, you need
both, and no-
body else can
supply you
with my End-
less Apron
Force Feed.
Worth \$25.00
alone in labor
saved.



Galloway's NEW CLINCHER PROPOSITION for 1910

Manure Spreader Prices now based on
30,000 a Year Capacity

I BAFFLE all competition combined to equal my 1910 propo-
sition. Get it to day. I will crack the whip to the full extent
of the law on infringers and imitators. They haven't got the
Spreader nor the patents and they know it. I have eleven patents
on the Galloway and will protect them. Nobody can get around
them.

Get \$5 Cash off the Price at once, Freight

WM. GALLOWAY—THE FARMERS' MANUFACTURER

Prepaid (East of Rockies) to you anywhere direct from factory on 90 days' Free Trial!

Money back at 6 per cent. interest after 360 days,
if my Spreader does not prove a Paying Proposition
to you. Quick, Prompt Delivery now.

That is my selling plan. Nobody can beat it. Nobody can touch
it. It has them all on the run. Galloway is a whole race-track
ahead of all competition in spreader proposition and price.
Remember I pay freight. When I added to my factories the
Kemp Manure Spreader Factory, conceded to be the largest in
the world, formerly owned by the International Harvester Com-
pany now owned and equipped by me with the very latest auto-
matic machinery throughout. I did this: I called in my factory
superintendent and I said to him: "How many Galloway Manure
Spreader can we make a day now?" He said: "We can make
100 a day—30,000 a year" I said: "All right; get out your pencil.
The first thing you do, figure out how much we can save farmers
on price, based on 30,000 capacity." He figured it out mighty
quick. He says to me: "If you can sell them, we can make
them." We can save \$5 a piece in cash to the farmers if you can
sell 30,000." I said, "That is the idea. That's the stuff. We will
do it. They will buy them. They know me and they know my
spreader."

I'll Save The Farmers \$150,000 This Year In Cash Money
Are you one of them? Try me. Get my new Clincher 1910 Propo-
sition and my Catalog to-day.

Cut or Tear This Coupon Out and Mail to Me
Spend 1 cent and Make 50 Dollars Here is \$5.00
to Start on.

William Galloway, 219 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa.
Rush your special 30-day, prepaid freight proposition to me
with your big Galloway free spreader catalog. This coupon is
good for \$5.00 on any one of your spreaders for 30 days, at
catalog price.

Name
Address
City or Town
County State

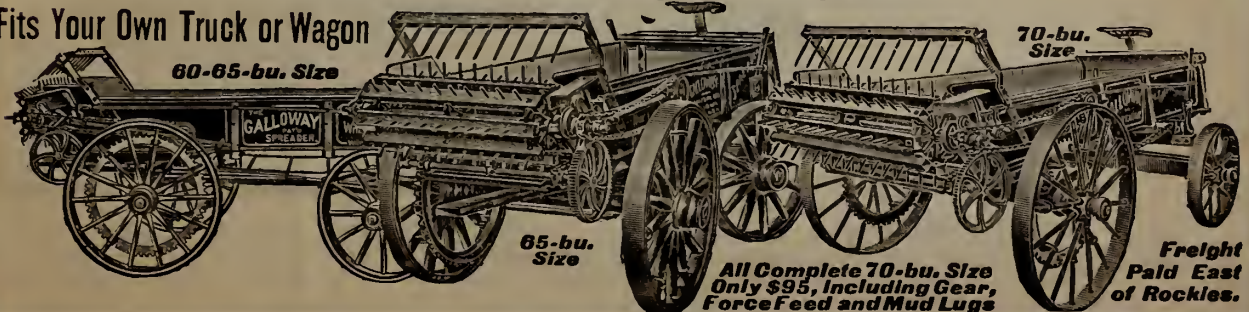
FREE BOOK and My Special Proposition Coupon.

GALLOWAY SPREADERS

FIVE SIZES---50 to 70 BUSHELS

Which One May I Send to Your Farm--for a Month's
Free Trial--Freight Prepaid?

Fits Your Own Truck or Wagon



All Complete 70-bu. Size
Only \$95, Including Gear,
Force Feed and Mud Lugs

Freight
Paid East
of Rockies.

and self-centered politicians and county officers who, little by little, have been acquiring these lands for themselves at tax sales, foreclosures, and the numerous and devious way which they have of acquiring them at prices which do not represent one-fiftieth of their real valuation. To illustrate, I call to mind a certain county in middle Virginia, wherein one individual in said county has been acquiring land for the past fifteen years, until at the present time, he controls nearly 10,000 acres of land, which have certainly not cost him an average of more than \$1.50 to \$2.00 per acre, and I know, personally, that a large portion of it was secured at 50 cents or less per acre; yet this same party has recently refused an offer of \$7.50 per acre for this land in large tracts, to be cut up and put on the market for the benefit of the Western homeseeker and settler, that the railroads are bringing in; and this condition is perhaps duplicated to a greater or less degree at almost every courthouse in half or more of the counties of the State.

Give the Newcoming Settler a Sincere Welcome.

The railroads are making strenuous efforts to get farmers with some capital to locate down here, and help us bring back these idle lands into a state of cultivation, that will give us increasing traffic, and at the same time help the community at large. The native owner of these lands is coming to believe that the whole North must come to Virginia in order to secure farms, and that they can charge two or three times their value, and still find sale for them. In other words, one of the strongest handicaps to Southern development is that tendency on the part of our people to almost never a close a business deal promptly with a newcomer upon the basis first agreed upon. A farmer will list his farm with a reputable agency. An Ohio or Iowa man will come down, look it over, and decide to take it, and offers a cash payment to bind the bargain until the deed can be prepared. Just about nine times out of ten the native owner will begin to hedge, to hem and haw, and to offer some excuse, usually that he must see his wife and children before he can close the deal; and then to come back with the price anywhere from ten to fifty per cent. in advance of what he originally asked for the land. I am not exaggerating when I state that fully thirty per cent. of the people whom we bring into this territory go back in disgust as a result of these unbusinesslike tactics, which seem to prevail almost universally in the selling of farms.

Offer Your Surplus Land For Sale.

Another condition that is a serious drawback to a more material development of certain territory is the fact that it is almost impossible to secure large tracts that can be divided up

Planet Jr. Cotton Hoe

Get a bigger cotton crop



with less work The Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cotton Cultivator does as much as six men working the old way. It does more kinds of work and lasts longer than any other similar implement made. Adjustable for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, furrowing, listing, dirting, scraping and laying by. Wonderfully useful for cultivating cotton, corn, potatoes, and similar crops.

Write to-day for our 1909 56 page catalog, which fully describes and illustrates 55 kinds of Planet Jr., implements, including two-horse cotton and corn cultivators and combination garden tools. **FREE.**

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107 X, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHINGLES?

Yes, I Make 'em and Edge 'em too



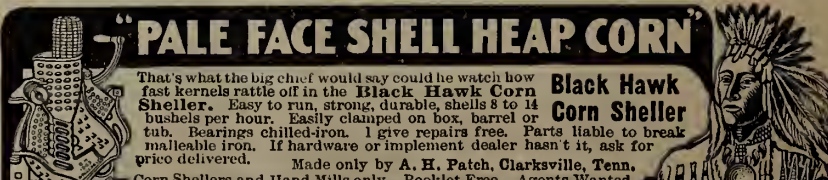
and with a bigger saw I can bolt the stock and do many other useful stunts. I have Power Feed, a 24-inch shingle saw, a handy edger, with 8-inch saw and feed belts, and will work for you for.....\$75

The Folks that Make Me, Make Some **MIGHTY GOOD SAW MILLS, TOO!**
And a Lot of **Woodworking Machinery** Other Good

They have a nice book that tells a whole lot more about me and the other machines, and if you'll just write to the folks they'll send you one. The address is

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
137 HOPE STREET HACKETTSTOWN, N. J.

"PALE FACE SHELL HEAP CORN"



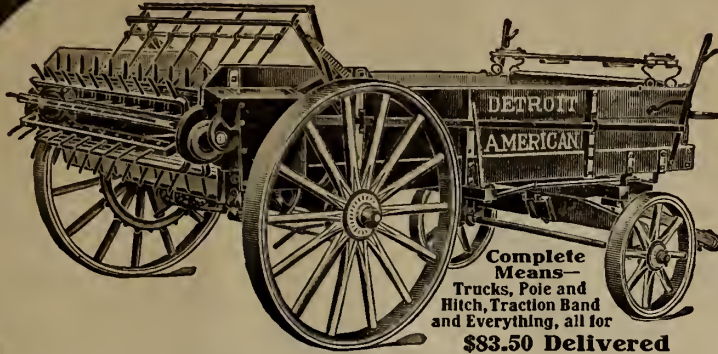
That's what the big chief would say could he watch how fast kernels rattle off in the **Black Hawk Corn Sheller**. Easy to run, strong, durable, shells 8 to 14 bushels per hour. Easily clamped on box, barrel or tub. Bearings chilled-iron. I give repairs free. Parts liable to break malleable iron. If hardware or implement dealer hasn't it, ask for price delivered. Made only by **A. H. Patch, Clarksville, Tenn.** Corn Shellers and Hand Mills only. Booklet Free. Agents Wanted.

without buying them outright, and thus entail a large investment on the part of outside promoters, who have got to assume all the risk and show a confidence in the country that the native himself does not demonstrate

by reasonable terms and time in the sale of land.

Furthermore, perhaps the greatest handicap of all is the refusal of fully seventy-five per cent. of all the banks in the cheap land belt in the Middle.

\$83.50 Freight Prepaid for this Complete Spreader—Guaranteed to Beat Them All



Complete Means—Trucks, Pole and Hitch, Traction Band and Everything, all for \$83.50 Delivered

Write for the only REAL, CUT prices of the season—a 30-day trial that IS free. Get our cash-or-credit offer and unlimited-time guarantee.

HERE is the manure spreader that has been the pattern for all others; the spreader that all have tried to imitate as closely as they dare for 17 years. And this season it jumps years ahead of the imitators once more. Nineteen improved features—all found on no other spreader made. But even this isn't the only scoop we have made on the spreader business this year.

We have slashed prices at the same time, meeting—and in most cases more than meeting—the prices asked for spreaders that are mere makeshifts compared to—

The Latest Improved Detroit-American

Made in all sizes, from 40 to 100 bushels capacity—and capacities we quote are guaranteed. More steel used than in any other spreader. All-steel cylinder, entirely new and wonderfully effective. New all-steel rake, serving as end gate, also. Simple, improved feed device, six changes—driver changes feed—runs whole load out and bottom back all ready for reloading by shifting lever without leaving seat. Roller bottom equipped with positive force feed. The only direct chain-drive; no gears to increase draft. Double front bolster, setting well back under body. Machine turns in its own length. Steel fifth wheel. These and other improved features make the Detroit-American the lightest running, most thorough working, easiest handled and most durable spreader ever built. And we let you prove it at our expense.

Try one free—No money down; no deposit; no note. Pay cash or take credit. These open-handed terms are enough to prove that we really have what we are talking about. Send your name now for the—

Best Books On Manure Values and Methods of Spreading— FREE

To get your advantage out of this boost in values and drop in prices, send coupon or postal today. We'll send, postpaid, our text book—"The Value, Care and Application of Manure," by Robert Gibbons, a man of highest authority. Also our large, new catalog, illustrating, describing and pricing not only the country's greatest line of Manure Spreaders, but also the one genuine Tongueless Disc—the Detroit-American, and the complete line of Detroit-American Cultivators. All at factory prices, shaved close to cost of production. Get our propositions before you buy. You will find them mighty interesting. Mail coupon or postal now.

6247 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

I accept your free offer of book of information on value and handling of manure. Also your big new catalog. Quote me your low factory price, freight prepaid.

Name..... Town..... State..... R. F. D.....

Delivered To You

In Michigan.....	\$83.50
In Indiana and Ohio.....	85.00
In Illinois.....	86.50
In Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.....	90.00

Write for delivered prices for other states

Wagon-Box Spreaders

\$42.50—Freight Prepaid

If it is a Box Spreader you want, this is the place to get it. We offer the utmost in value, by many dollars. Our box machine spreads better than many other complete spreaders. Only \$42.50 delivered in Michigan—a trifle more in other states. Write for price to you.

American Harrow Company

6247 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

Warehouses in many cities Insure Prompt Delivery.

Eastern and Southside Virginia to lend in excess of ten or fifteen per cent. on farm land security of any kind, and a large percentage of them will not make any loans whatever on this security. It is a result of shiftless and indifferent farming methods in the past, and while conditions are very much improved, nevertheless for a newcomer to secure a loan, to tide him over, or from twenty-five to fifty per cent. on the valuation of his property, would mean a great many more permanent and successful farmers in the State.

Something New from Kalamazoo

Prove for yourself in your own home, that the Kalamazoo is the most perfect—most economical—most satisfactory stove or range for you to use—Your money back if it's not. Send for Catalog No. 400, with special terms and compare Kalamazoo prices with others.

Cash or Time Payments

We want every housewife to know the comfort and convenience of a Kalamazoo in her home. You can buy on easy time payments or pay cash. Either way—you save \$5 to \$40 on any stove in the catalog. We make it easy for responsible people to own the best stove or range in the world.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS ARE NOW IN USE

A Kalamazoo Direct to You
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED



Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfgs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Freight Prepaid



What the West Is Doing.

Now, let me contrast a few of the conditions described, with the situation in some of the newer Western States that are doubling their population almost yearly. Up in Montana, in the northern section of the State, I found people coming in by trainloads and a surprising number of them were young men and young women—school teachers, stenographers, clerks— young people in all walks of life. They were taking up half sections of land at all points along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, and at every town I visited I found the natives with their commercial organizations, each of which maintained an attractive exhibit of agricultural products, reception committees of one or two, which met all trains, taking the homeseeker in hand and assisting him in finding a location that would suit him or her, and thus insure their becoming contented and prosperous citizens in the community. This territory, for three or four hundred miles, embracing over a hundred million acres, is largely in what is known as the dry farm belt. That is, the annual rainfall is less than ten inches. These people are growing crops of wheat, rye, barley and oats that cannot be equalled by any other State in the Union. The principle is a simple one. They divide their farm into two parts, keeping one part well fallowed and cul-

tivated to a dust mulch on the surface, while the other half is in crop. This conserves the moisture for two years on a one year's crop, and the crop is alternated from one-half the farm to the other half, year by year. The Government gives 320 acres to each settler for this purpose, instead of 160 acres, thus allowing them to cultivate a quarter section each year, while another quarter section lies fallow.

Mutual Confidence and Co-operation Indispensable.

Now, what is required in the way of capital to develop one of these properties? Remember, in the first place, the land does not cost them one cent. The only real expense entailed is for tools to cultivate the land and sufficient feed to tide them over the first year until the crop is harvested. The tools embrace a large traction engine that will pull fifteen gang plows and plow twenty feet at a round, or cultivate forty-five or fifty feet at a round. This device costs in the neighborhood of \$3,000. Half a dozen farmers, frequently including girls and boys just out of their teens, will club together and purchase an outfit which they secure on a basis of fifteen or twenty per cent. cash, balance in two, three and five years. One outfit will plow, seed and cultivate half dozen farms nicely, and frequently the first year's crop will pay for the entire outfit, and leave a sat-

isfactory profit for each of the owners. Please understand that they get from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, the average is thirty bushels throughout the State, and from sixty to one hundred bushels of oats, the average being about sixty-eight; and furthermore, they have the hearty co-operation of all the people, and that wonderful boom

VIRGINIA FARMS

Convenient to

Richmond and Washington

Size of farms from one acre into the hundreds.

Price far below lands actual value.

For Catalogue and information write.

FRANK H. COX,

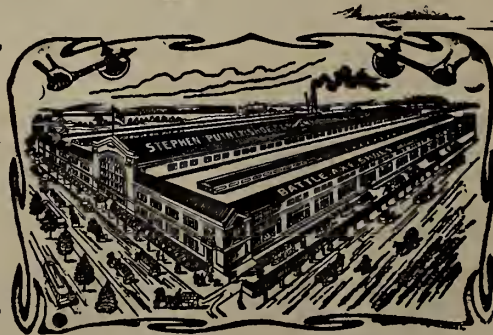
Ashland, Va.

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

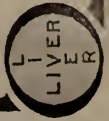
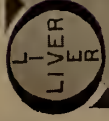
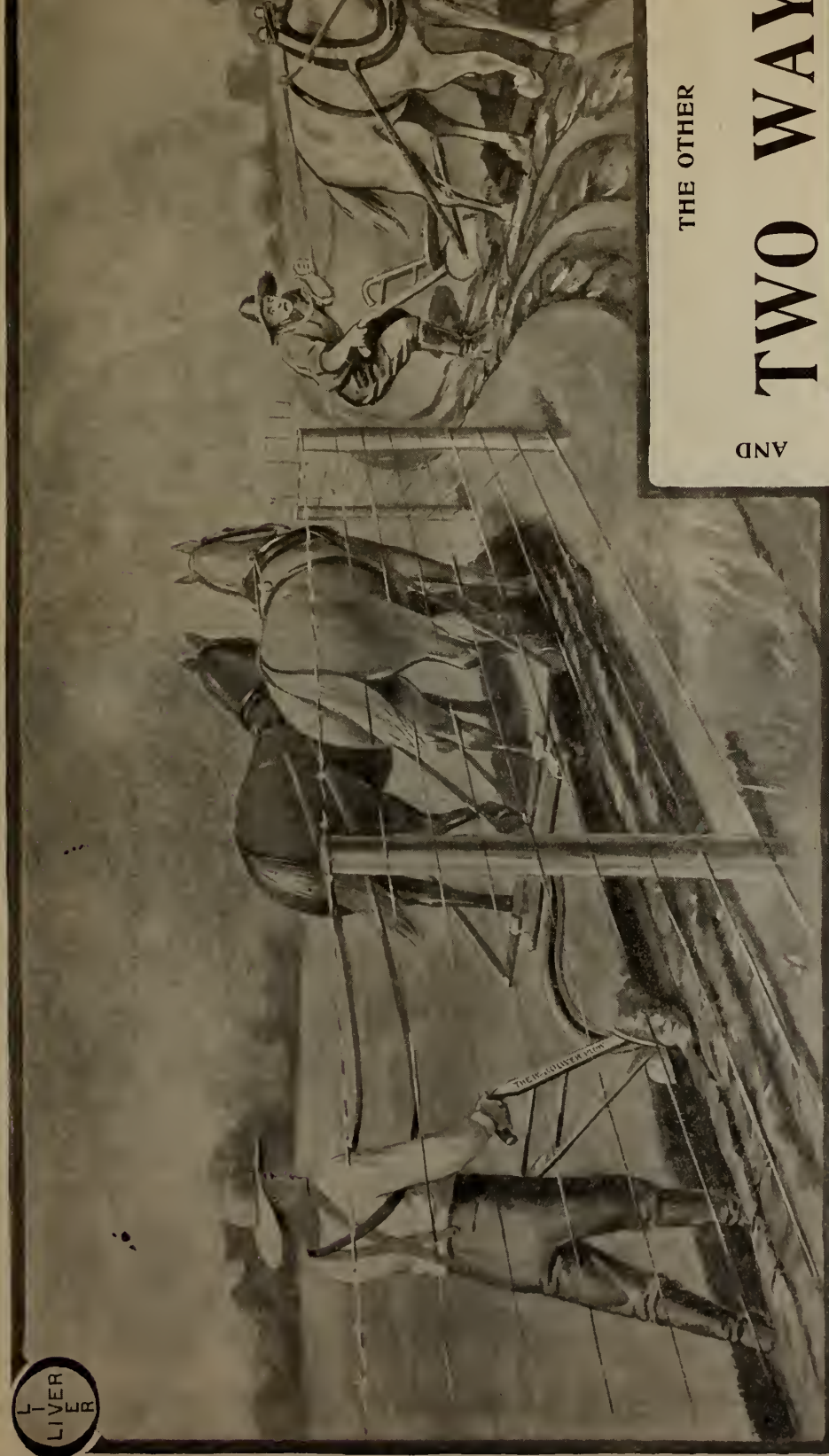
Every Essential Feature of High Class Shoe Making is Embodied in BATTLE AXE SHOES

Ask your Dealer for this Celebrated, Widely-known and Widely-worn Brand of Shoes

THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Stephen Putney Shoe Co.

Richmond, Va.



THE OTHER

AND

TWO WAYS

THE WM. J. OLIVER

Doesn't this Picture appeal to you Mr. Farmer? Write to Us.

It's in the "Landside"

The WM. J. OLIVER MFG. CO., Knoxville, Tenn.

spirit that seems to permeate the atmosphere, has been responsible here for the most marvelous development in the history of the world. The people realize that they cannot command the largest fruition without population, and they are acquiring it at the rate of over half a million settlers a year.

Why the South is Losing Its Young Men.

We know that the South is conservative, but we do not, most of us, realize how seriously and how effectively we are prevented from decent accomplishment along these lines by a lot of old moss-back obstructionists, who are against anything whatever that requires the expenditure of a little money, or that makes for the betterment of conditions in their locality,—useless old fossils who have become accepted as arbiters in the community, and who are just naturally "agin" anything whatever that does not put more money into their own pockets. Every community is handicapped and restricted by one or more of these individuals, and the only hope of salvation is the knowledge that they cannot live forever, and the realization that the younger generation will be more liberal than they have been.

I have addressed meetings in towns of 500 inhabitants or more, that could not boast a decent sidewalk in the town. Have begged and pleaded with

the audience to get together and install a little permanent sidewalk, plant a few flowers and clean up the dirt and rubbish, and there and then, after a two or three hours' heart-to-heart talk, had a fossilized old specimen of the type mentioned come down the aisle and put his name down at the foot of the list for \$3.50, a man whose assessed property in the town exceeded \$50,000, and whose subordinates previously signed for five times as much on the same paper.

Is it any wonder that we are losing our young men, and that they are flocking into the west by hundreds and thousands. I met Virginians at almost every point I stopped, and the pity of it all was that the majority of them were under twenty-five years of age. They are doing wonderfully well in the West, all the way from the Gulf Coast in Texas clear through to the Canadian border; and almost everyone of them in reply to my question acknowledged that they could do it fully as well in the South if the young man was given the same chance down here that awaits him in the new country.

Don't Discourage the Newcomer.

I have accompanied parties of Western and Northern homeseekers time and again in this State into Southern towns, and then been kept busy after arrival in preventing the native busy-body from getting to my men and telling them such tales of woe

about the country and its people as to discourage them completely before we had an opportunity to show them the farming section and what it could do. We need more cohesion and heartier co-operation and a more loyal and sincere working together for the development of the country in which we live. We need to get out occasionally ourselves and see what our sister States and cities are accomplishing. We are altogether too prone to consider ourselves the salt of the universe, to put ourselves on a pinnacle, and to assume that we have all the blessings that the Creator can bestow, and that if the outsider does not come and avail himself of them he is the loser and not we. Virginia offers to-day as fine possibilities to the settler of medium capital as almost any other State in the Union. On the other hand, we ourselves have not recognized these possibilities, and we have not given the newcomer the support and encouragement and fair treatment that will continue to insure satisfactory immigration into our territory. The newcomer must be treated as a friend, and not as an enemy; and while it is not pleasant to be compelled to state these truths, nevertheless being facts, the sooner we recognize them the better; or, if we don't propose to do so, then let's be honest and admit it, and at least not be guilty of securing settlers under false pretension. I repeat, that

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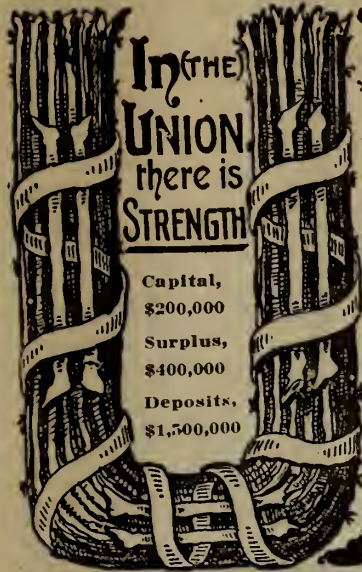
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Virginia can never come into her own until active and effective means are adopted to get an industrious, intelligent and hard working population into our farming sections, and on these idle farm lands that comprise over two-thirds of the agricultural area of the State, and the first requirement necessary to this end is the suppression of a certain element in many of the counties that, to a large extent, are living and waxing rich at the expense of all the citizens. They are gradually piling up property for themselves, and the funds with which they are securing these properties come from the tax payers.

Real Estate Held For Too Large Prices.

The lamentable feature of the situation is the fact that when this land is thus acquired, it is not possible to secure it for development purposes at anything like a rational, normal basis; and, therefore, it deprives us of a large territory on which desirable settlers could be located to good advantage.

Emigration A Serious Drain On the South.

The work of the railroads has been very kindly commented upon by the newspapers and numerous sources. They are bringing into the State hundreds of actual settlers each year, but it is a positive fact that even to-day thousands are leaving the State for the newer sections of the West,

where hundreds are coming in to settle within our borders. I refer now to the agricultural population principally, and that is the population that is desirable beyond all others. The northwestern railroads are taking our Virginia farmers and our young men out in carloads, where we are glad to bring them in in handfuls, and my only desire is to call attention to these conditions in a way that cannot be mistaken, and that will arouse some active measures for the remedying of the conditions which now exist. Give the railroad industrial agents an opportunity to offer farm lands and farms in all sizes from twenty acres up at a satisfactory price that will be adhered to. Give the homeseeker and settler a hearty and cordial reception when he arrives. Tell him Virginia is the best spot on earth, that we need him, and he needs us. Appoint a thoroughly practical agriculturist under the jurisdiction of the State Agricultural College to visit these settlers, after they have arrived and confer with them, advising them as to the crop planting and cultivation. In other words, keep in close touch with them, and encourage them in all their endeavors. Treat the newcomer equally as well as you treat your neighbor. Don't immediately boost valuations on him and then tax him two or three times as much as the former owner was taxed for the same property. Rely on the integrity,

the honesty and the inherent decency of the man to secure him a welcome in your community. Lineage is not the only requirement on earth, and what is a pedigree worth if its possessor can't trot.

F. H. LA BAUME.

(Concluded in Next Issue.)

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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.

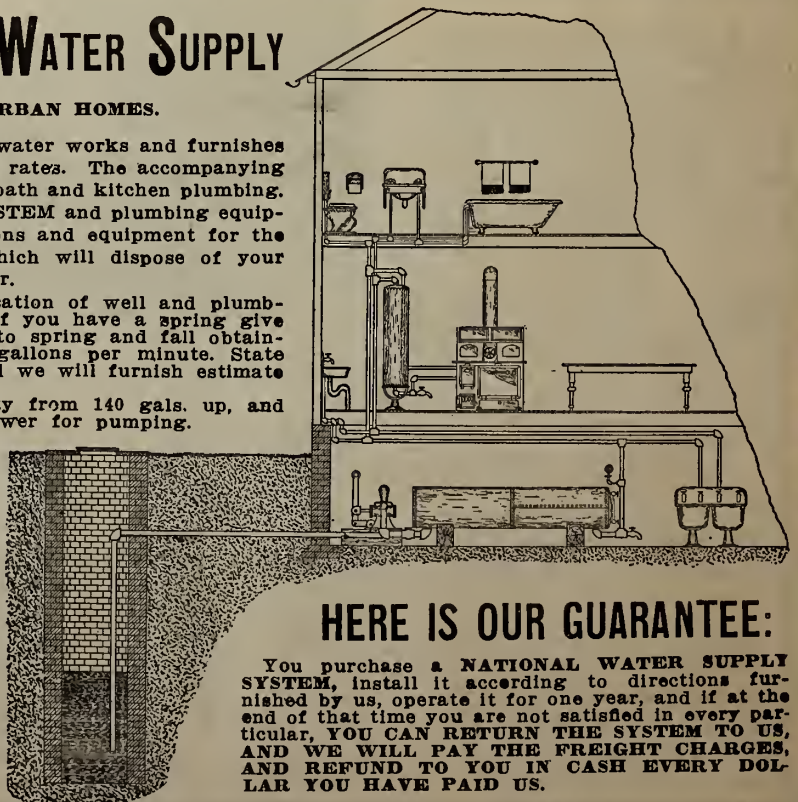
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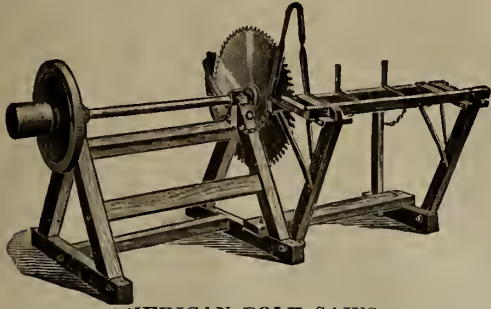
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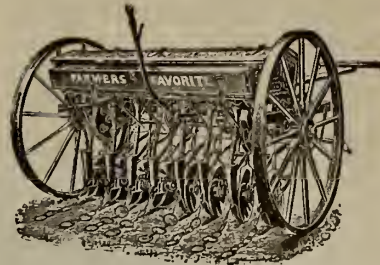
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For cord wood or long poles. Furnished with balance wheel beneath frame if so wanted.



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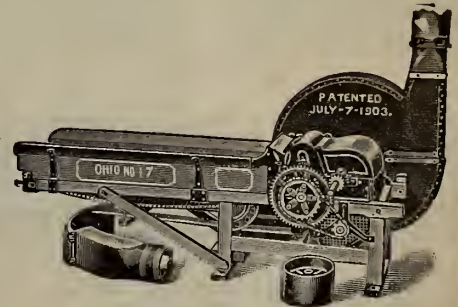


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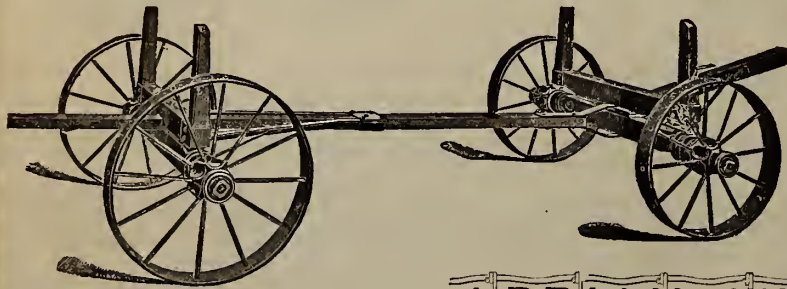
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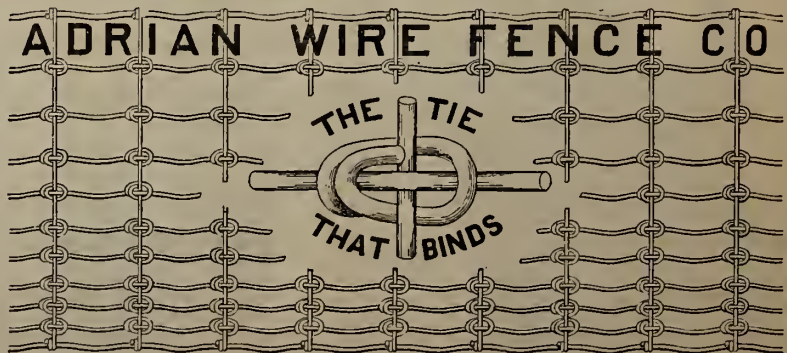
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ONE HORSE STEEL AXLE WAGON

With Double Box, Spring Seat and Shafts.

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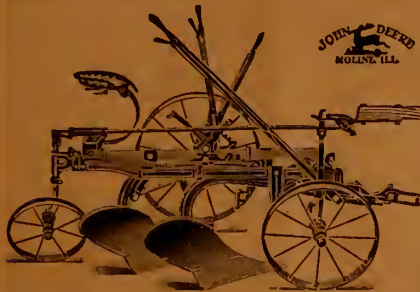
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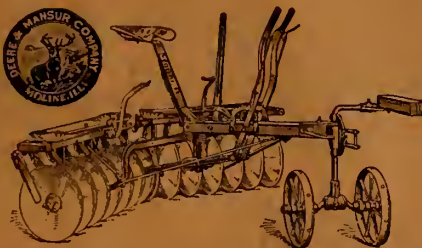


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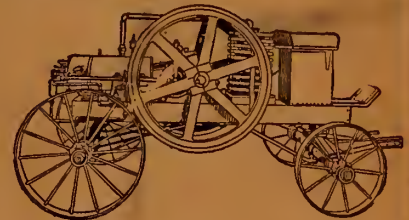


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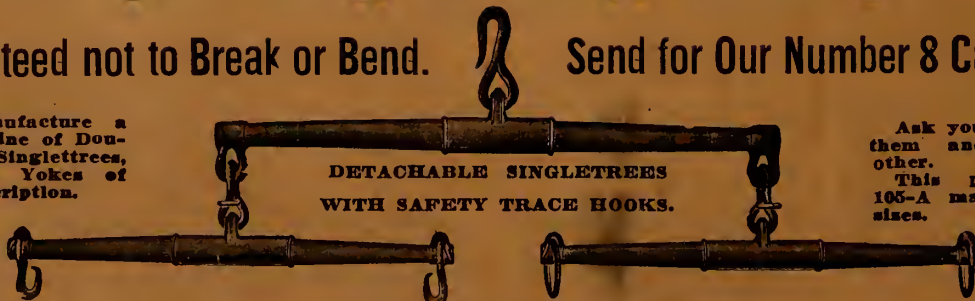


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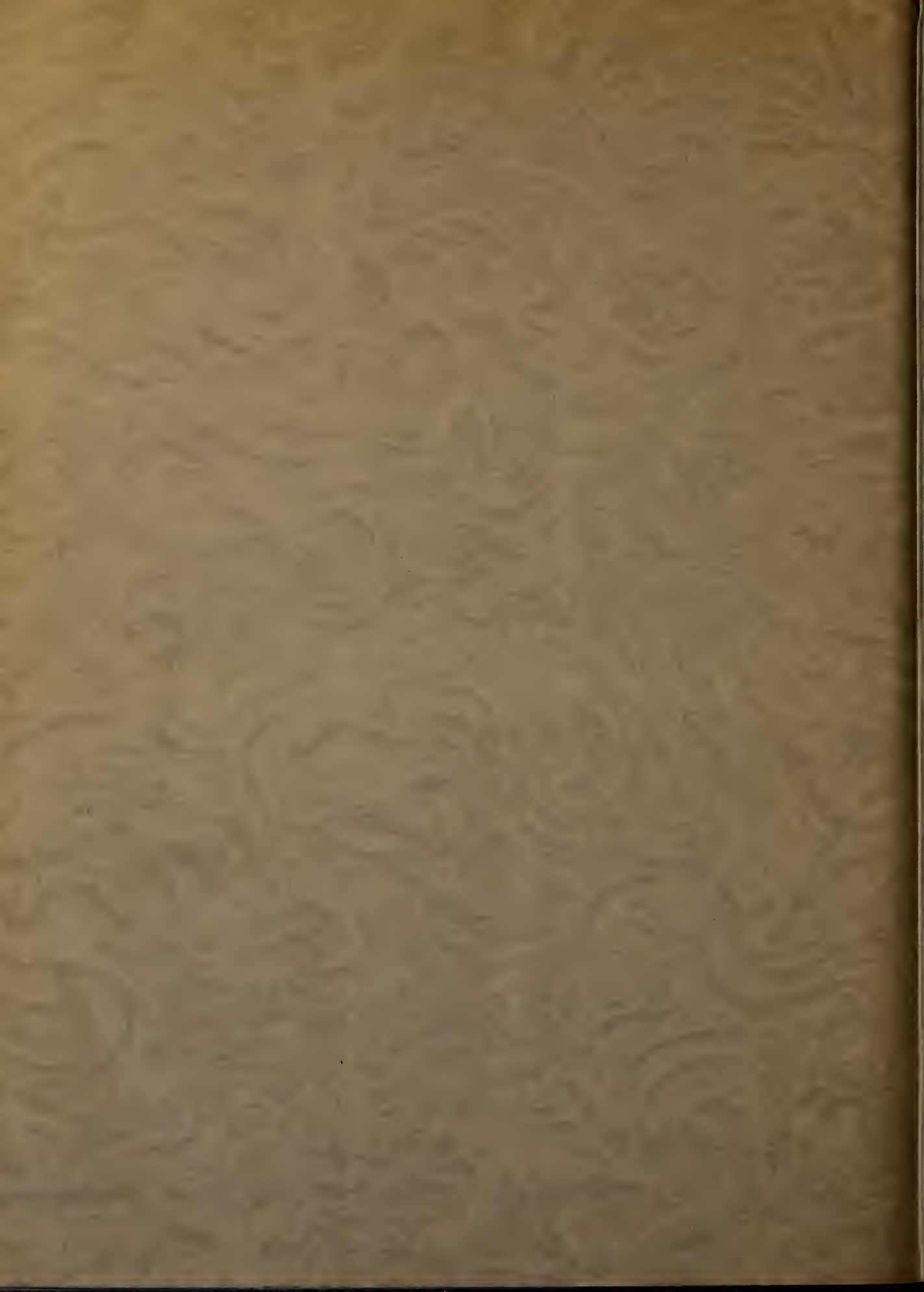
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