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# THE SOUTHERN PLANTER

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THE  
SOUTHERN  
PLANTER  
PUBLISHING  
COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1810  
RICHMOND VIRGINIA



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# ROOFING! SIDING AND CEILING.

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**GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON**  
No. 2  
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**Lightning Proof!  
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**The Best and Most Lasting Covering Made!**  
Proven by 60 years actual experience — from ever standing that the most economical covering you can use.

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**SUPERIOR TO SHINGLES!**

### Special Offer to Readers of Orange Judd Farmer!

Fill in carefully coupon below. Mail it to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago, at once. We will send you, free of all cost, samples of the very best roofing, ceiling and siding made. These samples are large and generous enough to give an idea of the quality of the large sheets from which they are taken. Or drop a postal saying "Send free samples of Galvanized Iron Coverings as advertised in SOUTHERN PLANTER. Sign your name and address, carefully, in full. These samples are absolutely free. Send no money or postage. Our galvanized rust proof iron (see No. 1) is made of the very best grade of specially manufactured iron sheets. The galvanizing process protects these sheets from rust at all time. This thorough coat of non-corrosive metals—tin, lead and zinc—called spelter, is made a part of each sheet through the special dipping process employed. This gives the heaviest possible coat of galvanizing necessary for any covering purpose. Galvanized iron roofing has been used for over 60 years. It has always been and is today the best material for covering buildings made. Keeps buildings warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Positively does not taint your rain water—is never injured by contraction or expansion.

Many fires originate on shingle roofs. The natural life of a shingle is less than ten years, besides requiring constant attention. The quality of shingles grows poorer each year.

### Excels Ready Roofings in Every Way!

Compared to ready roofing, whether rubber surface or felt, cost considered, metal roofing will outlast it 8 to 1. Patent, prepared or composition roofings crack and curl with age. Tar roofings rot and spoil. Most ready roofings soften in the warm air and sun. They stick to your feet when walked upon.

**Better than Slate.** Slate weighs seven times as much and will break from freezing and thawing.

## Suitable for Farm Houses, Barns, Stores, City Dwellings, Poultry Houses, etc.

**Galvanizing is the life of a metal roof.** Our light weight sheets with their heavy galvanizing give better service, besides saving considerable in freight. Do not require painting. Have a mottled, sparkling effect, pleasing to the eye.

**Anyone can lay our galvanized rust proof coverings.** Ordinary hatchet or hammer are the only tools needed. No experience required.

**Illustration No. 1** is Corrugated (galvanized rust proof iron), an all around covering. It is the best. Suitable for ceiling, siding or roofing. Corrugation 1 1/2 inches apart—inch closer than others. Makes a firmer and better looking sheet.

**Illustration No. 2** shows the "V" Crimped Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron) suitable for roofing only—makes a splendid water-tight roof—requires "V" sticks to put on.

**Illustration No. 3** shows Standing Seam Roofing (galvanized rust proof iron), requiring set of tools furnished at low price. Makes first-class covering for any kind of a building.

**Illustration No. 4** shows Plain Flat Sheets (galvanized rust proof iron), suitable for many special purposes, such as lining ceiling, roofing sheds and buildings and innumerable purposes independent of roofing, siding or ceiling. It can be soldered.

**Illustration No. 5**—Beaded Ceiling or Siding (galvanized rust proof iron) makes a handsome ceiling or siding. Easy to apply—suitable for stores, etc.

**Illustration No. 6**—Brick Siding (galvanized rust proof iron), an exact imitation of regular brick—most suitable exterior for buildings of any kind. Easy to apply, requiring only nails and hammer.

**GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON**  
(No. 5 BEADED CEILING or SIDING)

**GALVANIZED RUST PROOF IRON**  
(No. 6 BRICK SIDING)

## \$1.60 to \$3.25 PER SQUARE!

### Our Galvanized Rust Proof Iron Coverings

These six galvanized rust proof iron coverings come in sheets all 6 feet long. Can supply sheets 2, 3 and 4 feet long. Flat sheets are 26 inches wide. All others 24 inches wide, sold by the square of 100 square feet, not including lap. Prices as follows:

Flat, per square \$3.00  
Corrugated and all other designs, per sq. . . 3.25  
When ordering mention lot No. 18

### Our Semi-Hardened Steel Roofing (Not galvanized)

In addition to this galvanized iron, we have a plain light-weight steel roofing of superior quality. It is good for general purposes and can be painted after it is on the roof. Sheets when flat are 24 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. All other patterns, except the brick siding, are 22 in. wide and either 6 or 8 ft. long. Furnished either painted or unpainted. Prices as follows:

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### SPECIAL FREIGHT PREPAID OFFER!

At above prices we'll prepay freight in full to all points east of Colorado in the U.S., except Oklahoma and Texas. 1c per sq. additional for these two states. To all points west of Colorado in the U.S., 50c per sq. additional.

## FREE SAMPLES!

Mail this Coupon to the Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago

I saw your advertisement in the Southern Planter 166 Send me free of all cost.  
1. Roofing Samples 3. Your Furniture Catalog  
2. Your General Catalog 4. Your "Book of Plans."

Kind of building.....  
Size of roof.....  
If ceiling or siding is wanted give all dimensions.....  
About when you expect to order.....  
NAME.....  
P. O..... R. F. D.....  
Co..... State.....

Send coupon today—now!

The above proposition holds good for 30 days only. This does not mean you must order goods shipped at once. You can make a small deposit on the order and we will ship when you are ready to use it. Order must be placed within 30 days at above quotations. Prices in the metal business have never been so low. Order promptly.

### OUR GUARANTEE!

We will ship any of this material to any address in the United States, C. O. D., subject to examination, upon receipt of 25% of the amount of your order in cash. Balance to be paid when material reaches destination. You can decide from examination if it comes up to representation. If not satisfied your deposit will be refunded and material returned at our expense.

**\$1,000,000 OUR CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS** is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. We want your inquiries on merchandise of any kind and character. Roofing coverings is but one department, although we sell more than any concern in the country, direct from mill to consumer. In addition, we are constantly buying complete stocks of new high-grade goods at SHERIFFS', RECEIVERS' and MANUFACTURERS' SALES. We carry in stock a full line of building material, including lumber, sash, doors, everything needed for a building of any kind—wire fencing—machinery—gasoline engines and traction outfits—furniture and household goods—plumbing material—heating apparatus—water works systems—hardware of every kind.

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**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. W. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO**



# The Southern Planter.

DEVOTED TO

PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,  
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.

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70th Year.

RICHMOND, VA., JANUARY, 1909.

No. 1.

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## Nineteen Hundred and Nine.

Three score years and ten, the allotted span of human life, has passed since The Southern Planter was first launched on the stormy sea of provincial journalism. It was the pioneer of agricultural journals in this country, and has successfully weathered the storms which have strewn the sands of time with the wrecks of hundreds of other similar journals, many of them, doubtless, deserving of a success which they failed to realize.

From the first issue, The Southern Planter took high ground and emphatically enforced the necessity for co-operation between scientific and practical agriculture. In this position it had the support of the rich planters of the South, who were then the most highly cultured of the people of this country, and whose fine mansions boasted of libraries, replenished constantly from the old country, and who were, most of them, great readers of the best literature bearing upon the social and political advancement of the nation, and who were potent factors in the legislative councils of the State and nation. We have seen the statistics of many of the local post-offices of the State at that time, which disclosed the fact that more copies of the leading magazines and periodicals of this country and of England were taken by the planters of the Southern States than by the inhabitants of any other section of the country. Largely owing to this fact, and to the high standing of the first Editor and the leading contributors to the columns of The Southern Planter, the journal secured a patronage which ensured its continuance in the field which it was created to fill.

This patronage it has ever maintained, though the Civil War dealt it a heavy blow in the ruin which it brought upon thousands of those who had been its mainstay from the start. This blow it had not overcome when it came into our hands twenty years ago. We determined at that time that if single-minded devotion to the advancement of scientific agriculture to the exclusion of mere pandering to the whims and follies of the moment, whether in

social or political lines, could reinstate it in its former popularity and patronage, that this should be our policy.

Time has justified us in the position we took, and though for several years the battle was a severe one and the cost great, yet we have now the satisfaction of knowing that it has won and that to-day there are more subscribers on our list than ever before in its long life and that it has an advertising patronage greater than that of most other journals of its class in this country, and of which we are proud, not only because of this fact, but because it gives results to those who use its columns from year to year. For all which results we give thanks and rejoice—thanks to those who by their constant patronage and encouragement have enabled us to succeed, and rejoicing because we believe, on the testimony of those best able to judge, that we have been able to do something to advance the material and social welfare of the farmers of the South. We propose to continue on the same lines in the future and look with confidence to receiving the same and even a greater measure of success in our labors. Every branch of farm and garden husbandry will continue to have our best efforts and these will be supplemented by the assistance of the leading authorities on Southern agriculture and the co-operation of the staffs of the scientific experts of the State Experiment Stations and Colleges of the South and of the practical farmers who are amongst our most valued contributors.

The cost of the production of The Southern Planter increases day by day—paper costs more, printing costs more, the illustrations which we publish cost more, and the securing of help costs more, and yet we have made no advance in the price of the journal. We can only hope to be reimbursed for this additional outlay by the liberal support of the farmers of the South. We appeal to you all to become readers of The Planter. Half a dollar a year is a small sum to pay for information every month in the year on the subjects of greatest moment to your

material prosperity. For even less than this you can obtain the journal if you will co-operate in subscribing, or will avail yourselves of our most liberal clubbing offers with other journals, particulars of which you will find at the foot of this article and in our advertising column. We have exercised great care in selecting the journals to club with *The Planter*, and those availing themselves of our offers will find their reading tables supplied with literature interesting and useful to every member of the family, and which will cost only a mere pittance. Give us your liberal support and let us be able to say at the end of this seventieth year that we have 50,000 readers amongst the farmers of the South. If each present subscriber will only send us in one new name we can do this and more.

### THE SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE.

Whilst there are numerous books on poultry raising and keeping already on the market, yet there is, in our opinion, room and a demand for at least one more, which shall deal with the subject from the standpoint of the farmer and the owner of the small lot who desire to keep poultry more for the profit there is in them than from the standpoint of the fancier and the amateur. Having this in mind, we arranged with our staff poultry editor to take the subject in hand and give us the benefit of his lifelong experience in the handling of chickens for profit with especial reference to Southern conditions.

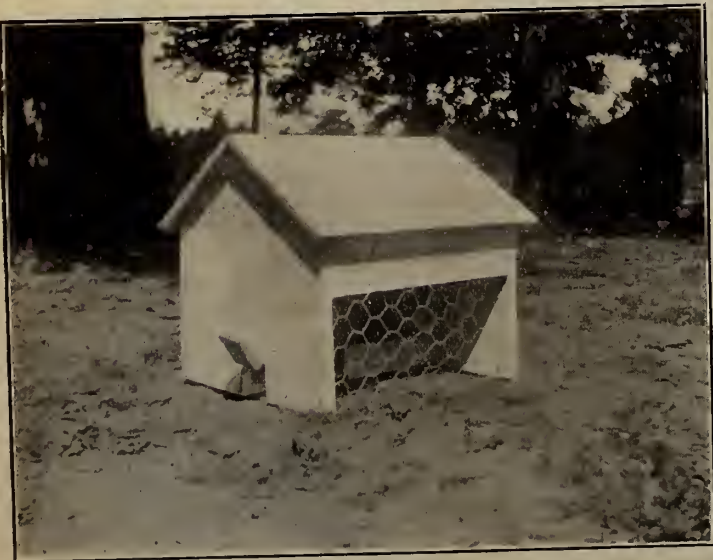
vide a good income for the support of himself and his family. What he has to say, therefore, on the subject, is not drawn from his imagination, but from actual facts and may be relied upon to work out successfully in practice. A glance at the captions of the several chapters in the book will demonstrate its practical character. We quote from the table of contents: (1) Location, size of farm, soil, etc. (2) Housing the flock, yards, etc. (3) Breeds and breeding. (4) How to begin. (5) Feeds and feeding. (6) Natural and artificial incubation. (7) Feed and care of the chicks. (8) Health and disease. (9) Feeding for market eggs, and so on, to the end. All these subjects are fully treated and fully illustrated. All the breeds discussed have been bred and tested by the writer under favorable and unfavorable conditions, and the deductions are made from personal experience and without prejudice or bias. Such a book cannot fail to be of a great value to all who are interested in poultry, and especially to those who desire to keep poultry as a means of supplying or supplementing an income. After a long personal experience in keeping poultry of all kinds, we can unhesitatingly say that we believe this book to come nearer giving its readers the right directions for starting and successfully carrying on a poultry farm or running poultry as a profitable adjunct to the farm than any other work which we have seen on the subject, and we believe we have seen and read nearly all the books which have been published on the subject. The price of the book is \$1.00, but we are making a special offer which includes the *Southern Planter* for one year at that price.

### MONTHLY HINTS FOR THE FARM, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We have had Professor Massey write us this little manual for the daily reminder of the farmer, gardener, trucker and fruit grower. It is written in Mr. Massey's well known style, plain, forcible, and not to be misunderstood, and will be found of great service. It is in such convenient compass that it can be carried in the pocket, and, therefore, be always available for constant reference. The price of the booklet is fifty cents, but we are offering it as a premium to each subscriber who will pay fifty cents for his renewal subscription to the *Planter*. Send us on your renewal at once, and get this booklet before the issue is exhausted.

### A FARMERS' ACCOUNT BOOK.

A short while ago, we had published for us what we regard as the simplest account book we have ever seen for the use of farmers and stockmen. The book is such as usually retails for fifty cents or seventy-five cents at a book store, but by having them made up in large quantities, we got them at a somewhat reduced price, such as will enable us to give every person who will remit \$1.00 for a three years subscription to the *Southern Planter*, and ten cents for postage, a copy of this valuable book. In addition to a simple system of accounting, it has a number of useful rules for various calculations, gestation tables and other useful information. Why not start the new year by keeping a complete record of your farming operations? The book is good for two or three years on the average farm.



Nest and Brood Coop—Sample illustration from the *Southern Poultry Guide*.

This book is the result of his labors. It is "a plain, practical treatise on the care and management of poultry for practical people by a plain, practical poultryman," and is illustrated with pictures of the appliances needed to equip a plant made from those in actual use on the whiter's lace. Mr. Husselman has kept for years and is now keeping a large flock of poultry for the profit there is in the business, and for years has made the business pro-



## Farm Management.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Since writing our article on Work for the Month in the December issue, we have had a continuance of the fine mild weather for which the fall of 1908 has been remarkable. Up to this writing (December 21st), we have had no touch of winter beyond one or two light frosts except in the mountain sections of the West of the State, and even there the weather has been for the time of year wonderfully mild. As we sit at our desk we look out on the Capitol Square and there the grass is becoming quite a bright green and one would imagine spring was opening. This fine fall has enabled farmers to make good progress in breaking land for the spring crops, and we are glad to know that much more of this work is being done than used to be the case. Our farmers are gradually learning the lesson that to make the best of our possibilities they must not waste the winter months and thus put themselves on a par with the farmers in the North and Northwest. The old idea that it was a waste of time and labor to break land intended for spring crops in the winter is dying out and farmers now realize that the admission of frost (if any comes), air and water into the land is of vital importance to the fitting of the land for making the best yield. They also are realizing the fact that more and better work can be done during the late fall and winter months with less wear and tear on the team and that the team is kept in fitter condition for the strenuous labor of the spring months when doing a fair day's work every favorable day than if kept standing in the stable eating and doing nothing. In this way the team earns its feed and the rush and pressure in the spring is greatly lightened. The mild dry weather has also resulted in great saving of feed as young stock have been able to spend the time out in the pastures and stalk fields without doing injury in punching the land into holes and have thus utilized much feed which would otherwise have been wasted, and saved that stored in the buildings. We would urge that the work of breaking land intended to be cropped in spring should be continued as long as the weather admits of this being done, but do not plow a furrow when the land is too wet to work well nor when the surface is frozen.

In commenting recently on the yield of the wheat crop in this country we remarked on the very low average production which prevailed. Since writing that article, Mr. James J. Hill, than whom there is no higher authority, has commented on the same subject in connection with the question of the importance of endeavoring to conserve and enhance our material resources if the great population which this country is shortly destined to have is to be able to maintain itself without outside help. Quoting from a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, he says: "Wheat was produced quite successfully in Central New York for something like forty years. During the latter part of that period the yields began to decline, and at the end of another twenty years

they were so low that exclusive wheat growing became unprofitable. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have each in turn repeated the history of New York. The soils of these States were productive in the beginning, and it required forty, fifty or sixty years for the single crop system to materially reduce the yield. Instead of preserving the fertility of the land our farmers have gone in search of new soils to be skimmed and abandoned as soon as the old show signs of exhaustion. Now, that they have reached the jumping-off place and there is no Great West to move into to, what have they left behind? The average yield of wheat per acre in New York State only ten years ago was twenty-one bushels per acre, last year it was seventeen. But for considerable tracts which have been carefully farmed in that State from an early date the general average would now be much lower. In the same short time the average crop in Indiana has fallen from fifteen bushels per acre to fourteen, in Minnesota from fifteen to thirteen, in North Dakota from fourteen to ten, in Oklahoma from fourteen to nine, and in the entire United States from fifteen to fourteen. \* \* \* We cannot feed our future population with our present methods. \* \* Official statistics show that the net profit from one crop of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre is as great as that from two crops of sixteen bushels per acre, after paying cost of production." Let us compare this showing with what has been the result in England of the system of farming there followed. The London Times has just completed an investigation into this subject, and thus states the results. "In 1808 the average yield of wheat per acre was eighteen bushels, in 1828, seventeen bushels per acre, in 1838, twenty-four bushels per acre, in 1848, twenty-seven bushels per acre, in 1858, thirty-four bushels per acre, in 1868 thirty-eight bushels per acre, in 1878 thirty bushels per acre, in 1888 twenty-eight bushels per acre, and in 1908 thirty-two bushels per acre. What a striking comparison is here shown. Instead of a constant decrease in the average yield, there is shown an increase of nearly double the yield in 100 years, thus proving what we have so long contended for: that land when properly farmed, instead of decreasing in productiveness will not merely retain its fertility, but actually becomes more productive as the years go by. No "worn-out" land ought, therefore, to be found. If it is, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the land. What faulty farmers we must have had in this country. Surely it is time we mended our ways. The land of England has been cultivated for centuries, here the first century has not yet been passed with most of our land, and in the oldest settled portion little more than two centuries have gone by, and yet we have millions of acres of exhausted land. Let us with this year make a new start and a better one.

In our comments on the crop yields for 1908 in the December issue, we were unable to give the official figures as to the cotton crop. We have since received these, and the crop is now stated to amount to

12,920,000 bales as compared with 11,675,000 bales in 1907, thus showing an increase of over 1,000,000 bales. In the face of this increased crop and the slackened demand, owing to less active trade conditions in other lines of production, it does not seem likely that prices will be maintained at the high level of last year unless planters will market the crop very conservatively, and it is much to be desired that they should act accordingly until the general trade of this and other great consuming countries shall have had time to recuperate.

The report on the acreage and condition of winter wheat has just been received. This shows a total area seeded of 29,884,000 acres, which is a decrease of 1,762,000 acres on the area seeded in 1907. We are not surprised to see this decrease. It is in accord with what we have predicted in our fall issues. The long drouth in the Middle Northern and some Western States made it practically impossible to get the seed into the ground. The average condition is eighty-five as against ninety-one a year ago, and a ten-year average of ninety-two. Fortunately for the Southern Atlantic Coast States, the drouth did not hurt us, and both average seeded and condition are either near average or above it. In Maryland the acreage seeded is a full average, and condition, eleven per cent above last year. In Virginia the acreage seeded is ninety-nine per cent of average, and condition, eight per cent above last year. In North Carolina the acreage seeded is a full average, and condition three per cent above last year. In South Carolina the acreage seeded is three per cent above average, and condition, three per cent above: in Tennessee the average seeded is four per cent below average, and the condition, three per cent below average. It will depend on the winter, and the spring sowing season as to whether we are to make as large a wheat crop as we made last year in this country. The winter crop will undoubtedly be short, even if the winter is a favorable one.

From information in our hands, we are inclined to the belief that an increased area has been seeded in winter oats in the South. The crop is looking well, and with a favorable winter the yield should be much larger, as greater care is being taken to prepare the land for the crop, and the old practice of only seeding oats on the poorest land is being abandoned, as it ought to be. If the crop is worth growing, and it is, when seeded at the right time, it is worth while to give it the best chance of being a success. Sown on good land in good time, say, in September or October, and with proper preparation and fertilization, it will pay on the average, better than a wheat crop. If the crop can be top dressed with farmyard manure this month, or in February, it will help it greatly, and save much winter killing if the weather should turn severely cold. The use of a manure spreader will do this work much better than if done by hand, and will make the same quantity of manure go twice as far with equally good results.

When manure pretty well rotted is available it will pay to top dress the wheat with it, using the manure spreader to do the work, if available, and if not, carefully

breaking the lumps so as to give a light even covering. This will prevent heaving of the land and winter killing, and feed the crops.

All coarse, fresh manure should be got out onto the land intended to be planted in corn. It will there leach where the leachings will be conserved and tell a tale on the production.

It is too early to sow any crops except it may be Canada peas and oats in Tidewater Virginia and Eastern North and South Carolina. If the land is in good order this crop may be seeded in those sections, putting the peas in first, and giving them a cover of four or five inches. Put in with a drill is best, and then sowing the oats and working in with a cultivator, or use the drill. Sow one and a half to two bushels of Canada peas and one bushel of oat per acre.

Keep on clearing up land for the spring crops. Make a complete job of this work, as you go on, leaving neither stumps nor rocks which can be removed, so that the best implements can be used without risk of damage to them.

Ditches should be opened and drains put in where needed. Tile drainage of much land in the South, we are convinced would prove profitable. Those who have tried it are satisfied with the improvement made and the increased yield of crops made pays good interest on the outlay.

New fences should be built and old ones repaired. Make all fences as near straight as possible, so that they will permit of economical working of the land.

Repair tools and implements when the weather will not permit of out-door work. After repairing, give a coat of paint and grease to all the metal parts. A complete overhauling of all implements during the winter and the repairing of the same when needed will save many annoying stoppages of work in the busy season, besides making the implements last longer, and thus saving an outlay on new ones.

Think out and lay down a system of rotation of crops adapted to your farm, and which will work in well with one another, so that you may be able to get them all planted, cultivated and harvested on time, and aim not so much to have the greatest area as that area which can be most thoroughly prepared and fertilized, and thus secure maximum crops. It will pay much better to make fifty bushels of corn on one acre than on four.

#### A GAS PLOWING ENGINE AND OUTFIT.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Having had several years' experience with a gas engine in a launch, I, last winter, investigated its merits as a tractive power for agricultural purposes, and concluded it would prove a success. Upon looking the different models over, I decided the 22 h.-p. plowing engine built by Hart-Parr, and sold by H. L. Smith, of



Petersburg, Va., was the ideal machine, and after thorough investigation, I purchased this one. This engine is constructed to use either gasoline or kerosene as fuel, and, since the same power can be produced from a gallon of kerosene at ten cents, that is obtainable from a gallon of gasoline at thirteen and a half cents, the saving in using kerosene is considerable. There can be no work harder upon a traction engine than plowing and preparing land, for the gritty dust that accumulates is something surprising, and will make your machine very short lived unless special provision has been made to protect the vital parts. Although called a kerosene engine, it is necessary to use gasoline in starting until the cylinders become sufficiently warm to vaporize the kerosene, and when the kerosene is turned on, and the cylinders heat more, a pounding ensues, caused by the premature explosion of the kerosene vapor under compression, which is relieved by admitting a small amount of water to the cylinder. My engine as a stationary engine, is guaranteed to develop 45 h.p. It requires ordinarily 18 h.p. to move itself, which may, on soft ground increase to 22-24 h.p., leaving 20- to 24- h.p. available for the actual traction pull. Our engine came to us the last of April, and our first task was preparing corn land, which had been plowed ten to twelve inches deep. We attached three disk harrows, twelve disks (twenty inches in diameter) each, and behind these a weighted Acme harrow, twenty-four teeth. The engine carried these over the plowed land with ease, and I was much gratified to find the wheel base was sufficiently large to prevent its 19,000 pounds weight packing the soil more than the horses' feet usually do. Unfortunately a large casting proved defective, and in breaking injured many others, some of which we discovered at the time, and others not until we attempted to start again, so that in waiting for the freight to bring us repairs, we were not able to start again until June 10th, and then began to plow in German Clover. We drew ten disks of twenty-four inches in diameter in three gangs, cutting a swath of nine feet wide by seven inches deep, at a speed of two miles per hour. Being inexperienced with our disk plows, we had a hard time keeping them from choking, as the frames were low, and the clover being ripe, would pull up. Our plows not being easy to lift caused us to leave more or less unbroken ground on the corners, which we worked out afterwards with the team in a twenty-foot bed. We had but little trouble with the engine in all of our work. But our disk plows not being adapted to our soil gave us interminable trouble. Between June 10th and June 26th we broke and planted seventy acres in corn. In September, with two gangs of four disks, plowing six and a half to seven inches deep, in a swath of seven feet wide, drawing behind the plows a roller, and behind the roller an eleven-foot, sixty-tooth drag, we broke fifty acres in thirty-four working hours at a cost for labor and fuel of seventy-two cents per acre. We have found that although the engine can travel over the plowed ground pulling a load, it is best to draw less plows and attach pulverizing implements behind these plows and prepare the land while still fresh. The manufacturers have recently made some changes in our plows, and we

expect much better results from them. I have been trying to obtain a mould board engine gang plow capable of plowing twelve inches deep, and am surprised to find none are made to plow deeper than eight inches. My engine will draw eight 14-inch bottom plows, eight inches deep, when land is in fair plowing order, and will, of course, pull less plows as the depth is increased. The engine will turn in less space than a wagon. To do the best finished work the plows should be attached to a triangular frame, very close to the engine, and each plow should be an individual unit, free to work up and down, and to be lifted free of the ground on its own lever, so that in the event of striking an obstruction, it may jump over without lifting its neighbor, as is the case when in gangs of two or more. Also when two or more plows are supported on the same roller beneath the beam, all the plows will be lifted when a slight obstruction or elevation is met. From my experience, I do not see how good corners can be made in drawing several gangs of plows behind the engine, strung out in echelon, twenty-five to thirty feet. In flushing from the outside, these plows will cut across the corners at the turns where sharp, or when plowing from the inside, they have a tendency to cut a narrow furrow on the corners which soon gets the land into one immense ellipse. I have found it preferable to plow around from the outside with my disk gangs, and to plow the corners out with horses. It makes a bed about twenty feet wide, thus partially broken on the corners. With these disk plows we turned down rag weed six feet high, and buried it completely for long distances in our September plowing without choking. We were forced to use a disk plow behind our horses in breaking up the above mentioned corners, as it was impossible to plow with a mould board plow where we had freshly turned down the weeds. As a pioneer in traction plowing in this section, I have met many obstacles in the adjustment of these new appliances to our needs, but we are doing better work continuously as we proceed, which is most encouraging. I have spoken of this engine as a plowing engine, since it is constructed especially heavy to withstand the demands made upon it in traveling over a hard place with good footing one minute, and over a soft place the next, then, up hill, or down, and this to continue for hours, and if you demand it for twenty hours out of the twenty-four—more than this can scarcely be done—as it is necessary to stop to fill up fuel tanks, to set up grease cups, and what is still more necessary, tighten them up. This engine will draw on level road ordinary wagons or trucks 40 to 50,000 pounds at a speed of about two and a half miles per hour. It will drive the largest sizes of threshing machinery and all attachments with one of its two cylinders, using about five and a half gallons of kerosene per hour. The amount of fuel is in proportion to the work done. The cost of the machine is apparently large, but when one takes into account that it is a servant that will do you the work that twenty or more horses will do in the same time, that its fuel bill is about the same as the feed bill for the twenty horses per day, that one man and an ordinary helper can operate it with these plows, that in a busy season, with a double crew, it can do the work of forty horses in twenty-four hours, and last, but not least, that



when the work ends, the expense ceases, I feel that the time is not far distant when such implements as this will be a common sight upon the farms throughout our country.

RICHARD EPPES.

Prince George Co., Va.

#### NOTES ON DECEMBER ISSUE.

I can fully agree with what the editor says to Mr. Faunt Le Roy, except when he says that potash is of doubtful utility even on sandy soils. The lands along the lower waters of the streams that come from the Blue Ridge, which have brought down stores of potash

something about the low tidewater lands, since I worked a farm which was protected from the salt tide by a well built dyke of salt marsh turf, and while planting on beds was a good plan to facilitate the drainage, it did not mean that further ridging in cultivation was needed. Open drains were the only means for draining that land, since there was not fall enough for underdrains, we still had good drainage at low tide, as the trunks through the dyke were closed by outside flaps to shut out the high tide, but opened freely as the tide receded. The land plowed in wide beds could easily be worked shallowly, and we made great corn crops on that land, and never used a turning plow after the corn was planted.



"Stockwell" and a bunch of his heifers. This great bull is premier sire in the magnificent "Wyldeewood" herd, A. B. Lewis, Esq., Owner, Fredericksburg, Va.

from the mountain rocks to the lowlands, may have an abundance of potash. But the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia in general, I believe, are deficient in potash. In the red hills of the Piedmont sections there is certainly a large store of insoluble potash, which lime and plaster will have some effect in releasing, and which a restoration of humus will still further release. But while phosphoric acid is in most cases the determining factor in the fertilizer mixtures, I believe that in most of the ready mixed fertilizers it is used in an undue percentage to the other ingredients, and that in most cases the potash should be in larger proportion to the phosphoric acid than is usually made. Mr. F. says that the manure from pea vine hay will not cover the field from which it is made. It will come nearer to doing it if the manure spreader is used. But I know farmers who are practicing a three-year rotation and feeding their hay and corn stover and some of their corn to fattening cattle, milch cows and work stock, who do make manure enough to cover their entire corn land every year, and in this way the whole cultivated area gets a coat of manure in three years. But they put it on with the manure spreader and make eight loads go further and do more good than ten loads spread by hand. I believe that in the start in the improvement of any of our soils it pays to use both phosphoric acid and potash liberally, until we get conditions in which potash is released in sufficient amount.

#### The Fertilizer Problem.

I am always interested in what Mr. Hicks writes, and will forgive his taking me up on a printer's error. I know from experience, as I suggested in the last issue,

The land was stiff and inclined to bake hard, and I practiced there what I have never seen done elsewhere. That is, when the land was dry and crusty about the corn plants and the corn was about a foot high, to run a wooden roller over the field. It looked like ruin to the corn to roll it down flat, but nothing I could do would so loosen up the crust right around it in a dry time, and the corn responded finely to the breaking of the crust. Such a practice, when the corn was sappy and growing fast, would snap off some, but when tough from dry weather no harm was done, and much good. Of course, this was done after all the crust that could be reached by the cultivator had been broken, and the corn was simply pressed over to the soft ground, and the crust immediately around it broken. Let Mr. Hicks try this on a part of his land, and note the result.

In regard to his criticism of Mr. Marsh, I would say that some of the most successful wheat growers on this peninsula use on their wheat a mixture of ten per cent phosphoric acid to five per cent of potash. I believe they are using a needless percentage of phosphoric acid, but where men are making great crops of wheat it is hard to persuade them to change. Our farmers in Talbot, Queen Anne and Kent counties, in Maryland, make wheat equal to those of any part of the country, and one cannot argue against a success, for these men do make forty bushels of wheat, and sometimes more.

Now, in regard to fertilizer problems I hardly think that Mr. Hicks and I are far apart, so far as general farm crops are concerned. He cites the practice of the truckers on the Eastern Shore in using large amounts of high grade fertilizers. But these men are growing



early crops that need the forcing effects of readily available nitrogen, and their crops are of higher value than farm crops in general. Hence their practice cannot be compared with what should obtain with grain farmers.

But even in Northampton and Accomac they are using a needless amount of nitrogen, or what would be needless if they paid more attention to legume culture and the increase of the humus in their land. I am perfectly familiar with these sections, for I was born there, and I know that the great need of the soils there is humus, and that the constant dependence on heavy applications of fertilizers could be much avoided if they grew more peas and clover. After getting an early truck crop from the land, they are too apt to make a corn crop after it, instead of sowing peas or crimson clover to build up the humus content of the land. They laboriously haul out the rakings of a pine forest to cover the land for sweet potatoes in order to get organic matter, when they could get more, and better and cheaper by growing crimson clover, which would not only give them the humus-making material of better character than the pine straw, but would give nitrogen, and save in the purchase of fertilizers to a great extent, for with a turned under crop of clover they would need little if any nitrogen for the sweet potato crop.

#### Plows.

I am glad to read the experience with the disc plow, having had hardly any with it myself, and having been of the opinion that it would not do on foul land. But what the Syracuse people say about small plows in the South is correct. One cannot turn a heavy growth with a little plow of any make. With an Oliver plow No. 40, and three good mules abreast, I have done good work, but the plow is, as I have said, more liable to choke than the same size Syracuse, and I fully agree with Mr. Carlton.

#### Kaffir Corn.

One advantage of Kaffir corn is that like all the Sorghum family, it stands drought much better than Indian corn, and will make a fair crop on land too poor for Indian corn to yield well. I was not aware that there was a market for it in the East, however, and am glad to hear that there is.

#### Negro Labor.

What "Farmer" says about Negro labor in Eastern Virginia is true of the Negro all over the South. There are few Negroes that worked for me when in North Carolina who do not owe me to-day. The whole cropping system in the South is an evil to the land owner and the Negro as well. The land owner had better let his surplus acres grow up in pines, and the Negro would be better off working for wages. The crop liens and the croppers are the bane of Southern farming, and especially in the cotton belt, where the croppers' cotton makes the low price in the fall, and the land owners are simply putting a lot of negroes in competition with them in making cotton, while the land grows poorer till a Negro will hardly rent it. Even as a hired laborer the Negro is getting more and more uncertain.

#### Farmers' Institutes in Virginia.

I have just been looking over the report of Professor Hamilton, of the Department of Agriculture, on Farmers'

Institutes for 1907. I note what a poor showing Virginia made, \$800.00 for random institutes, while North Carolina spent \$4,000.00, and probably this year spends more, for they were held there all through the latter part of summer, and more will be held this winter. Is Virginia to stay behind? I attended the summer Institutes in North Carolina last summer, and in Mecklenburg county alone there were five Institutes, and at one of these there were 1,800 people, and at another over 1,000, and all the others were full. The Tarheel folks appreciate Institutes, and they are having a great effect there in the farming. Riding through a number of the Piedmont counties I noticed a general abandonment of ridging corn, as almost every field was cultivated level, and in many other ways I could see great improvement in the farming and the crops. The Old North State is on the upward move, and Virginia should get a move on her.

W. F. MASSEY.

#### THE REASON WHY.

##### Further Fertilizer Problems.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

It may strike the casual reader as somewhat late to take up the question of fertilizing crimson clover, but I will venture the assertion that the scarcity of money so prevalent in the agricultural sections of the South last fall caused many an acre to go unfertilized, and it is to these owners of acres I address my words.

I will first consider the requirements of the crop in phosphorous and potash, as I take it for granted that legumes will find their own nitrogen by a process of indirect assimilation from the atmosphere, and therefore, will not require it in the fertilizer, afterwards calculate the amount of nitrogen the crimson clover will furnish to the corn crop, ascertain by chemical analysis how large a crop of corn this nitrogen can grow, and again by the same analysis determine the amounts of phosphorous and potash we must apply in order to supply just enough to balance the nitrogen the clover has given us, for it has always appeared to me that this was the basis of all rational fertilizing. It may pay to use less than the indicated amount because we may have a partial supply in the soil, or it may pay to entirely omit one constituent when that particular element is present in great abundance, these things can only be determined by experiment, but surely it can never be wise to supply any more of any one constituent per acre than a maximum crop can utilize, any more than it will pay when feeding a balanced ration to an animal to give him all he can consume of protein and carbohydrates, and then to add additional quantities of feed which he cannot consume, and which are often worse than wasted, for, as in the animal, this extra food often cause derangement of the digestive organs and consequent loss of condition, so, in the plant, it may cause over development of leaf at the expense of grain or the setting of more grain than the plant can properly mature with consequent loss of quality, and in every case a direct financial loss of the money put in fertilizers which the plant cannot use, and which must lay idle in the soil (if it is not leached away) until another crop comes on the ground to make use of it. Surely there can be no question as to the ad-



visability of a course which fertilizes each crop to its exact capacity of absorption, as compared with one that gives to one crop more than it can use, while starving some other, and every farmer knows that to give to each crop in every field this over fertilization would result in financial loss in ninety and nine cases.

This is my excuse for again bringing before the readers of the Planter this question of fertilizer formulae, and having by this preface explained my position, I will proceed to set forth the figures as concisely as possible:

According to the Pennsylvania Station, an average crop of Crimson clover (tops and roots) will contain nitrogen 108.3 pounds, phosphoric acid 24.6 pounds, potash 97.9 pounds, and if we assume its ability to get all the nitrogen necessary from the air, we find we want a combination to contain 24.6 pounds of phosphoric acid, 97.9 pounds of potash.

If we furnish this with sixteen per cent. acid phosphate and forty-eight per cent. muriate of potash we find that 150 pounds per acre of the former, and 200 pounds of the latter will approximate it very closely, for 150 pounds of acid phosphate at sixteen per cent. will give us twenty-four pounds of phosphoric acid, and 200 pounds of muriate of potash at forty-eight per cent. will give us ninety-six pounds of potash. So much for the clover alone; now, for the succeeding crop.

I think it a fair average estimate to say that a crop of corn, including fodder, cob and grain, the latter yielding forty bushels shelled corn per acre, will weigh 4,800 pounds as it comes from the field well cured to a shredder, and I base my calculations this way:

Stalk, fodder and shuck.....	2,560
Forty bushels of corn at 56 pounds per bushel..	2,240

4,800

Taking a yield of forty bushels of shelled corn, or eight barrels per acre, because I believe that is as good as the average land will grow when depending upon a preceding legume for nitrogen and humus, and excluding any application of stable manure or any fertilizer containing nitrogen.

Corn and cob, with all the fodder attached, analyses nitrogen 1.76 per cent., phosphoric acid .54 per cent., and potash .89 per cent:  $4800 \times 1.76$  per cent. = 84.48 pounds of nitrogen, so we see by referring back to our figures for the nitrogen supplied by the crimson clover that our 108.3 pounds will give as ample, in fact, enough, were it all available to grow as 10 1-3 barrels of corn per acre a yield which may be attained under favorable conditions of soil alkalinity, tillage, and rainfall, by this method. Now, to balance this nitrogen, what is needed? Clearly as much phosphoric acid, and potash (always supposing the soil to be lacking in both) as is called for in the production of 4,800 pounds of corn, cob, fodder and shuck, less the amount furnished to the crimson clover, and by that turned over to the corn crop.  $4,800 \times .54$  per cent. = 25.92 pounds of phosphoric acid, less 24.6 pounds furnished to and by the crimson clover = 1.32 pounds, so little that it may be disregarded in the calculation for the soil may surely be depended upon to furnish so much.  $4,800 \times .89$  per cent. = 42.72 pounds of potash, somewhat less than half the amount already furnished the clover.

which a reference to the analysis will show to be 97.9 pounds. It is at once evident then, that where crimson clover will reach its full development, and so store its proper complement of nitrogen without a large application of potash, such as is indicated by its analysis, that so far as the succeeding corn crop is concerned, we may by applying 150 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate, and eighty-eight pounds of forty-eight per cent. muriate of potash, rest assured that we have furnished all the constituents necessary for the growing of eight barrels of corn per acre, or, if you prefer to carry the comparison further, and try for ten barrels, which would appear from the analysis of the nitrogen furnished by the crimson clover to be about the limit of production in this way, we will increase the weight of our total to 5,400 plus 54 per cent. equals 29.16 pounds of acid phosphate, which would require about 200 of 15 per cent. acid phosphate and 5,400 plus .89 per cent. equals 48.06 pounds of potash, which would be furnished by just about 100 pounds of 48 per cent. muriate of potash. Of course, where part of the crop is made into hay these figures would not apply except where it so happened that the natural mineral content of the soil just supplied sufficient to produce the part removed. It would be interesting now to enter into a discussion of this phase of the subject taking the analysis of an average crimson clover hay crop, and adding its mineral constituents to the already prescribed phosphoric acid and potash, but dread of the editorial blue pencil warns me to forego the pleasure for fear of encroaching on space destined for other uses.

PERCIVAL HICKS.

Mathews Co., Va.

One rain made our late planting of corn, which came July 7th. One acre was broken deep checked with a two-horse tongue plow and was 18 inches deep in the cross and on three-fourths of a stand we made eighty bushels per acre. Why not make as much on ten acres as on forty? It can be done, rain or no rain.

T. P. H.



Scotch Highland Bull exhibited at Virginia State Fair-1908 by F. I. Grace of New Hampshire.

## THE PLOW PROBLEM.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

In answer to Mr. E. M. Bailey's inquiry in November issue for a good plow to plow down green crops, and for any subscriber's experience with disc plows, I will say I have been using a Chattanooga reversible disc for a year or more, and have used it on all kinds of land, even sod and canebrake, and have never found it out of place. On hillsides you reverse the small land wheel by running the pinion through hole in frame from the top. The disc, by its rotary motion, cuts the pea vines crop or clover and does not choke. I find the draft lighter than the walking or sulky plow running the same depth and cutting the same width. In sod it does better than any plow I ever used, for it goes into the ground and tears it up without skipping or sliding. It leaves the land very rough, but the spiked tooth and disc harrow properly used will smooth it out. In May I started my disc in a field covered with a heavy growth of Bermuda and weeds from last year's growth, over part of it the weeds were as high as the mules. I used three 1,250-pound mules to it and plowed an average of nine inches deep, not guessed at, but by the rule. Everything was turned under, but left the land very rough. The same team was hitched to a spike tooth and run over it, then to a disc harrow, soon had it in splendid fix. Last spring we cleaned off part of a canebrake and my son, after trying other plows, laid them aside and took the disc. It did the work for the cane roots. I find the best way to dispose of rank weeds and pea vines is to run the disc harrow over them two or three times cutting them up thoroughly, then you can use the walking plow without choking, but I prefer to use the disc as it pulverizes the ground better and mixes the soil and cuts up vegetable matter better than any other plow. I use a tongueless disc. After using it for a year would not have any other kind.

ALEX. J. SMITH.

Laurens Co., S. C.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

I am glad to answer Mr. E. M. Bailey's question as to what is a good plow, where it is, and what it is. It is the Chattanooga reversible disc. It will turn under anything—peas (no matter how heavy), and clover as high as it can grow, and it will never choke. Instead of having to stop every ten steps to clean, you just oil and start and keep driving till you have to oil again. It needs a little oil twice a day. I have a three-horse plow which does most excellent work. On ground a little sloping, where the earth will fall over away from the furrow it will go a foot deep, but on level land, where some of the earth falls back, thereby preventing the wheels from getting to the bottom, it cuts ten inches. It will cut as shallow as four inches if desired. It will plow a hillside better than level ground, and a hill that lays right can be run all round.

It is an ideal plow for any kind of trash—weeds, bushes and legumes. I have never seen a sod that it did not turn. Just put a man on it heavy enough (say 175 lbs.) to keep it in the ground, and let him drive, and it will

do the rest. The trouble of adjusting it is nothing, just set the levers in the notches the depth you want to go and drive.

A. MUSTOE.

Orange Co., Va.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

I am much interested in the discussion started by Mr. Bailey in regard to plows and plowing. As this is among the most important work connected with the cultivation of our farms, I offer my experience. I regret that such an article must be somewhat personal.

For forty years I have had to manage some of the most difficult soils to properly break and cultivate in Eastern Virginia, being lands of very level surface, difficult to drain, wet in winter and excessively hard in summer.

My experience and practice has been so identical with the view expressed by your correspondent, Syracuse Plow Co. that it would be useless to give them except by way of emphasis. In the first place power weight and size are essential for good results. At sixteen years old I did my first regular plowing with four mules to a W. & X. Watt plow. I may say that I almost inherited this mode of plowing with four mules, from my forefathers, and that it was then in general practice both in the Pamunkey Valley and also on the James. To-day I think I am the only farmer doing the same thing on this river (Pamunkey). I wonder how it is on the James, say at Shirley or Westover? Early last fall I wrote the Richmond agents of the Oliver Chilled Plow Co. that in November I wanted to plow up a sod of twenty years' standing, thirty acres of land as tough as any original prairie land of the West, and maybe worse, as there was a good deal of bullrush here and there. I stated that I used a No. 40 plow with four mules (two in front and two behind) generally for this kind of work, but I was afraid this size and style of plow would not be equal to this work and asked for a plow better adapted. They seemed to think it would do as they never complied with my request for a more capable plow. So I put two men and four mules to work that plow with gauge wheel and jointer attachments. For two days I was discouraged. I made the mistake of taking the worst land first, the earth was still hard from the summer's sun, and trampling with cattle all these years, however wet. After a while we did better, getting in those short days two acres plowed in right good shape, but some of those bullrushes would not be inverted, and are still growing there awaiting another plowing. The plow was not heavy enough nor was there sufficient power. I have seen that kind of land properly turned over with a No. 50 Oliver drawn by five mules, but I dislike to cut such a very wide furrow as that plow carries. I have done (some years ago) better work with a No. 10 Syracuse plow, wheel and jointer attached, drawn by five mules.

After housing corn crop I am now plowing a sixty-acre field, not so tough, therefore I began with the three best mules to one No. 40 plow and four lighter mules to another No. 40 both equipped with wheel and jointer. After two days I could not stand the great difference in the work and put a four team in place of the three to the same plow. From what has been stated it will be seen that I favor heavy plows with plenty of power. If I had



a forty-horse engine to draw my desire would be for quality rather than quantity of work.

Mr. L. H. Carlton is all right when he suggests a rolling coulter for green pea vines but while he "generally gets there," he has not yet "gotten there" until he uses the jointer in breaking sod and all kinds of dry matter. But all these attachments require more power than the plow alone.

How Mr. W. H. Wilson can plow sod land satisfactorily with a disc plow is beyond my comprehension, for he is absolutely doing what the manufacturers do not claim for the implement, and generally they claim a little more than they should. But I am eagerly observing the disc plow. I see many conditions where it will fill a place heretofore unfilled. So I am glad that a large and enterprising plow company has entered this discussion. I want them to use every effort to get out a plow to accomplish what has as yet balked me.

When the land is in good condition to plow we do not care much about the necessary improvements needed in plows, but when the earth is so dry and hard that a new point every day fails to hold to the ground, or, if it does, large clods are turned up, rendering the after work too difficult, and finally we have to stop. Then it is that I would be glad to buy an expensive plow, be only too glad to put four or even six mules to draw and break or cut up fifteen inches at a furrow. To do this is what I hope for, and maybe the disc will yet solve this problem.

Hanover Co. Va.

JULIAN RUFFIN.

#### TOBACCO GROWING IN THE SOUTH.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

A farmer in Eastern North Carolina writes: "I want to know if I can grow tobacco successfully two years in succession on the same land by planting cowpeas in rows between the tobacco. Also, where I planted corn this season I want to plant tobacco next year. How shall I get rid of the corn stalks? Would you burn them or cut them in small pieces and plow them under? What brand of fertilizer should I use on tobacco, and how much per acre? I want to plant peanuts between the tobacco and at last plowing sow cowpeas in the middles. Will that be right?"

In the first place, I would say that as a rule it is not a good plan to mix crops. You had far better make a regular rotation of crops, putting the tobacco only on one piece and the peanuts only on the other. It is all right in your section, where tobacco is stripped for curing and the stalks are not cut, to sow cowpeas between the rows at last working, so that after the tobacco is off you will have a crop of peas and tobacco stalks for the benefit of the land.

But the peanuts are themselves legumes and would be damaged by having peas sown among them. The peas and peanuts will mainly need a liberal application of acid phosphate and muriate of potash, as they can get nitrogen from the air. There is a notion that the empty hulls or "pops," as they are called in the peanut crop, are caused by lack of lime in the soil, and growers use lime or plaster to cure them. The fact is that the pops are caused by a lack of potash in the soil and the effect of the lime or plaster is to release potash that may be in

an insoluble state in the soil, and thus to diminish the store of potash that is already in deficient amount in the soils in which peanuts are usually grown. Then in using acid phosphate liberally you will be applying about 40 per cent. of plaster, and it is far better to supply the deficiency of potash by direct application of potash salts.

This is also true with the tobacco crop. It is not a good practice to follow tobacco with tobacco on the same land, but you should, as I have suggested, leave the tobacco with a growth of peas on it. Then, among these peas, as the leaves fall, sow crimson clover seed at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre, as a winter cover, and in the spring turn the whole under, when the clover is in bloom, for corn, and you can very well follow this corn with tobacco. There will be no corn stalks in your way, if you harvest the corn crop as you should, by cutting it at the ground and curing in shocks. You will then have a large amount of roughage to feed, and the land will be clear except for the roots, which are easily plowed down. Never burn anything on the land that will decay and form humus.

The tobacco crop is one of the most peculiar crops grown. Certain kinds of tobacco can be grown on certain soils and not so well on others. Growers have found this out, and the various types of tobacco are grown in sections suited to the particular type.

There is a notion among the growers of tobacco of the bright yellow type, such as you should grow, that it will not make the best quality after a crop of peas or clover. And yet, some of the most successful growers are those who grow the most of these legumes, putting another crop, like corn, for instance, between the peas and the tobacco. I think the chief reason for the difference in tobacco grown immediately after peas or clover is that the growers fail to realize that the legume crops have left a large amount of organic nitrogen in the soil, and they go to work and apply as much in their fertilizer as ever, and thus get too rank and too late a growth. All tobacco growers know the value of humus or vegetable decay in the soil for tobacco, and will clear up a pine thicket, because there has been an accumulation of this vegetable decay or humus. Why, then, should the decay of pea vines or clover be any worse than the decay of pine leaves. In fact it is a great deal better, if the grower will but understand that in addition to organic matter the legumes have left him more nitrogen per acre than he would get in a ton of the low-grade fertilizer commonly used by tobacco growers in North Carolina. I lectured last summer at Farmers' Institutes in the tobacco growing sections of North Carolina, and I found that as a rule the tobacco growers are using for their tobacco the brands that are known as 3-8-3. Now, while there is an abundance of nitrogen, if in a good form, in this mixture, and a superabundance of phosphoric acid, there is entirely too small a percentage of potash for tobacco. Then the growers have no guarantee that the potash in the mixture is from sulphate or muriate and this will make a great difference in the quality of the crop, for it is well known that the chloride that is in the so-called muriate has an injurious effect on the burning quality of the tobacco, and a large part of the bright tobacco is burned. Then the



effect of an excess of phosphoric acid in the fertilizer is to make a thin, papery leaf and big veins, and this should be avoided.

All this means that tobacco growers, like market gardeners, should mix their own fertilizer and adapt them to the needs of the particular crop they are growing. The 3-8-3 fertilizer needs a filler to make the ton, and the farmer buying it pays for sacking and freighting a quantity of worthless material, and in the still lower grade that is so much used, the 2-8-2, he pays for fully one-fourth of worthless sand.

In our experiments in North Carolina years ago I made the following formula for tobacco, which was very successfully used by a number of growers. That is: 900 pounds of 14 per cent. acid phosphate, 600 pounds of dried blood (not blood and bone, for that would increase the phosphoric acid), 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 400 pounds of high-grade sulphate of potash.

On high gray sandy soil this can be used at the rate of 700 pounds per acre. On the darker sandy and more moist soils of the Eastern part of the State 500 pounds will be better. This formula used on the dry soils of Granville county at the rate of 700 pounds per acre made the finest and highest priced crop of the season, while another grower in the moist, dark soil of Mount Olive found that the same application made him too rank and late a growth, showing that one must study the particular needs of the soil as well as the needs of the crop.

Get your farm into a regular rotation. You can plow down the growth of peas and stalks on your tobacco field and sow winter oats. After harvest follow the oats with cowpeas. Mow these for hay and sow crimson clover on the stubble. During the winter haul out all the manure made from the feeding of the hay and corn fodder and spread it on the clover and turn all under for corn. Follow the corn with tobacco or half tobacco and half peanuts, putting the fertilizer advised on the tobacco and only 400 pounds of the acid phosphate and fifty pounds of muriate of potash on the peanuts, and then repeat the rotation. This will require three fields. Or, if you grow cotton, you can follow this after the tobacco and peanuts and make four fields. The great need of all the sandy soil of Eastern North Carolina is for nitrogen and potash. In fact, a great many farmers there declare that acid phosphate does no good on their land. Alone, it may not be so important there, but it should always, for the best results, be associated with a due percentage of potash.

W. F. MASSEY.

#### CORN CULTIVATION.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Editor Jackson may "sit down on the salt in hay business" and Professor Massey may say, "Let the salt in hay go with the moon and sign farming," but so long as I do not lose any hay by the use of salt nor a horse by eating my "salted hay" I shall continue to use salt. I have had neighbors to manage their clover hay in every particular just as I did mine, except to salt it, and to have their team to clog and die.

We all know that salt creates a thirst, and the more water your horse drinks the less danger there is of clogging. Now, if our farmers would keep salt within reach

of the horse at all times nature would assert itself and the horse would consume just the quantity of salt needed, but this is rarely done even on our best regulated farms.

Another word about the cultivation of corn. I have formerly explained that too few of our farms are properly drained and therefore we must do by aeration what we fail to do by drainage. You must remember that with a diversity of crops we cannot at all times get to our corn to "scratch" the land just as it is needed as is done at the Experiment Station. The custom prevails in this section to plow corn three times and only three "scratchings" on our stiff clay soils would produce more weeds than corn. Professor Massey asks, "Does he (Mr. G.) understand that the only part of the root of the corn or any plant that is getting feed from the soil is the small part out near the end of the root fibers that has root hairs on it, and that when these are cut off the root is perfectly useless to the plant until it can make new fibers and new root hairs?" This is just the point. When the new fibres and new root hairs put out from the clipped root there are so many more of them that are feeding in every direction. You remember that I advised cutting the roots on only one side at a time and the treatment to be eight days apart. Why should topping cotton or tobacco at the right time cause more limbs, bolls and leaves and more and better fruit? If checking nature in the growth of the top of the plant is beneficial, why should it be so disastrous to direct the growth of the roots? Yes, cut your corn roots in the middle of the row and require them to feed upon your four or five feet mulch beds and they would find more moisture than they would on the "scratched" level land full of weeds, as they would be with only three or four "scratchings." There is, I think, room for our professors and scientific farmers to investigate the results of pruning the roots of certain plants and trees. I would like for Professor Massey to explain the advantage of one row of corn borrowing and returning plant food from another row.

"Mr. Grizzard would hardly sever a hog's gullet to make him grow." If I am seeking the best development of the hog and the best pork there is a time when I am going to "sever" a portion of that hog, and there is a time and a way to "sever" a portion of the corn roots to obtain the best results.

Again, I have never seen any tool—and I have the sulky or riding cultivators, as well as the single ones—that work both sides at once, that will do perfect work on our clay soils working both sides at once, cultivating and alternating one side of the crop every eight days is preferable to working both sides at once every eight days and costs no more and retards the growth of the crop less.

C. P. GRIZZARD.

Southampton Co., Va.

We cannot forebear saying just a word on the root cutting question in the cultivation of the corn crop. The Illinois Experiment Station has perhaps more fully investigated this question than any other Station. In one experiment there made the yield of corn on one field where the roots were pruned was seventy-eight bushels per acre. On another field not pruned the yield was 100 bushels to



the acre. In other experiments made at the same place the following results were ascertained:

In 1888 a field not pruned yielded 92 bushels per acre; pruned, 86 bushels per acre. In 1889, not pruned, 85 bushels per acre; pruned, 71 bushels per acre. In 1890, not pruned, 75 bushels per acre; pruned, 55 bushels per acre. In 1891, not pruned, 71 bushels per acre; pruned, 48 bushels per acre.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."—Ed.

#### IMPROVING POOR LAND IN VIRGINIA.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

As many are giving their experience on the building up of a worn Virginia soil, I have thought it my duty to add one more to this number. In 1907 I seeded a plot of three acres to medium red clover, using one ton of lime and 500 pounds of bone meal to the acre. Last August I plowed this up and in September sowed this three acres again to sapling clover, alfalfa, timothy and herds grass. Another acre in this plot I had sown to crimson clover; after cutting this crimson clover I plowed the land and sowed cowpeas, these we cut, double disced the land, and sowed clover, alfalfa, etc. at same time as we seeded the three acres. On the three acres I have a poor stand of grass and on the one acre as pretty a stand as one could wish, all the four grasses growing nicely, even the alfalfa, on this one acre. This leads me to think that one crop of crimson clover and one of cowpeas is far better for grass than all this expensive use of bone meal and lime. It cost me in the neighborhood of \$11.00 for lime and bone meal for each of the three acres, and while this fertilizer was doing its work I had caused the one acre to earn for me about \$37.00 in the way of feed for stock, and now have a much better show for a cutting of hay for 1909.

I planted a two acre plot of corn last spring, using one ton of lime and 500 pounds bone meal and 300 pounds phosphate to the acre, and the corn from these two acres will not pay for the fertilizer. Our soil needs vegetable mould and we don't believe bone meal and lime is either the cheap or proper way to get it. We are done with this line work and after this will use the money spent for commercial fertilizer in adding to our herd of Jersey cows, growing clover and peas to feed them and top dressing our land from their stables. To the man who must live from the income from his farm after eight years' experience with one of the starved Virginia plantations, I have come to the conclusion that stock will do the work and nothing else will.

W. W. STOCKWELL.

Halifax Co., Va.

#### CORN AND CORN SHOWS.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Mr. C. G. Williams recently remarked in Ohio Farmer, as I have often done, that what the farmer wants is corn, bushels of corn per acre. A Bulletin from the Minnesota Station recently said that it would be desirable to have a variety of corn that would average two ears per stalk, but that no such variety has been produced. This may be true in Minnesota, but down in North Carolina there are two varieties which have averaged more than two ears per plant over a whole plot. Now, what does the corn show teach us, as it is at present conduct-

ed? Simply that one man has better shaped ears than another.

If it can be shown that the ears that meet the requirements of the score card necessarily produce more corn per acre than the ears that do not pass the judges, then the present corn show is all right. But has any one ever shown that the prize ears will always make more corn than those that got no prize? Has it ever been shown that the typical cylindrical ear will always make more corn per acre than a variety with tapering ears? The corn shows do not prove anything of the sort. The big cylindrical ears that are so much sought after are usually the only ears on the plant. Down at a Farmers' Institute last summer in North Carolina I saw two stalks of corn brought in. Each stalk had two suckers and each sucker had two good ears and the main stalk had two. In shape and formation none of these ears would have passed the score card, but the corn was there all the same. Now, I have not the slightest objection to a perfectly formed ear, and know that the best form for an ear is as near a perfect cylinder as possible and with grains shaped so as to set closely on a medium-sized cob. But I want to know more about the inheritance of the corn than the corn shows tell me, and I do not believe that corn shows, as now conducted, will ever advance the yield of corn as they would if managed on a different plan. Show the ears and at the same time show the corn, cut off at the ground so as to show the whole style of the plant, its habit of growth, where it bears the ear or ears, and how many ears. Stick to the score card for the ears themselves, but let us have some assurance of what that corn made per acre, and the style of plant that bore it, and give prizes as well for corn plants as for corn ears, prizes for prolificacy as well as for pretty shape. It should be as easy to get the prolific character and ideal plant as to get merely the ideal ear, and in the breeding of any plant, if attention is given merely to a single feature, we may get that feature and still not have the best plant for cropping. I have seen a corn show where there was a vast array of ears shown, and the best shaped ears carried off the prize, and in that show I saw a variety that was passed by the judges, which I know has made more corn per acre than the big ears that got the ribbons, simply because it had been bred to a prolific habit in the plant, and yet its ears did not come up to the demands of the judges.

Hence, if we want to make the corn shows really an educational influence, we must take the whole plant into consideration and not offer the prizes simply for a single feature, good as that may be.

Let us have corn shows then that are real corn shows, and not mere shows of ears alone. Teach students to judge corn, not by the ear alone, but by the corn plant, ears, stalks and habit, and then we will learn a great deal that the present corn shows and corn judging will never teach.

However, I am glad to note that there is a tendency to improve the corn shows, for at the recent show in Ohio there were prizes offered for "the best yield per acre and cost of production," and for "the best record of a field of corn." This is a departure in the right direction, and if they will but make a show of the whole corn plant it will be still more instructive.

W. F. MASSEY.

## Trucking, Garden and Orchard.

### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

It is yet too early to plant anything in the garden or truck patch, except it may be in the further Southern States, where early salad crops and English peas may be put in in limited quantities, or, in Tidewater Virginia and Eastern North and South Carolina, where the English pea crop is sometimes put in in this month, though we do not think with much advantage in point of earliness of crop, unless the spring should be exceptionally mild. The advantage gained is in having the work out of the way when other crops require attention. The peas will take no harm in the ground if covered four or five inches deep, as in that section frost rarely reaches that depth. Do not plant, however, unless the land is well drained and in good order.

Whilst composting manure for application to the land for the production of general farm crops is labor attended with but little if any profit, and is, therefore, not to be recommended, yet for use in the garden and truck fields, it is a work which cannot be too well attended to. Truck and garden crops require that the manure and fertilizer should be in an immediately available form, as to be profitable and palatable, the crops must be grown quickly. The coarse manure of the farm is too slow in action unless well broken down by rotting, and composting hastens this process very materially, and permits of the mixing with the manure of the mineral fertilizers, phosphate and potash, which the manure lacks to be a complete food for the crops. A layer of manure should be laid down first on a piece of land with a close subsoil, and on this should be sprinkled acid phosphate at the rate of from fifty to 100 pounds to the ton of manure and muriate of potash at the rate of fifty pounds to the ton of manure. Upon this place a layer of woods mould or good, rich soil and leaf mould, then follow with manure, and so on until the heap is completed, covering with six or eight inches of good, rich soil. Let lay for a fortnight or so, and then work the whole over again, cutting down through each layer to the bottom of the heap and throwing up in another pile and covering again with soil. If the manure and soil are dry a good watering after the heap is thrown up each time will help materially to hasten the decomposition of the materials. A third working over of the heap in another two weeks should put it into fine condition for application in the rows, or for broadcast spreading on the land to be planted. When the mineral fertilizers are thus incorporated in the heap they become much more readily available to the crop than if applied at the time of planting, and much quicker and better results will be obtained. This work of composting should be at once taken in hand, so that the materials will be ready for use when putting in the earliest crops. The more vegetable matter of all kinds which you can put into the heap the better will be the compost. Humus in the soil is the great secret in making successful vegetable crops. It warms the soil, prevents

crusting and baking, and retains the moisture, all of which conditions are essential to successful crops.

Break all land intended to be cropped, not seeded in crimson clover or vetches, and throw it up well, so as to let in the air and sun whenever it is dry enough to work well, but do not be tempted to plow when it is wet. Land plowed when too wet will never get into good order all through the season, and to make anything on it will require constant working.

Get the work of pruning and cleaning up the orchard and small fruit plantations completed as soon as possible, so as to be ready to commence spraying as soon as the weather will permit this to be done with safety. It is too early yet to prune grape vines. Wait until February or March.

### STRAWBERRY GROWING IN VIRGINIA.

A subscriber writes us: "Would like you to give as near as you can an estimate of the acreage of strawberries grown for market in Virginia. Why should not Virginia farmers devote a part of their time and land to growing small fruits. I have seen thousands of acres along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad from Roanoke to Norfolk, which would grow as fine berries as can be grown in any part of the South. The nearness of the great market centers of our country would give the Virginia growers an advantage over the Western and extreme Southern growers. It is not unusual for the Klondike strawberry to make all the way from \$50.00 to \$300.00 per acre."

We regret to say that we are unable to give any estimate of the area planted in strawberries or other small fruits in this State. The authorities of the State have never made any provision for obtaining returns of either the acreage of crops grown or the number and breeds of live stock kept in the State. This ought to be made an imperative duty on the State Department of Agriculture, as is done in many other States. A man, for instance, going into Kansas can ascertain in a moment at the State Department of Agriculture what is the area of any particular crops grown each year, and in what county they are grown, and what are the numbers of live stock kept and the breeds, and the information is published in the annual reports of the Department of Agriculture. This is valuable information for new settlers, and of great moment to the farmers generally. The obtaining of the information could be done at the same time as the annual tax returns are made out, and with very little additional cost. We know that considerable areas are planted in strawberries in nearly every section of the State, but the only place where we can ascertain the quantity shipped is in the Tidewater section tributary to Norfolk, the Board of Trade of which city ascertains the quantities shipped of all truck products. From these returns we find that in 1906, 101,440 crates (of sixty quarts each) of strawberries were shipped. In 1907, 113,305 crates were shipped, and in 1908, 98,875 crates were shipped. From the Eastern



Shore there are also large shipments. The markets of this city are supplied largely from the country adjacent to it, and a limited quantity is also shipped North. Sections of Albemarle county also ship considerable quantities North and West, and this is true also of counties further west and north in the State, which ship to the North and West. What our correspondent states as to lands suited for the production of small fruits, especially strawberries, in the State is no doubt true, and the same conditions are found on the lines of the other railroads running north and west. Both on the C. & O. and the R., F. & P. roads there are lands admirably adapted for this business, and to a limited extent the crop is grown. In our judgment, this business could be largely increased with profit to the growers if proper attention was given to it, and this without coming into competition with the crop grown in Tidewater and the Eastern Shore. Washington, Pittsburg and the nearer western cities would take a large crop at good prices, and these markets could be reached at less cost to Virginia producers than to producers in States further South, and our crop would come on the markets after the supply from the further Southern States had gone forward, and before nearby berries and Northern crops had matured. There is also no doubt a market for large quantities of fruits and vegetables of all kinds in the mining regions of the western section of this State. Within the last few years this market has been catered to to a limited extent by the middle sections of the State, and it has proved a profitable one. When miners are busy they are great consumers, and not over particular as to the price they pay. They earn large wages and spend them freely. It will pay small Virginia farmers to look into this question, and develop a business which means ready money at a time when no other farm crop is ready for market.

#### VIRGINIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

By the time the January issue gets into the hands of its readers the Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society (which commences in Lynchburg on Wednesday, January 6th) will be in-session. The Masonic Hall (across the street from the place of meeting) has been engaged for the exhibit of fruit, the entries for which are very numerous already (December eleventh), indicating a large and comprehensive exhibit. Dr. Fletcher, Director of the Experiment Station at Blacksburg, has secured several boxes of apples from the Pacific coast, including some from Oregon, Washington and Colorado. These will make an exhibit of great interest, as an opportunity is thus afforded of comparison with our product and also an object lesson to our growers of what they have to compete against in the large markets. To the non-frequenters of such markets, and he is numerous, it will be worth his while to attend the meeting if it only be to see the comparison.

All the fruit that the Society has control of after the meeting will be sent on for exhibit with owner's names on cards to New York and Washington, where arrangements have been made for such exhibits to last at least a week. Our Western competitors have been doing this for some years and, as a result of their advertising, and

also careful packing, their apples sell for as high as \$3.50 per bushel box, while the Virginia fruit brings nearer the same price per barrel containing three times the quantity. It is the policy of this Society to work with the object of placing our fruit in equal demand and price with any from other places, and by perseverance and education I believe this will be accomplished. It is of great importance in conducting a campaign of this description, which is only a part of our general policy of developing the interests of the fruit industry of the State, that we can show a strong membership. All fruit growers, without exception, should give their assistance to our effort by being in membership. As the benefits received will be participated in by all, no right feeling man who understands the importance of our operations can be willing to participate in such advantages at the expense of the brain, energy and pocket of some of his fellow growers without at least co-operating to the extent of becoming a member of our organization. That this annual meeting will be full of interest can be seen by reading through the program, which has been in the hands of the public since the first of December.

WALTER WHATELY,

Secy. & Treas. Va. State Horticultural Society.

Crozet, Va., Dec. 11, '08.

It is so easy to make cuttings and so simple an operation to plant them, that even if we have no room for young plants it is still advisable to put out at least a few of various kinds. And while we are doing this, we might as well go farther and set aside a small plot of ground for this special purpose. A great many cuttings can be crowded into a square rod, if no more, and this may be permanently reserved for the home nursery. Very often we shall find ourselves congratulating ourselves that we are provident enough to do this, when we discover how often we want a plant for various purposes, and how much money it is saving us. Frequently a plant in our fruiting rows is lost, and a year, perhaps, passes before we take time to send an order to a distant nursery. Thus time and money are expended which our nursery of cuttings could have been prevented. Again, we can often extend a most graceful and appreciated favor by making a friend or neighbor a gift of a young shrub or vine or plant which, when it once comes into fruitage or flower, will form a memento that will bring us many a kindly thought. Try a rooted cutting as a present to some child friend, with careful directions as to planting and care, and the chances are that you will arouse a youthful interest that may have lasting influences.—Market Growers' Journal.



A bunch of pure-bred Red Polls—M. M. Jarman, Esq., owner, Elkton, Va.



## Live Stock and Dairy.



A class in Horse judging—Dr. J. G. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian seated.

### BALANCED RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS.

Address Delivered by Jos. A. Turner, Hollins, Institute, Va., President of the Virginia State Dairymen's Association, Before the Richmond Dairymen's Association, Dec. 8, 1908.

The feeding of dairy cows is no longer a hap-hazard business. The problems have been carefully worked out and are within reach of all who wish more exact information. While it is a fact that these problems have been carefully worked out and the results recorded, it is also a fact that the information is often in a form that it is difficult to understand.

I wish to refer each and every feeder to the United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 22, The Feeding of Farm Animals.

And I want to warn every feeder that he is going to be disappointed if he thinks he is going to read through the Bulletin and know all about feeding or even understand all that the writers discuss. If you really want to get to the bottom of it you will have to work hard at it—but let me urge you to do it. It is well worth all the time necessary to master it. And after the theoretical part of the feeding question has been mastered, then comes the practical. Your individual problems must be worked out and, furthermore, your individual cows must be studied. But mastering the theory makes mastering the practical possible. Food-stuffs cost money—we cannot afford to waste food—we cannot afford to feed in any other way than scientifically.

In this talk to-day I am going to try to make perfectly clear the essential points in scientific feeding.

"To supply food in the right proportion to meet the various requirements of the animal without a waste of

food nutrients constitutes scientific feeding." (U. S. Bulletin No. 22.)

All milk cows, whether giving milk or not, require a certain amount of food to maintain the body. This is called the maintenance ration. If the stock is young and is making growth, it needs, of course, more than food enough for mere maintenance. If the stock is mature and is making milk, then it needs more than food enough for mere maintenance. Now, that is a very simple proposition, and yet, it is one that many dairymen stumble over, as will be pointed out later.

All feeds contain protein, carbohydrates and fat. The proportion in which these nutrients occur has been determined by chemical analysis and complete tables have been published (see Bulletin No. 22). Part of these nutrients are used by the animal for various purposes and are called digestible nutrients; part are not used, but pass directly through undigested and are excreted in the manure. In studying feeds, we are concerned, of course, with digestible nutrients only. Tables of digestible nutrients have also been determined by chemical analysis and may be found in Bulletin No. 22. Now, one more preliminary point, and we are ready to take up the question of the balanced ration. In tables on pages 8 and 9 of Bulletin No. 22 there is a column of Fuel Values—i. e., the amount of heat and energy power of the food. As a producer of heat and energy, it has been demonstrated that the fat has between two and a quarter and two and a half times the value of the carbohydrates—we will say two and a quarter times the value. Bear this fact in mind, we will need it later.

Of course, it is not possible to formulate a ration that will be exactly right under all conditions. Furthermore, it is a fact that none of the authorities on the subject agree exactly as to the amounts and the proportions—though all agree so nearly that their conclusions are, for all practical purposes, the same.

Referring to Bulletin No. 22, we note that an ox at rest in stall requires:

Protein Pounds	Digestible Carbohydrates Pounds	Fat Pounds
.7	8.	.1

To get the ratio, we divide the carbohydrates plus the fat, multiplied by 2¼, by the protein—thus:

$$8 + .1 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 8 + .225 = 8.225$$

$$8.225 \div .7 = 11.75$$

That is, to every pound of protein there are 11¾ pounds of carbohydrates plus fat, and the nutritive ratio is 1:11.75, which is a wide ratio. That is, the difference between the protein and the carbohydrates plus fat is wide. You will not that this ratio is for an ox at rest in stall. I think a cow at rest in stall, assuming that she is dry and carrying a calf, would require a little richer ration. It would be fair to assume that she would require:

Protein Pounds	Digestible Carbohydrates Pounds	Fat Pounds
1.	10.	.2

The nutritive ratio of this ration is: 1:10.45, or, in round numbers, 1:10.

And this is the important point I want to emphasize here—that for maintenance the cow requires a wide ratio. It would be well to remember the figure—1:10.

Let us see, now, what the cow producing milk requires for maintenance and for milk:

Bulletin No. 22 gives the following standard (page 12): Milch cows giving 22 pounds of milk a day require:

Protein Pounds	Digestible Carbohydrates Pounds	Fat Pounds
(A) 2.5	13.	.5

An expert dairyman who calls himself Landy Larkin, and who has written a most excellent book called "Dairy Fortunes," states, on page 83, after citing Woll and various other authorities: "For a one thousand pound cow giving 40 pounds of 5 per cent. milk I prefer the following ration:

Protein Pounds	Digestible Carbohydrates Pounds	Fat Pounds
(B) 2.6	13.	.7

The New Hampshire College Bulletin No. 127 gives the following: A cow giving 10 quarts (21:5 lbs.) of milk requires:

Protein Pounds	Digestible Carbohydrates Pounds	Fat Pounds
(C) 2.40	13.	.6

These three examples are very much alike, and the nutritive ratios of the three figure out as follows:

- 1:5.65
- 1:5.60
- 1:5.97

Now, it must be clearly understood that these rations are balanced for cows under certain stated conditions. It does not follow, as is often supposed, that they would be balanced rations under all conditions. It was at this

point that I encountered a great and, to me, an apparently insurmountable difficulty. I could refer to the book and get the ration for cows giving certain quantities of milk, but I could not discover any law or principle to follow, and hence I could not tell what to feed cows giving more or less than the exact amount mentioned by the authorities. Of course, it is important to get at the law when working out a question of this kind. If we can find the milk producing ratio, we have the law.

Various authorities practically agree as to what the ration for maintenance should be; they also practically agree as to what the ration for maintenance and milk should be. If we will subtract the maintenance ration from the maintenance and milk ration, will we not have as a result the milk producing ration?

Let us now put this test to the three examples we have given above:

(A)	2.5	13.	.5
Deduct maintenance ration	1.	10.	.2
Milk producing ration	1.5	3.	.3
Milk producing ratio, 1:	2.45.		
(B)	2.6	13.	.7
Deduct maintenance ration	1.	10.	.2
Milk producing ration	1.6	3.	.5
Milk producing ratio, 1:	2.57.		
(C)	2.40	13.	.6
Deduct maintenance ration	1.	10.	.2
Milk producing ration	1.40	3.	.4
Milk producing ratio, 1:	2.78.		

Let us now see whether we can find any further authority for fixing the milk producing ratio. The Hatch Experiment Station of Massachusetts in Bulletin No. 120 gives in very concise and clear terms the requirements of a grains ration for milk cows:

1. It should be bulky, palatable and free from mould and rancidity.
2. It should contain 16 to 18 pounds of digestible protein in 100 pounds.
3. It should contain approximately 70 pounds of digestible organic nutrients in 100 pounds, and not over 9 per cent. total fiber. The latter should not be derived from corn cobs, or similar material. More than 9 per cent of fiber indicates an excess of grain hulls, which naturally renders the feed less digestible."

Please note that this Station, after the most exhaustive tests, states that the ration should contain 16 to 18 pounds of digestible protein in a total of 70 pounds of digestible organic nutrients. Deduct 18 per cent. from 70 per cent. and the result is 52 per cent. In other words, the ration contains 18 pounds of proteins and 52 pounds of carbohydrates plus fat.

By dividing the carbohydrates plus fat by the protein, we have the nutritive ratio, which is 1:2.9.

That is, for every pound of protein there is 2.9 pounds of carbohydrates plus fat. The difference between the protein and the carbohydrates plus fat being small, the ration is called narrow. These Hatch experiments were carried on over a long period of time, and the tests were made with five home-made mixtures of grains and with



twelve ready-mixed or proprietary feeds. The average ratio of all these examples and those I have cited is 1 to 2.67.

It is not possible, as I have pointed out, to get this fixed unchangeably, and we are therefore justified, and, I think, perfectly safe in assuming, that for milk production the ratio should be from 1 to 2.50 to 1 to 3, or about 1 to 2.75. The ration that I have used most successfully has the nutritive ratio of 1:2.8. In studying the rations suggested by feeding experts in Hoard's Dairyman and other dairy papers, I note that the best rations have the nutritive ratio of from 1:2.75 to 1:3.2. I therefore suggest that this ratio run slightly over rather than slightly under 1:2.75.

We should strive to mix our feeds with such a nutritive ratio in view.

You will note that I have reduced the question to the very practical one of milk production. Why do I do this? Because I believe that this is the best, the simplest and the most practical plan to pursue.

Practically, all dairymen raise their own rough feeds, but it is practically impossible for them to raise their high-testing concentrates. It is necessary for all who would succeed to purchase rations ready mixed or high-testing concentrates with which to balance up their own home-grown grains. The point that I want to bring out is that the dairy farmer will almost invariably raise his own long feed, and that this feed, be it good, bad or indifferent, is what he has and what he is going to use. On reference to Bulletin No. 22, page 30, we find that the composition of feeding stuffs varies greatly—farmers are not going to send samples each year of their rough feeds and have them analyzed, and then buy others to bring them up or reduce them to the average—they are going to feed them just as they are, and, owing to the natural laws that every feeder knows from experience or from study, he finds not the slightest difficulty in fixing this part of his ration.

Everybody knows that a cow or a steer can be kept through the winter on dry feed alone. They know that the addition of ensilage and good clover or alfalfa will keep the stock better, and they know that the addition of grain in sufficient quantities will produce fat.

In short, the maintenance ration is an easy proposition, and may be summed up as follows:

Give a cow from 30 to 40 pounds of ensilage and all the hay and cut or shredded fodder she will eat up clean. And I might add in passing that they should be encouraged to eat. Give them all the changes possible, and give them all they want. Dairy cows are going to pay the farmer back for every pound of food, of whatever nature they may consume.

Having fixed our ration for maintenance, we should add to it our milk producing ration in just such quantities as each cow may require. Numerous experiments have been made and various simple methods suggested. Among them I might mention: 1 pound of grain per day for each pound of butter fat per week, or 2 pounds of grain per day for maintenance, and, in addition, 1 pound per day for each 4 pounds of milk, or, 1 quart of grain per day for each quart of 5 per cent. milk per day, or, 1 quart

for each 11-3 quarts of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. milk per day, or, and this is the simplest of all—

ONE POUND OF GRAIN FOR EACH THREE POUNDS OF FOUR PER CENT. MILK PER COW PER DAY.

The grain to which I refer is the ration worked out according to the description of the Hatch Station—i. e., bulky, palatable and containing 16 to 18 pounds of digestible protein in a total of 70 pounds of digestible organic matter, and in the nutritive ratio of about 1:2.75.

Now, that's all there is to the theory of balanced rations.

Let us now go further into details and work out, according to the above-outlined principles, balanced rations from materials available on this market. Let us bear in mind that the roughness ration, the bulk of the carbohydrates is produced on the farm, and that it supplies the bulk of the maintenance ration, and that it is in a wide ratio. Let us also remember that we must purchase feeds rich in protein, not only for the milk producing qualities, but also for the manurial values, and that the nutritive ratio should be very narrow.

Suppose we mix 100 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds corn meal. Referring to page 8, Bulletin No. 22, we find that:

	Protein lbs.	Carbo. lbs.	Fat. lbs.
100 lbs. cotton seed meal contain	37.01	16.52	12.58
300 pounds wheat brain contain	36.03	123.69	8.61
200 pounds corn meal contain	12.52	130.52	7.00
Total	85.56	270.73	28.19

A nutritive ratio of 1:3.9. According to our standards, this ratio is too wide for milk production, and it becomes still wider by the addition of roughness.

Suppose we take

	Protein lbs.	Carbo. lbs.	Fat. lbs.
200 pounds cotton seed meal	74.02	32.04	25.16
300 pounds wheat bran	36.03	123.69	8.61
100 pounds corn meal	6.26	65.26	3.50
Total	116.31	210.99	37.27

A nutritive ration ratio of 1:2.62, which comes very near being right.

By adding 100 pounds of corn meal to the above ration the nutritive ratio is changed to 1:3, which is also very near right.

By adding 100 pounds of ground oats to mixture No. 2, or, in other words, by substituting 200 pounds of ground oats and corn, equal parts, for 100 pounds corn meal, we get the following:

	Protein lbs.	Carbo. lbs.	Fat. lbs.
200 pounds cotton seed meal	74.02	32.04	25.16
300 pounds wheat bran	45.12	123.69	8.61
200 pounds ground oats and corn, equal parts	14.02	122.40	7.74
Total	124.67	278.13	41.51

A nutritive ratio of 1:2.99.

Another good ration, and one containing less cotton seed meal, is as follows:

	Protein lbs.	Carbo. lbs.	Fat. lbs.
100 pounds cotton seed meal	37.01	16.52	12.58
300 pounds wheat bran	36.03	123.69	8.61
200 pounds gluten meal (Buffalo)	43.12	86.04	23.74
Total	116.16	226.25	44.93

The nutritive ratio of this ration is 1: 2.82.

This ration conforms in other ways to the standard. One-half of it is bran and the mixture will therefore be bulky. The mixture contains 73.91 pounds total digestible nutrients to the 100 pounds, and this is but 3.91 pounds above the standard.

The ration contains 17.69 pounds digestible protein to the 100 pounds. This is also close to the standard, which is 16 pounds to 18 pounds digestible protein to the 100 pounds.

There is absolutely no end to the combinations that can be made, but whatever they are they should follow closely the above principles in order to bring about results. Having gotten the ration question settled, you should weigh the milk of each cow at least every other day. Record the weight on milk record sheets, which can be purchased at a nominal price from "Hoard's Dairyman" or from Dairy supply houses.

Calculate the grains ration, as has been suggested, or purchase a ready mixed ration guaranteed to contain the proper ingredients in the proper proportions. Put over each cow a small slate and on it put the cow's name or number, the date she is due to freshen and the number of pounds of grain she is to get at a feed. The number of pounds of the grains ration may need revision once a month or oftener, but this is a simple matter with milk record sheets before you.

Now, one thing only remains to be said, and that is that every cow must be carefully studied, for no two are exactly alike. With these simple standards and principles firmly fixed in the mind, scientific feeding becomes an accomplished fact, and what has been a tiresome job becomes a joy.

In general, I would like to say that there is an excellent market for our dairy products in our own State. We are at present importing something like 80 per cent. of our butter and cheese and are actually importing milk and cream. There is also an excellent market throughout the South, and some enterprising Virginians are already shipping cream to Louisiana and to Florida. Virginia is naturally adapted to dairying and the business should be engaged in. The minimum load at the maximum price is handled when we haul our butter, cream and milk to the market. And it pays! Certainly under conditions that exist to-day, and that will exist for many years to come, the farmers all over Virginia can average 15 cents per gallon for milk. With proper cows, properly fed and properly handled, a net profit of \$100 per cow per year can be made. These figures have not been guessed at; they have been proved to be correct. Quite a number of Virginia herds, both pure-bred and grade, are doing as much and more for their owners. They are

in addition to this enriching the soil on the farms, and the market values of the farms are increasing every year.

Successful dairying means work, it means study, it means high standards, and it means splendid profits!

#### GETTING BEEF CATTLE ON FEED.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

To get beef cattle on feed and keep them gaining uniformly for a period of six months while being stall fed is both a difficult and complicated matter; yet the success of the individual feeder in accomplishing this feat will largely determine the profits obtained by feeding. Of course, the quality of the cattle to be fed is the first and most important consideration, but, granting that well-graded cattle of any of the leading beef breeds are available to commence with, the task of feeding them advantageously is far more difficult than it is usually credited with being. Most people have rather a hazy idea as to how to proceed in getting cattle on full feed, and this subject has such a vital relation to the winter feeding of beef cattle that a somewhat extended consideration of the more important points which should receive attention seems amply justified by the writer's experience and observation.

In the first place, many of the cattle fed during the winter, whether to be utilized as stockers and finished on grass the next summer or fed to a finish in the stall, have been raised on the open range, or at least under semi-range conditions. Many of these cattle dropped as calves in the spring picked up their living in the fields after weaning and were carried through the winter by being given some corn fodder scattered out on the sod and the next summer obtained their living from the pasture fields. To bring these cattle suddenly into a stable and put them on a new set of feeds, lacking often the succulence and palatability of grass, is in itself a violent change, and it is no wonder that it often takes them sometime to become accustomed to stall feeding. This being true, there is all the more reason why the animals should be handled with skilful intelligence and consideration when first stabled, and it shows also that palatable forms of roughness, one of which, if possible, should be in a succulent form, will be very beneficial to the feeder at this time. It is true that the excessive use of succulent foods in stall feeding is inadvisable, but, in small amounts, they form a most desirable appetizer. Cattle reared as indicated are not used to eating their food from a manger and to the close confinement of the stable, hence it is good practice to give them as much liberty as possible, and tying in stalls is therefore to be avoided if for no other reason than the labor involved. Large, roomy box stalls that will hold a number of animals of a given size and age, with wide, deep troughs along one side provide the most desirable environment. Water should be available in a yard easy of access or carried into the stable, and ample ventilation should be provided.

The method of procedure will now depend on what disposition is to be made of the cattle. If they are to be fed as stockers the method of procedure will be somewhat different from that followed if they are to be stall finished. The question of handling them as stockers will therefore first be considered. In this case the object in feeding is

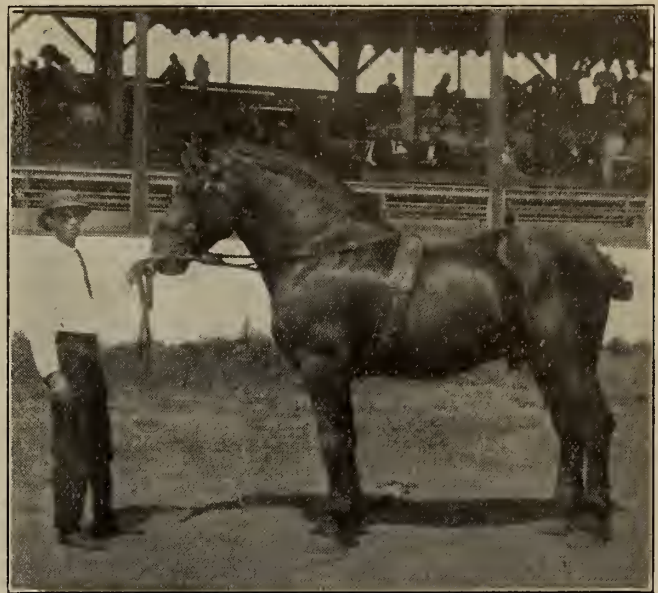


to obtain growth and not fat, hence large amounts of corn should not be fed, for the animals under these conditions will increase in live weight, but when put on grass will be more likely to drift than those fed a protein ration, which will stimulate growth in animals of the proper age to feed and put them in better condition to "sap up," as the stockman puts it, when turned on grass the following spring. A variety of palatable food, in the form of roughness, should be provided. This may consist of shredded corn stover, straw from wheat or oats, five to ten pounds per day of red clover, alfalfa, cowpea or soy bean hay, and a small amount of corn or sorghum silage. The exclusive feeding of silage is probably inadvisable, though this question is now being investigated very carefully and we hope to be in position to give more definite data than is now available on this subject at no distant date, because it is certainly a matter of grave importance to cattle feeders everywhere to know how to maintain their stock most cheaply and secure the largest amount of growth during the winter season. Twenty pounds of silage will be sufficient to feed each day with other forms of roughness. This will keep the animals in a healthy condition, lend variety to the ration, and cause them to shed off earlier, very desirable conditions, as all successful feeders know.

For the grain ration, one to two parts of cotton seed meal to one of corn or corn and cob meal will be found very satisfactory. Where cotton seed meal is not available, linseed or gluten meal may be used, or crushed oats, middlings and wheat bran. Corn, as a rule, will be the basis of the ration for reasons which are plain to all practical farmers. Unfortunately, its cheapness often tempts feeders to use it exclusively, a very objectionable practice for reasons already indicated. But not over two to four pounds of grain need be fed under these conditions to keep long yearlings weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds growing and gaining somewhat throughout the entire winter. Under these conditions the right class of stock should make a gain of a pound per head per day and the writer has known them to make as much as a pound and a half for periods varying in length from 150 to 180 days. If fed on undesirable forms of roughness, such as corn and fodder, or corn stover, mixed hay, etc., they will often only gain from one-quarter to three-quarters of a pound per head per day and not be in nearly as satisfactory a condition to go on grass as cattle fed on a more desirable ration. It is comparatively an easy matter to have some forms of protein roughness to feed along with shredded stover and other rough foods, which are found in considerable quantities on every farm, and it will certainly pay on a small farm to purchase a ton or two of concentrates rich in muscle-building elements to combine with the corn.

In putting stockers on feed a grave mistake is generally made in trying to induce them to eat too much. Feed only a moderate amount to commence with and do not give all the feeds at once. Feed the roughness at two or three times during the day and change its nature and character as often as possible. Keep the mangers clean and have salt where the cattle can easily reach it. Animals are far more dainty than they are given credit with being, and a thorough disinfection of the feeding troughs by washing them out with a scalding solution of salsoda

once in a while and keeping old feed out of them that has been contaminated by the breath of the animals is a very important consideration. Comfort in every sense is a necessity with all classes of live stock, therefore, the stables should be kept well bedded and perfectly dry and all disturbing and irritating influences removed from the presence of the cattle. If stockers are handled as suggested, there is no reason why they should not go on



Percheron Stallion, Rogers Bros., Leesburg, Va.—on exhibition at Loudoun Heavy Draft Show, Sept., 1908.

grass in the very best condition to take on flesh rapidly and make a large increase in live weight in a grazing period of four or five months. By handling them as outlined they should gain from 100 to 200 pounds per head during the winter season, and this will not interfere in the least with their making as large gains on good pasture as they would otherwise have made. The idea sometimes met with that cattle fed during the winter will not make uniform gains on grass is certainly erroneous, though the claims made on this point by practical feeders under certain conditions are undoubtedly true. These conditions, however only obtain when the animals have been improperly fed and handled during the winter season.

(To be continued.)

College of Agriculture,  
Athens, Ga.

A. M. SOULE.

#### WHAT BREED OF CATTLE TO KEEP.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Having had a number of inquiries as to what breed of cattle I think best adapted to Virginia will reply through your columns. All of the inquirers, I believe, are (if not, they should be) readers of your most valuable paper. My idea is that one should decide first of all just what he wants to do. Have some definite aim and object and plan for that special thing. This holds true in regard to cattle. Look around you and consider all the circumstances and conditions, decide what your object shall be and



select the breed of cattle best adapted to this special thing.

I read and hear much about the dual purpose cow. I am not much of a believer in this breed. I think we should have a special purpose cow—one of pure blood and bred for a special thing. If our object is beef, why get a Shorthorn, Hereford, or some animal bred especially for beef. If our object is milk for retail trade, why get the Holstein, or some breed bred especially for milk. If our object is cream, why get the Jersey, bred for this special thing. And if you want a failure, why get the whole thing—all the breeds mixed together in a general purpose cow, and you will have it. If I wanted a team to draw a heavy load, it would be foolish in me to go to the race track to select; or, if I wanted to come out ahead, to enter the race track on a 1,600-pound Percheron mare.

Most any of the cattle bred in the United States will do well in Virginia. The very best beef, milk, butter and cream in the world are produced in Virginia, and their owners get a good profit, if the stock is judiciously and properly cared for.

About ten years ago I decided to start a cream or butter business. Believing the Jerseys especially adapted to cream I selected this breed. My aim all along has been richer milk and more of it. I am glad to say that I am pleased with my success, and I now have a herd of pure blood Jerseys, thirty in number, that I am not ashamed of. "Rinora's Rioter of St. L.," a son of old "Rioter," of "Bowmont Farms," stands at the head of my herd. Have recently secured some of Eminent's daughters to breed with him.

Experience is the best teacher, and my experience in selecting a breed especially adapted to what I wanted



Rinora's Rioter of St. Lambert 69478—Pure St. Lambert Bull owned by W. B. Gates, Esq., Rice Depot, Va.

(cream or butter) and constantly trying to get richer milk and more of it, has taught me a great lesson. I am a great believer in pure blood, and everything on my farm is pure blood (except the writer) down to the smallest chick.

Prince Edward Co., Va.

W. B. GATES.

From our personal knowledge of the writer, we are sure that he makes a mistake in excepting himself from the pure bloods.—Ed.

## ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

In your November issue I very carefully read an article on Aberdeen Angus cattle, written by Mr. A. L. French, of Rockingham county, N. C. I think I read this little eulogy with more care than was taken in the writing; for it seems much like the work of an impulsive man, who dashed off some hasty thoughts, and mailed them without reading to see what he had written. I do not blame Mr. French for losing his temper somewhat, for it is pretty tough to have a prominent editor, who is supposed to know whereof he speaks, say that one's favorite breed of cows are often not able to furnish milk for their calves. Especially tough because it isn't true.

I will support Mr. French that far. At least, it is not true in the sense of the impression that it would make on most readers. To take the words absolutely literally, they are perfectly true; as there are many Angus cows that do not give enough milk for their calves; just as there are many cows of every other breed (that do not give much milk). But to say that an appreciable percentage of Angus cows, that receive proper care, are unable to nourish their calves, is just as untrue as it would be of any other breed.

So with all the first part of Mr. French's article I find no fault. He is evidently a man who takes fine care of his cattle, and it is only natural that his calves should do well, as he says.

He should have stopped there, for that is the limit of the beef cow: To produce a calf of maximum quality. That is the beef cow's mission. That is what she is for; that is all any one ought to expect. A cow has got to give four or five gallons of rich milk per day to do this much, unless the milk is supplemented with skillful feeding.

There are two things that most breeders of beef cattle in the South, and many in other parts of the country, claim: (1) Good milking qualities; (2) ability to make a great growth on poor pasture or little to eat.

I am myself a breeder of beef cattle, having a herd of Galloways, of which I am very proud; but I pronounce the two aforesaid claims to be absolute "rot." If I have to sell anybody any breeding stock by making either of these claims, or rather, if I can't sell without resorting to this, I will be well content to stay out of the business.

I want to make myself clear: A cow has got to be a heavy milker to raise a top-notch calf: from four to five gallons of milk per day she must give.

But she only needs to do this for four or five months, and that is all that most beef cows do. They then begin to fatten, go dry, and get in shape for the next calf.

Dairy cows have been bred to give a large flow of milk nearly the year round; not so with beef cows, and animals develop as they are bred. No doubt a beef breed could be bred into a dairy type in time, but it is likely they would not be beef cattle any more.

As for the claim that any breed can do well on short rations: the Galloway breeders made this their slogan for many years; and it did them much harm. They sold some cattle to men who had failed with other breeds; but these men also failed with the Galloways, as a rule.

What advertisement the Galloways have had, has been



won by highly fed animals, as is the case with all breeds.

In conclusion, I would say: Why not talk up our stock entirely on their strong points? Only claim what you know you have got, you don't have to lie, you don't disappoint anybody, and it's honest and policy.

Gloucester Co., Va.

N. S. HOPKINS.

When we made the statement to which exception is taken, we had in mind many instances where the facts were as stated, and that these cases are not exceptional is practically admitted by Mr. Hopkins. It cannot be controverted. Angus cows may, and undoubtedly do, with proper care, give milk sufficient usually to start the calves well on life's journey, but in most cases require that the efforts of the cow shall be supplemented with good feed as soon as the calves can take and assimilate it. As in all breeds, there are Angus cows which develop the milking propensity, so as to become fair milch cows, but these are the exception, and not the rule. The breed is a beef breed, and one of the best at that, and it is a mistake to claim for it that it is a dairy breed, or endeavor to make it into one.—Ed.

#### SOUTH—SHEEP—SUCCESS.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Will you take a dose of S. S. S. that may prove an elixir of life? Some of us in old Virginia and the other States of the South need some medicine to stir our farmer blood, clarify our vision, and stimulate our nerve. We have the germ of indifference in our blood, the veil of unbelief over our eyes, and the paralysis of fear in our nerves. The writer would send you into the new year with a wider purpose, a clearer vision, and a braver heart. He will ask your pardon for emphasizing one thing in this letter, disclaiming any intention of minimizing the importance of other industries. It does appear that some voice should be raised just now in behalf of an industry that means so much to our people. Were he able to show you that sheep spells success for the South right now, and could encourage you to take up this industry with a new purpose, he would not write in vain.

#### The South.

The South is a great section of our greater country. From the fertile fields of Virginia, where Southern suns have locked their sunshine in the golden sheaf, to the wide plains of Texas, where in snowy masses is gathered in a harvest that clothes the world; from the green pastures of old Kentucky, where luscious blue grass has developed the most perfect type of the grandest animal the world has ever seen, to the groves and glades and shades of sunny Florida, where grows every fruit that can tempt the palate of mortal man, the South is a wonderful country in agricultural resources. No section of these United States possesses greater riches of soil and greater variety of soil conditions combined with a mildness of climate that fosters all things that grow. No section of the country is making more rapid strides in industrial development at this time. The smoke of factories and the hum of spindles literally fill the land. More than this, the improved methods of agriculture are improving the land, clothing fields with grass where grass was not wont to grow, and refurbishing the farms with comforts and conveniences that will turn the best of young men back to them from the nerve-racking toil and annoying din of the

cities. Furthermore, there is a great awakening to the value and need of live-stock in our system of agriculture. So, from every point of view, we are ready to consider the value of sheep to Southern farmers. It is well to reflect upon these things that mean progress and fitness. The more we know of our country and its possibilities the more we will love it, the more we will labor for our homes, and the greater gladness and joy will we bring to our firesides. Along with our Christmas cheer, let us imbibe, I dare not say, drink, that spirit that will send us rejoicing to our work in the year of splendid possibilities that lies before us.

#### Sheep.

This may have the ring of success for us, but what has it all to do with sheep; or, rather, what has sheep to do with this?

Will you turn with the writer to a country much like our own, but far less blessed than ours with a variety of soil and salubrity of climate? We travel along the magnificent roads without rut or pebble, and look over the wonderful farms of "Merrie England." Every foot of land is in cultivation, or in grass, and even in the roads the weeds are not allowed to grow without a struggle. The farms are small, and we wonder how they yield so much. We find that with the exception of special areas devoted to trucking, growing hops, or berries, that live stock is an essential part of the farming. Cows and sheep and horses are found everywhere. The farmers say they are dependent upon their domestic animals to restore to the land that store of fertility upon which they are continually drawing. Cultivation of the land is never a cultivation that impairs fertility. The land is kept up to a high state of fertility, and the farmers attribute their success, first to live stock, and next to the growth of leguminous crops, which is any way a necessary concomitant of growing breeding stock of any kind. It is here as no where in the world, you can see the value of sheep. Some have even dared to accuse sheep of injuring good sod. The best answer to this false charge is stamped in richest green upon the fields of Southern England. The finest sod in the world is found in some parts of those counties, and the writer has seen flocks of one thousand head grazing for three or four days at a time on fields of not more than three or four acres. It is the touch of the golden hoof, and these farmers know it. The sheep not only enrich the land, make the grass grow and grow into wonderful profits on it, but they fight the filthy weeds that would have long ago conquered many sections of this country but for the sheep. You know how bad weeds are in this comparatively new country of ours. What must they have been in England, but for sheep? You have many object lessons in this as you travel through England. The writer can never forget one farm he saw in the northern part of Hampshire. Some fields were as red as blood with the poppy that we cultivate as a flower, but there gotten beyond control and literally taking the whole field, until it was a useless color patch on the landscape; others were as yellow as gold with the charlock and wild mustard that had rendered almost valueless large fields of wheat and oats. The pastures were grown up in weeds of endless variety, a most remarkable development. Livestock had been left out in the farming of



this particular farm, and it stood out an island of weeds and thriftlessness in a country of wondrous beauty and wealth. Certainly it is high time that sheep were coming into our own country, for verily the land is covered with weeds. No domestic animals will fight weeds like sheep. Cattle will actually let them drive them from the best grass plots in a field, and although they do bite off many bad weeds, and are very helpful in checking weeds, still they don't put weeds into their regular diet like sheep. A sheep will make weeds a large part of his feed, and will certainly help to clean up the farm. This is not the principal thing to be found about sheep in England. The thing that interested the writer most was the enormous profits accruing from this industry. The industry has been developed to the very highest efficiency. In many sections the flocks have been bred up for over a century. One flock had been in the hands of a family through four generations, and when this flock of 1,016 head of ewes were sold at auction on the transference of the estate, the sheep brought over \$12.00 per head. Breeding ewes are drawn from the flocks each year by the hundred at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per head. As compared with the produce these animals eat, these prices are wonderful. You must add to this the steady income from the fleeces, which is no inconsiderable part of the profit. This income from the wool forms a sort of insurance of the flock. Did you ever think of it: a sheep carries around his insurance on his back? A sheep worth, in this country, only \$3.00, will carry from \$1.75 to \$2.00 in wool on his back, so if he dies, or is killed by a dog, the loss is not complete?

In our South country the growing of sheep would be attended with great profits. Here the mutton market is our most stable meat market, and if we can count on growing lambs at five cents per pound, and I believe we will settle down to that figure, we will have greater profits than from any other form of live stock. Figure on the feed of 100 ewes and figure the gross income in lambs and wool at \$7.00 per head, and this is not an extravagant figure, as could be shown by statistics, and you have a profit that no farm product can equal. When this is considered, and the value of the sheep to the farm, then why should we hesitate?

But you will press the question: Why are sheep suited to the South? There is so much waste land in the South, where sheep could be grown better than any form of live stock. Travel over the vacant fields of Georgia and Alabama, and weep over wasted acres as others have, and you will almost pray for the coming of the golden hoof to this land of such rich promise and destiny. The climate is so very fine. The rigorous winters of others sections with their cold and their blizzards and snow are not to be found here. In nearly every section of the South sheep would enjoy lying out in the open on the coldest nights we have. There would, therefore, be so little expense in preparing shelter. Truly it is an industry that can be started with small capital.

If shepherds would spend as much labor and self-sacrifice and suffering on flocks in the South as do those noble men of our Northwest, we would wonder at results. It is a marvel that these men don't turn from their hard lives in the North, and come to our balmy land with their flocks, and live in comfort, joy and peace. Here the hot-

house lamb can be grown without the hothouse, and the earliest market can be supplied with the greatest ease. Why is it not done? Why? Why? Echo answers, "Why?" Have you found no answer for yourself, dear farmer, in the suggestions at the beginning of this letter. Oh, that you could see; that you had the courage to venture. Let not difficulties stop you. There are difficulties, but we of the South can meet them like men and win out. It may be my pleasure to discuss some of these with you, if you are interested. Let us gather together the reasons why sheep are suited to our South: 1. There is a great need for them because of wasted fields, growing poverty and weeds. 2. There will be little expense in starting the industry, because little shelter is needed. 3. The climate will permit the growing of lambs for the early markets at less cost of labor and feed. 4. The growing of green crops throughout most of the winter will insure success in feeding.

#### Success.

From what has been said, it seems almost as if sheep were bound up in the successful scheme for the future development of the South. Can you believe that sheep will improve land as suggested? If so, how can you fail to attain success on any farm, where sheep are kept. If the writer wished to improve rapidly a small farm in the South, he would have less fear of failure in the following plan than any that occurs to him. Raise as much corn, oats and hay (cowpea and clover principally) as the farm, in its poor condition, will produce; store this away for feed, and add to it such grain feed as would be necessary to feed and fatten 1,000 head Western lambs, being careful to save all the manure for the farm. What this would do for a plot of fifty acres in one year would surprise you. The lambs might be marketed with some loss, and yet the manure would pay big for the improvement of your impoverished acres. Rest assured that success must follow upon the farmer who will use sheep for enriching his land, and this is fundamental.

The raising of lambs will certainly bring success. There are markets in Southern cities that would pay good prices for decent lambs through January, February and March. No country on earth could compete with us in raising such lambs. Some think that ewes will not lamb early enough here in the South. A man from Alabama has recently raised this objection. It is known to many that Dorset ewes, and even high grade Dorset ewes will drop their lambs in the South in November and December. This has been tried on a small scale. Suppose it were undertaken in some large way, as if the men handling it were in for business. Think you success would not attend the effort? Certainly; it deserves the trying. We only need men of large ideas and plenty of grit and courage.

Finally, there can be little doubt about the profits, if the sheep will thrive, and men are found who will handle them. This can be demonstrated in figures. If men will learn how to handle sheep, and will prepare the proper feeds, and breed them as carefully as they cultivate their cotton and their corn, there can be no doubts. Where are the men who will take up this great industry for the South? The South can grow the cheapest mutton in the world, and our country can supply the world with mutton, if our people are only willing.



## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY NOTES.

Many readers of The Planter are interested in feeding for winter eggs. I have had numerous letters and inquiries of late asking how to feed for eggs. One man writes that he has 130 hens and pullets and is getting one egg per day. A lady writes and says she has sixty full grown pullets, hatched in March, and has not had an egg from them. I sold five pullets recently and crated them at 7 A. M. and carried them ten miles to the express office, reaching there at 10 A. M., and found five fresh laid eggs in the crate on arriving. What makes this difference? The strain and the feed. Hens must be bred to lay just as a horse must be bred to trot or pace or run. The horse must be bred to trot and must then have the right kind of care and feed. Feed him clover hay and corn and confine him in a narrow stall and he could not trot a mile in five minutes. He must have the right kind of feed, enough of it to make his muscles strong, his wind good and his spirit high. He must have exercise daily. He must have fresh air and sunshine. The hen must be bred right and fed right if we get eggs from her in December and January. We can do very much by feeding, but I have owned hens that would not lay before March with the best care and feed. Such hens are not profitable. With every kind of feed abnormally high in price it makes one very anxious to get some returns in the way of eggs. Feeding for eggs in winter is an art. It will not do to merely feed the hens. We must feed right. "The eye of the master fatteneth the ox." Any boy can carry corn, wheat, oats, etc., to the hens, but that is not all. The man who knows notes everything about the flock, the houses, the yards. He sees at a glance if his hens are out of condition. He notes the character of the droppings, the color of the combs, even the lustre of the feathers. I send my children to feed the hens and they say "how much shall we feed?" I cannot tell. I don't know, but let me go into the yard and throw out one handful of feed and I can tell very nearly how much to feed. I can also tell how to feed by the way the hens seem to relish what I offer them. If I go into my yards to give my flock their morning feed of mash and notice that they do not relish it as I think they should I withhold it and feed wheat or oats or vegetables. Occasionally I make a mash and cook it very dry so that a thick, black crust is formed all over the bottom of the cooker. I make this quite hot with red pepper and ginger. I leave it in the cooker until cool then cut it out in big chunks and put it in the feed troughs. The black, hard crust is usually the first to disappear. Cook some small potatoes, sweet potatoes, clover hay cut short and mixed into the mash, anything that will give variety and spice to the appetite. We must depend on wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and millet seed for the main feeds, but we must also add vegetables and clover or grass in some form to the ration. I prefer to feed one wet mash per day. I think it pays. I also think it pays to keep a dry mash or ground grain mixture before them all

the time. This can be fed in a self-feeding trough. Six parts wheat bran, two parts ground oats and one part meat meal makes a very good mixture for this purpose. Some hens do not eat dry meat meal and I take some and pour boiling water over it and let it stand over night then rub dry shipstuff into it to make a crumbly mash and feed it in that way. Green cut bone is excellent, but is out of the question for most of us in the country. Exercise is fully as important as feed. Hens that are closely confined must be made to work for their feed. They must have a good appetite and good digestion if we expect them to lay eggs. Keep the pens and feeding places covered three or four inches deep with litter and feed all whole grains and seeds in this.

I am making some yards now to yard a flock of 150 hens and am leaving the broom sedge on the ground. I will sow wheat, oats and millet seed into this tall dead broom straw and let the hens in and see them pulverize the straw. They will do this and will lay good, fat eggs while they are working to get the grain. A good, sharp appetite is the very best spice and nothing gives a better appetite than good honest labor. Idleness begets vice in man and fowls and the good hen, like the good man, is always employed at some useful occupation. Industry begets contentment and contentment begets happiness. The busy hen is contented and happy and will reward her owner not only in music, but in a more substantial way. I think there is something of a contagion about the busy, happy hen that is communicated to the flock. She sings and cackles and lays and cackles and the other hens see how happy she is and soon the entire flock is affected that way and everything hums. We must not forget that she must have clean, fresh water. Not stale, dirty, filthy water, but fresh, clean water. The house must be clean. The nests must be clean. If we have a good strain of fowls and give them good care and good feed, we will get eggs. Many people seem to think that it does not pay to "fool with hens," and, as a rule, it does not pay this class of people. It is not necessary to spend all your time with a flock of 200 hens. I can give such a flock the very best attention and not spend more than one hour per day with them. Have everything convenient. Learn to see at a glance what is needed. Be prompt and punctual in your habits. Be liberal with your feed, but not wasteful.

This is the month to begin hatching the early broilers. Get good eggs and fill the incubator and have them out of the shells and growing by February 1st. Keep the little fellows warm and dry and busy and they will grow into frying size in eight weeks. Feed liberally, but be sure to make them work for their living. I want to feed my boys and girls the best of everything but I want them to work enough to earn their living for two reasons. It gives them a better appetite and consequently better health, and it makes them strong and self reliant. I would rather see one of my boys in a rough and tumble fight than to see him stand in a corner and pout. I want to feed my chicks so they will fight if necessary.

I am for peace all the time but the other fellow may want to fight and will not be satisfied without a fight and I want to be able to satisfy him.

The chick must have room to grow and exercise. He must have fresh air and sunshine. He must have seeds, broken grain, grass or dry clover, meat in some form, grit and water. Given these with a warm dry place to sleep and he will live and thrive.

My prediction in regard to high prices for eggs has been verified. New laid white eggs sold at retail in Boston, Mass., on December 11th and 12th, at 80 cents per dozen. In Pittsburg, Pa., on December 15th, guaranteed fresh laid eggs sold at 65 cents per dozen by the crate. These prices are prohibitive to ordinary consumers, but high priced hotels and restaurants must have such eggs at any price. Time will come when we here in the land of sunshine will realize our opportunity and supply this market. Prices for provisions of every kind and character will run higher in the future than in the past because so many men are seeking employment as wage earners where they can see what they get. Farmers cannot pay the wages demanded and consequently production is diminished and consumption increased. Men prefer to live from "hand to mouth" in this age rather than risk their labor in agricultural pursuits. Many say they cannot have a large farm and, because of this, cannot compete with the large farmers. This is a great mistake. A small area devoted to poultry will make a good living for an average family, and no danger of lockout, strike, panic or trusts.

CAL HUSSELMAN.

#### ANNUAL SHOW, VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual exhibition of the Virginia Poultry Association was held in Richmond in the Horse Show Building during the week of December 7th to 12th. The officers of the Association worked early and late to make this show not only the best one they ever held, but the best



"The best cockerel in the Show." S. C. White Leghorn owned by Grundy & Son, Richmond, Va.—Winner of The Southern Planter Cup, Virginia Poultry Association, December, 1908.

ever held in the South. It is practically the unanimous verdict of all who saw the show that they succeeded admirably in accomplishing their purpose. There were

some 1,500 entries, covering practically all breeds of fancy and utility fowls. This year an additional feature in the shape of a Dow Show was added and there were quite a number of entries of the principal breeds of dogs and this feature was also a pronounced success.

Probably the most prominent classes in the show were the White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. There were in the neighborhood of 500 birds in these three classes alone. Judge R. L. Simmons, of Charlotte, N. C., who placed the ribbons, pronounced these classes the strongest he had ever seen in the South.

A complete list of awards will be found in the advertising section of this issue.

The thanks and support of poultry breeders are unquestionably due to the officers of the Association, including President, J. W. Quarles; Secretary, W. R. Todd; and Superintendents, A. J. Warren and W. D. Sydnor.

#### THE GREAT WASHINGTON SHOW

The third annual show to be held in Washington, D. C., January 26th to 30th, 1908, by the Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association promises in every way to eclipse all former shows held in that city. The management has spared no efforts to make it a success and believes that the fanciers who fail to take advantage of what has been accomplished will make a great mistake both financially and otherwise.

Washington offers unusual advantages for a great National show and the efforts of this Association are being exerted, not only to make the coming show a success, but also to lay the foundation of a great exhibition to be held annually at the National Capitol of this great country. This show will be held always while Congress is in session and when thousands of visitors are in the city from all over the world. It is believed that such a show should and will appeal to the fanciers in a way that no other show in the country can. He will always be able to visit the Capitol yearly at its most interesting season and at the same time exhibit at a show which, because of the wide range of people it is bound to reach, should be second to none as an advertising medium.

An excellent corps of judges has been selected for this year's show, a very liberal premium list is offered, and, in addition thereto, a very large and attractive list of cash and other specials.

The Empire Cooping Co. will coop the show.

Address Calvin Hicks, Secretary, Rockville, Md., for premium list.

#### A LITTLE WINTER CARE.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

It is not possible for every one to build a curtain-front hen house because it is the fashion, but it is possible to make whatever changes are necessary to remedy certain conditions which exist in many houses. If the droppings accumulate in a damp mass on the floor or roosting platform, it is certain that the house needs either more sun or more air—probably both. A large quantity of dust or very soft, dry earth from the plowed field is one of the very best provisions for winter, but if not already provided can hardly be obtained at this season. If a quan-



tity of such material can be kept under the perches and raked over occasionally so as to mix with the droppings, the dampness will be absorbed, the odors destroyed, and the health and safety of the flock improved. This arrangement will also save labor in cleaning out the house.

If possible, put a single sash window in the house so that the sun will shine on the roosts for at least part of each bright day. Keep this window closed except in the best weather, when it should be open to help dry out the house.

It will take but a few moments to tack four strips or laths together to make a frame the size of a window sash, or a few inches larger. Heavy cheesecloth or light weight cotton cloth, enough to cover a window, will cost only about eight cents, often less. Make this frame, cover with cloth, and tack it over the window which is furthest from the roost, preferably on the South or East side of building, then leave the glass window sash open, so that the cloth sash will be the only separation between inside and outside.

If there is sufficient light in the house it will not be necessary to remove the curtain sash at all, but if the house is dark it should be held in place by buttons or hooks so that it can be taken out on good days to let in the direct sunlight.

#### Notes on the Flock.

Why are eggs so scarce? Why should forty cents per dozen be the prevailing retail price in Washington, D. C., for anything which is called a fresh egg, with many people disposing of small fancy lots at even higher prices? Why is it the general experience that pullets are slower than usual in beginning work?

If we could answer this question it would help answer the others, but no one seems to answer it. I have friends with leghorns and with mixed breeds, but all tell the same tale—the pullets either do not start or else lay a few eggs and stop. It is not a question of feed for some of my friends are among the best and most careful feeders. I might say, in passing, that the most productive leghorn flock near e is pasturing on New Era cow-peas, which they have been shelling themselves in the field ever since they ripened.

The most productive flocks of Plymouth Rocks have either a blue grass sod or green crops of crimson clover, turnips, kale, etc., within reach.

My Barred Rock pullets, sired by the pedigreed males from the 200-egg hens at the Maine Experiment Station, have not laid any earlier than those from my old stock did last year. The oldest pullet was seven months and five days old when the first egg was found. There has not been a day since in which no eggs have been laid and the product is slowly increasing. At this date, December 21st, the house containing the oldest ninety pullets has just about reached the point of self-support. The second house should begin work by the end of December. The fifty large cockerels which we have kept for breeders have a pretty stiff feed bill against them, but are now on a ration of corn and clover pasture with fine oyster shell for bone making. We make them shell their own corn.

A few sales of big fellows to go into New York and Connecticut have made us safe for at least a small profit on this lot. The poultry market in Washington is glut-

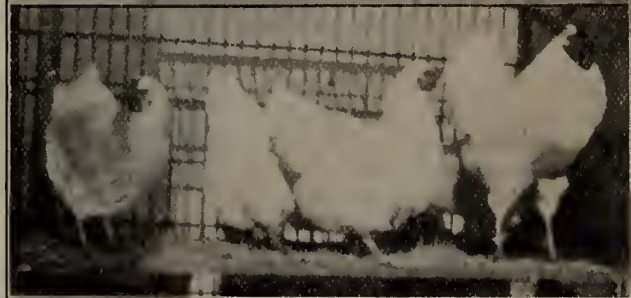
ted, and we are not trying to market the late-hatched cockerels. All poultry will be worth much more after January 1st, unless I am greatly mistaken.

We still have a supply of labels of the Southern Table Poultry Club, which we would be glad to see used during January and February, when prices will be so much more satisfactory for good stock. When poultry is in demand the farmer gets a better share of the dollar which the consumer pays than when everything is glutted. The dealers then buy cheap and put in storage until they can make a big profit, which the grower does not share.

Vienna, Fairfax Co., Va.

W. A. SHERMAN.

#### PRIZE WINNERS, VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.



1. First prize Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerel—Sysonby Gardens, Petersburg, Va. 2. First prize Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel—Leslie H. McCue, Afton, Va. 3. S. C. Black Minorca Cockerel and Pullet—J. C. Snellings, Manchester, Va. 4. Pen White Wyandottes—J. F. Dunston, Lorraine, Va.



## THE MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY FARM.

Near Havre de Grace, Md., is located the Mount Pleasant Poultry Farm, which is owned by Charles E. Bryan, Esq. This farm consists of 250 acres of beautifully un-

dulating fertile land devoted exclusively to raising Single Comb White Leghorns. The colony-house plan is followed by Mr. Bryan, so his entire farm is practically a White Leghorn village, as there are eighty-five, twelve by seven feet, colony houses on runners, scattered over the place.

The flocks can range at will among the most luxuriant growth of white and red clover and grass pasture, run in acres of growing corn, or seek seclusion in groves or bowers of shrubbery. Running water is in nearly every field, although there is also a full supply of fine spring water available, 7,000 gallons of which are daily forced through pipes by two big hydraulic rams to various convenient stations on the farm.

The breeding houses are nine by seven feet, and are similar to the colony houses. The incubator building is a substantial stone structure, thirty-three by thirty-three feet. Ventilation of the incubator cellar is arranged so that outside air is introduced at the floor and ceiling. This insures perfect



ventilation without the least draught. There are 22 incubators of 400-egg capacity each, arranged with electric lights inside. The past season, about seventy-five per cent. of the total eggs set, hatched. The percentage of fertility runs from ninety to ninety-seven per cent.

Near the incubator building is an electric power house, with a room for cutting fodder for scratching litter. When cut for chicks, it is cut only one-fourth of an inch in length. There are also mills for shelling, grinding, and cracking corn.

Mr. Bryan has ideas of his own about the qualifications he desires in his fowls, as well as the management of poultry in large numbers. He believes in selecting only a small percentage of each hatch. This selection must invariably be the specimens that grew fastest, and give evidence of possessing the most health and vigor. From these a re-selection is made to secure those that lay earliest. The third point is to select those that, having proved their ability to grow and mature rapidly, and lay early, finally show as mature birds, the general characteristics of the type desired. The proprie-



tor remarked that the late Professor Gowell said there was apparently no characteristic which his famous high-record layers had uniformly in common, except that of great vigor and hardihood. Mr. Bryan says, "My first object in my breeding here is vigor; next, tendency to early laying in the autumn and through the winter." He



said he considered it a comparatively simple matter to select for standard points. He had frequently purchased eggs from most successful Leghorn fanciers and utility breeders in the country in order to add, when it seemed desirable, new blood to a part of his stock. He commissioned Prof. Edward Brown, of Reading College, England, to purchase for him the best Leghorns obtainable in Europe. From Professor Brown, he has received some fine Danish Leghorns. These birds show good form and size, and splendid stamina, and will, no doubt, prove valuable for the lines of breeding followed at Mt. Pleasant Farm. Having found it quite impossible to purchase fowls that possessed the qualities wanted, the proprietor firmly determined to work on lines that would produce his ideals. Mr. Bryan says, "My problem has been, as I have seen it, to develop with the desirable qualities and prepotency of carefully selected pure-breds, the vigor and hardiness of the common barnyard fowl. Show points can be bought by any one who has the price. To a lesser degree, the inherited tendency to lay early and plentifully, to mature early, and to reach a suitable size, can be purchased; but I have yet to find a place where these qualities are being bred into chickens under nearly ideal conditions for the development of stamina and vigor of constitution." In speaking about the general excellence of his flocks, he said, "Not only these chickens, but their ancestors, as far back as I have had them, were raised and kept on free grass range. I never will permit to be confined, a male or female, which I shall ever use as a breeder."

If the lines that Mr. Pleasant Farm is working on were followed on all poultry farms, there would be no complaint about the lack of utility qualities in the pure breeds.

Mr. George O. Brown, the well known poultry judge and writer on poultry topics, declares this farm to be the nearest to ideal conditions for poultry raising of any he has ever visited.

#### ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—CINNAMON VINE.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

While the year 1908 has been a good one for poultry, 1909 promises to be better. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds have passed the "fad" age, and have proven themselves to be the best general purpose fowl known, and are growing in popularity. I know it for a fact: because I have answered more letters of inquiry about them and have booked more orders for eggs for hatching in November and December than ever before in these months.

One of my yards has a lot of cinnamon vine growing on the fence. The chickens dearly love the little "potato-like knots" or beans, the seed of the vine, and greedily eat every one they can get.

Now, the hens in that yard, with the same food and treatment as my other hens, except seeds of this vine, average a greater number of eggs than any of the others. The cinnamon vine balls must be an egg food. This is the first year we have tried rape; so far we are much pleased with it, both as a salad and green food for chickens. May 1909 be the best year the Planter has ever known.

LOUISE V. SPENCER.

#### CORN DAY AT THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BLACKSBURG, VA.

##### Announcement.

Because of the important position which corn fills in the agriculture of Virginia, we have set apart one day in the work of the Farmers' Short Course at the V. P. I. this winter for discussions on this one crop alone. It is the purpose of the management of this institution to make this a gala day, during which "King Corn" shall receive the honor he so richly deserves. Several of the most successful corn growers of the State, as well as men from the United States Department of Agriculture, have been invited to give lectures on "Improving the Corn Crop" and, as a crowning event, it is proposed to hold a corn show. Several business concerns of the State have generously offered prizes. Those who are expecting to attend the Short Course are urged to bring exhibits of corn, and all farmers of the State, whether they are coming to the Short Course or not, are invited to send samples of corn, which will be put in the contest.

##### List of Prizes.

Class A.—Ten ears of white corn.—First prize: Farm seeds to the amount of \$10.00, given by Diggs & Beadles, Richmond, Va., seeds to be selected from that firm's catalogue. One bushel choice clover seed, given by W. A. Miller & Son, Lynchburg, Va.

Second prize: One inch of advertising space in the Southern Planter to run three months, value \$5.88, given by The Southern Planter Publishing Co.

Third prize: Cash \$2.50.

Class B.—Ten ears of yellow corn.—First prize: Seeds to the amount of \$20.00, given by George Tait & Sons, Norfolk, Va., seeds to be selected from that firm's catalogue.

Second prize: One inch of advertising space in the Southern Planter to run three months, value \$5.88, given by The Southern Planter Publishing Co.

Third prize: Cash \$2.50.

Sweepstakes.—For the ten best ears of corn: A Silver Loving Cup, given by T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va.

##### Rules Governing the Contest.

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 the College the corn will be catalogued and all evidences 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 Polytechnic Institute, unless other arrangements are made before the show.
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.

##### Directions for Sending Exhibits.

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

When not brought to the College by the exhibitor, the corn should be shipped, prepaid, to the Department of Agronomy, V. P. I., Blacksburg, Va.



## The Horse.



Group of Draft Stallions, Mound City Stock Farm, W. B. Bullock, Prop., Moundsville, W. Va.

### NOTES.

By W. J. CARTER (Broad Rock).

#### DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH BRYAN.

In the death of Mr. Joseph Bryan, which occurred recently at Laburnum, his elegant country home, near Richmond, a splendid type of the Virginia gentleman passed away. His age was only sixty-five years, and while seemingly vigorous and strong, an attack of heart failure brought on death. The end was calm and peaceful, and at his bedside were his wife and five sons. A man of commanding appearance, tall, handsome, and possessed of an innate sense of refinement, with broad, liberal ideas and generous to a fault, his presence was a power in the community. A captain of finance, he was largely interested in various enterprises in different States, while locally his powerful influence was felt as the head of the American Locomotive Company's branch at Richmond, and also as owner of The Times-Dispatch, one of the largest and best known Southern dailies, a paper founded and carried to its present state of excellence by him. A soldier, a statesman, scholar and financier, Mr. Bryan loved the well bred horse with all the ardor of a native born Southerner, and had figured as a breeder for more than forty years. During the past quarter of a century he had bred to most of the good trotting sires in Virginia, including Norfolk, 3670, son of Nutwood; Egwood, 2:18½, and Willis, son of Jay Bird, and others. While his mares had been mated with such thoroughbred stallions as Eolus, King Bolt, Willful and Cherrywood.

One of the most successful stables of trotters and pacers campaigned by any Virginia owner in 1908 was that of J. W. Kavanaugh, the hotel man, at Harrisonburg, who for several years trained and drove his own horses, rather as a source of diversion than otherwise,

and did well with them, too. The big bay gelding Humboldt, 2:16¼, by Norval, dam Miss Louise, 2:15¼, by Steinway, with whom Mr. Kavanaugh won some good races in 1907, was even a better horse during the season past, as he started in ten races, of which he won six and was placed in all the others. Humboldt and the little bay pacer, Auto Jack, 2:14¼, by Phantom, son of Strathmore, the latter was unplaced but three times out of thirteen starts, are in their owner's stable, at Harrisonburg, but the



A magnificent Percheron foal, by Cosa (Jno. F. Lewis, owner) out of Pauline, a great brood mare, both owned by Green Meadows Stock Farm, Elkton, Va.

chestnut mare, Agnes K, 2:18¼, by Simmonnee, son of Simmons, is in the hands of R. E. Bedford, at Paris, Ky. Thomas Stokes, 2, 2:25, the bay colt by Peter the Great, 2:07¼, dam Cocoon, 2:15, by Cyclone, is being wintered by Ed. Allen, at Lexington, Ky., by whom he was trained this season. Thos. Stokes, a full brother to Lady Green Goods, 2:30, trotted to her record this fall, as a yearling, and Robt. C., 2:12¾, one of the very best two-year-old trotters of 1908, and the bay colt is himself looked upon as one of the prospects for the early closing events of another year.

At Woodlawn Farm, which is in Henrico county, right near Richmond, and reached by well kept driveways that skirt handsome country homes and well tilled farms, Harry C. Beattie, ex. M. F. H., of the Deep Run Hunt



Club, and one of Virginia's best known cross country riders, has in winter quarters his hunters, jumpers, harness horses and Shetland ponies. The Woodlawn herd of Shetlands is headed by the prize-winning stallion, Governor Glenn, and his foals from the choice brood mares in use at the farm are a wonderfully clever lot. Part of the Woodlawn mares are native bred, while others are imported, and include daughters of some of the best sires in use on the Islands. Mr. Beattie carried off his share of the prizes at the Virginia State Fair, and one of the most pleasing sights there was a four-in-hand, made up of spotted Shetlands, driven by Master Harry C. Beattie, Jr., who, like his father, is an adept, either as a reinsman or in the saddle.

John Walters, of Baltimore, has sold to Joseph Baker, Champlin, Va., the bay stallion, J. W. Parrish, 45338, a well formed son of Dumbarton and Maud Eliver, by Conductor, 2:14¼, the sire of Walnut Hall, 2:08¼, who got that great three-year old trotter, The Harvester, 2:08¾. This good looking son of Dumbarton is credited with a trial of 2:20, and was purchased for use as a stock horse. Along with J. W. Parrish, Mr. Baker also purchased from Mr. Walters, Lucy Taylor, a two-year-old daughter of the bay stallion, from Ilda Waters, by Alblon Wilkes, 6793, son of George Wilkes. This filly has fine size, with good trotting action, and she was purchased and brought to Virginia in order to show the quality of her sire's get.

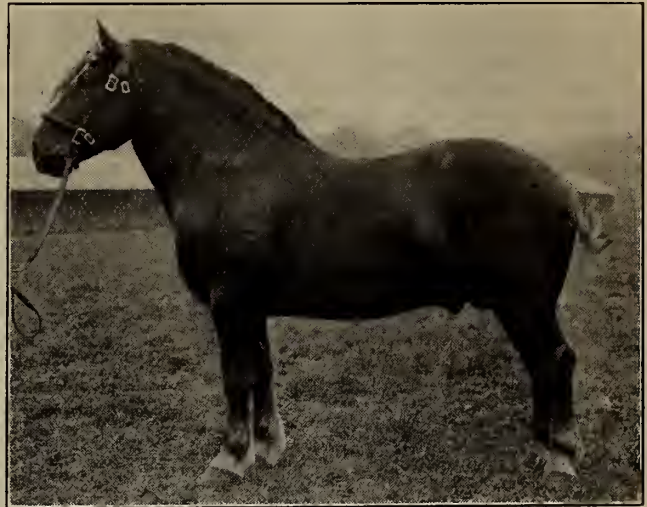
John B. Vaughan, of Richmond and Ashland, Va., has sold to S. A. and J. N. Luck, of the latter place, the big and handsome trotting stallion, Red Dillon, 38696, a richly colored bay horse, foaled 1902, and sired by Baron Dillon, 2:12, dam Zinda Lake, by Red Lake, 2:15¾, from Zinda B., dam of Ostrich, 2:19¼, by Myrtleton, and she out of the great brood mare, Bertha James, dam of the elegant trotting stallion, Harrison Wilkes, 2:11¼, who was sold for export a few seasons since for \$10000. Red Dillon was bred by E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., who owned his sire, Baron Dillon, a show horse and race horse, and sire of a lot of speed and race horse quality, too. Red Dillon's get are very promising, and one of them, a weanling colt, from a coarse mare of unknown breeding, was a blue ribbon winner at the State Fair last fall.

#### THE SUFFOLK PUNCH VS. THE PERCHERON.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Mr. J. F. Lewis makes a strong case in his advocacy of the Percheron as the best selling draft horse on the city markets, and with the evidence he adduces, it would seem that this fact must be admitted. I cannot quite see, however, why this preference should fix the type of horse to be used on all the farms in the country. If every farmer, beside supplying his own requirements, bred horses for the city markets, it would, of course, pay him to breed the best sellers on those markets, but this is by no means the case. A great many farmers breed only the horses that they need to work their farms, and a great many more do not even do that, so that in both these cases, in selecting a type, we need

not take into consideration anything apart from fitness for agricultural work. The Percheron grade answers these requirements in some respects very well indeed, but whatever the popularity of such a horse may be on the city markets, no one can claim that he is the only type for the farm. The Suffolk horse has not been extensively used in this country, but wherever he is known his value is well recognized. In conformation, he is a better topped horse than the Percheron, and stands on shorter legs with equally good bone. His chief characteristics are great docility, courage, activity and longevity; in the latter respect, the Suffolk being quite remarkable. The English stallion, Julian Boxer 755, trav-



Magnificent 3-year-old Suffolk Punch Stallion, owned by Alfred Z. Smith, of Suffolk, England.

eled no less than twenty-five seasons, and a mare (the dam of Loft's Cup Bearer 842) had sixteen foals in sixteen successive years. Another mare foaled a celebrated horse at the age of twenty-two years, while, on the farm, these horses are often in active work to the age of twenty years and over. In respect to their size, Mr. Lewis seems to be under a misapprehension. Mr. Fred Smith, Secretary of the Suffolk Horse Society, Woodbridge, England, states in a recent letter, that in his judgment the average weight of a Suffolk stallion when fully matured is 2,100 pounds. Messrs. Alex. Galbraith & Sons, De Kalb, Illinois, have a stallion foaled in 1905 whose measurements are as follows: height, sixteen hands, one and a quarter inches, weight 2,000 pounds, girth seven feet 5 inches, and measurement below the knee 10½ inches. Some of these horses have measured as much as 11¼ inches below the knee and girth eight feet two inches.

The claims of such a breed as this cannot be ignored, particularly if it is as said: that the Suffolk stands the heat well, and will work, if necessary, for long hours on a scanty ration. My experience of horses with several crosses of Percheron blood is that they do not stand hard work in hot weather. In conclusion, it may be of interest to say that I am informed by Mr. Galbraith that at the recent Montana State Fair the



Grand Sweepstakes prize, open to all draft breeds, was won by a Suffolk, the property of the Marcus Daly Ranch, Percheron, Belgians and Shires all competing.

H. C. GROOME.

Fauquier Co., Va.

#### THE SUFFOLK PUNCH.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Replying to Mr. Lewis in the November Planter, in which he says he has his final article on the farm horse, stating that he can't afford to discuss this matter with anonymous writers, etc. I wish to say that my name was signed to every letter sent to the Southern Planter, but I wished to avoid the remark that is often made, that I was seeking cheap advertising. As to my imagination for facts to sustain my arguments, regarding the weight of Suffolk Punches, the following are facts, and can be easily proved by any one. Quoting from a letter from the Secretary of the Suffolk Horse Association, as follows: "We have some extra choice Suffolk stallions on hand, newly imported, but have no mares, have three-year-old stallion weighing 2,100 pounds for sale now." Again the same gentleman says, "I saw in England this summer larger, handsomer, and heavier mares of the Suffolk breed than I think I ever saw of any other breed, including Percherons, and I think I have seen more Percherons than any man in Virginia. I consider the Suffolk Punch very similar to the Percheron in most respects, quite equal in strength and weight, and decidedly smoother, more symmetrical and more uniform."

I may also say for Mr. Lewis' information, that there are two grades of Suffolk Punches, one running from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds (of which I own one), and a larger grade, running from 1,800 to 2,300 pounds. This can be proved by data furnished by me to the editor in my last letter, which requires no imagination nor costly experimenting to demonstrate.

As to the relative prices, I would say that the pet poodle often brings a higher price than the mastiff; it's just a question of which is the most popular. Popularity is not utility, and as Mr. Lewis knows, his thoroughbred Berkshire hogs will make no better pork than others that are not quite so high bred, but the high bred are preferred.

I am sorry that Mr. Lewis should feel sore regarding this discussion, as it was my intention at the beginning of this discussion only to bring the Suffolk before the attention of the farming public.

I don't have to get any information from the dealers or commission men to verify anything I say, as Peter Hopley, the President of the Suffolk Breeders' Association, offers to demonstrate the position I have taken. If the editor will publish the opinions of expert judges that I sent him it will show beyond question the correctness of my position.

I have lived in England probably as long as Mr. Colechrist, and never saw all the Suffolks there were in England, and evidently Mr. Colechrist is in the same position.

I have nothing more to say, as I have demonstrated that I am ready to help prove everything I say. I

believe, by the way, that Mr. Hopley has horses now weighing nearly as high as 2,300 pounds.

Thanking the editor for his kindness and patience in dealing with this subject.

JOHN MASTERS.

Jacksonville, Fla.

#### THE STALLION BETWEEN SEASONS.

Many good stallions are injured not by lack of proper care during the season, or even by excessive use, but by being kept idle during the entire fall, winter, and early spring. Why not put the stallion to work?

It is no more trouble to handle a stallion than a mare if it is done in a proper way by an intelligent man. In point of fact, if the stallion is to maintain his vigor and be fit for service, he should be kept steadily at work during the entire fall and winter and early spring. We have heretofore given the reasons for this at some length. We think every stallioner will bear us out in this. The stallion may not be as good looking in the spring, but his flesh will be hard, and all experience shows that his colts will have superior vitality. The worst place for the stallion to be kept during the winter is in the stable without exercise, and about the worst feed he can be fed is corn. The run of a paddock with an opportunity for shelter in the winter is a great improvement over this, but this in itself will not maintain sufficient vigor. The draft stallion should be taught to pull and thus develop the pulling instinct. Therefore, the right and proper way to handle a stallion between seasons is simply to give him the same care that an intelligent man will give any other horse—no more and no less.

It is a bad thing for the brood sows to be kept shut up in a small pen during the winter. They ought to be out in the yards and pasture, where they will get plenty of exercise and a varied diet. Common sense treatment of the brood sows from the time they are bred until they farrow will reduce the loss of pigs at farrowing time very materially.



First Prize two year old Guernsey Bull, Virginia State Fair, 1908. Owned by Hon. A. R. Scott, Richmond, Va.



## Miscellaneous.

### THE HIGHWAYS OF THE STATE.

This journal was amongst the first to take up the question of the improvement of the public highways of the State. Nearly twenty years ago we wrote a series of articles based upon statistics we had gathered through the State showing the absolute waste of money which was going on from year to year in the so-called "working of the roads"—a waste which had mounted into the millions of dollars and yet there were no roads worthy of the name. We then suggested a plan for making this waste of money a profitable investment for the counties and the State by utilizing it as the basis for raising money on bonds to be applied in building permanent roads and this to be supplemented by State and National aid. At once the press of the cities took up the question and bitterly opposed the adoption of any plan which would result in the taxpayers in the cities being required to contribute anything towards the building of roads in the counties. The old Richmond Dispatch was very emphatic and no doubt influential in taking up this position and crystalizing public opinion in the cities against our plan. In replying to its arguments we pointed out the fact that no other civilized country in the world had built up its public road system at the sole cost of the country people and that this country could not do so as the farmers could not and would not submit to the amount of taxation required to do the work and it would be a gross injustice to require them to do so. We remarked that the country people could live without the aid of the cities, but the cities would soon cease to exist without help from the farmers. We were also met with the usual arguments about the unconstitutionality of any expenditure by either the Nation or the State upon the public roads, stock arguments which are always trotted out when it is desired to kill or scotch a movement which the common sense of the people and public opinion says should prevail. In the face of this apparent determination to inflict an injustice on the farmers if roads were to be built, we decided to let the matter rest for a time satisfied that in the end public opinion would assert itself and the Nation and the State would determine to end the discreditable position of being the only rich nation without roads upon which is people could travel.

Time has justified our position. To-day the State and the counties are co-operating in the building of good roads and it is our confident belief that ere another year passes the Nation will have decided to join in the work. There is no reason justifying an annual appropriation of millions and a bond issue of \$50,000,000 to ensure constant progress in the work of making navigable the rivers and harbors of the country as is done and proposed to be done, which is not equally, nay more, emphatically in favor of like help to the States in building permanent highways. At the first convention held in Washington on the subject of good roads and which resulted in the creation of the Roads Office in the Department of Agriculture, we urged this system of national loans for road building, but we were ahead of public opinion and it failed to receive endorsement. It will, with the

influential help of the National Granger and National Farmers' Congress, both of which have endorsed it, shortly be enacted into law and then rapid progress can be made. Every farmer should write his Senator and Congressman to support the bills introduced to give effect to National aid in road building and do this at once. We are glad to see that the automobile owners are now putting their shoulders to the wheel to help in the good work of road building both in this and other States. They represent a rich city element of the people and will be powerful in securing financial aid from both State and nation.

In our advertising section will be found the Constitution and plans of work of the Greater Highways Association of South Eastern Virginia, which has been initiated by the automobilists of this and other cities for the making of a good highway between this city, Petersburg and Norfolk. It is proposed to hold a Convention in this city next month under the auspices of this Association and of the Governor of the State, who is a staunch friend of the good roads movement and deserves the thanks of all farmers for the courage which he displayed in advising departure from the old policy of the State and initiating the legislation which resulted in the appropriation of \$250,000 towards road building. We urge that farmers support this movement. Every mile of good road built means enhancement in the value of the land in the county through which it passes and the bringing of buyers for our waste acres. Good public roads are the surest evidence of an advanced civilization, as they make possible interchange of peoples and products with the least expenditure of labor and money and upon the interchange of products rests the advancement of the nation in moral and material wealth.

### THE FARMER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

Every intelligent observer knows that agriculture is the foundation upon which rests the prosperity of every industry of this great nation. We read much in trade journals and daily papers about steel and iron being the pulse of commerce. We hear great orators declaim the wonderful influence of capital and manufactures on the material welfare of the people of our great country. These interests must all be "protected" by a paternal government in order that they may flourish and keep the dinner pail full. Let us ask "Who really fills the dinner pail?" The farmer. What share does he get for filling it. Less than one-half. Who creates the demand for railroads, new cars, steel and iron? The farmer. The great crops of corn, wheat, oats, hay, cotton, potatoes, live stock and its by-products, timber, wool, fruit, vegetables, etc., etc., must all be moved to the great markets of trade, and the manufactured products returned to the farm. Stop the plows for five years and every mile of steel rails in America would be honeycombed with rust, every mill and factory would be idle and their thresh-olds would be most grown and their smoke stacks consumed by rust. Stop the flow of golden wealth from the



hills and valleys, the plains and prairies and the grass would grow in the streets of the towns and cities and the busy trucks and drays would be converted into funeral vans to convey the starved population to coffinless graves. Do the people realize this? Does the President, our President, realize the importance of this great workshop? Does the Senate, our Senate, composed as it is of millionaires, stock jobbers, trust magnates and their attorneys, care a farthing for the men in blue drilling and brogans? How about Congress—our Congress, lawyers, politicians, their clients and henchmen? How many real farmers are in the legislative branch of our government?

But have the farmers no voice in government? Yes; one. We have a Secretary of Agriculture and free seed distribution. But has not the President sent out a commission to inquire into conditions of farm life to "uplift" the farmer. Are they not getting the opinions of governors, ex-governors, lawyers, politicians, bankers, superintendents of schools, etc. and occasionally the opinion of some real farmer providing he is "influential."

How many hundred millions of the people's money has been spent in the past twenty-five years to improve rivers and harbors? How many millions of money is the government spending on the Isthmian Canal? How many million acres of public domain has been given to railroads? Do the railroads carry the farmers' products free? Do they carry it at a fair rate? Does not the government pay these same railroads extortionate rates for carrying our mails?? Do ships and steamboats ply our waters for public good or for private gain? Will the Isthmian Canal enable the wheat growers, the corn growers, the cotton growers to get their products to the wharves, the warehouses, the factories? How many millions of money has the government spent to improve the public highways of the States? Don't answer in concert. The babble of voices will prevent the reporters from getting the exact amount. Is the President and Congress not solicitous for our safety! Are they not building great battleships, floating arsenals, to cruise around the earth and protect our insular possessions. If there is anything in this world that the farmers need to uplift them it is a few more battleships and another squadron to sail around the earth from West to East. By all means let us have another fleet and let it start from Hampton Roads and sail eastward and circumnavigate the globe in that direction. It will only cost a few millions. Think what an uplift it will be to the farmers. A few millions spent in this way will be much better spent than to give us a parcels post, and then it will not hurt the express companies. We know very well that the government would not dare to equip a few first-class steamships and carry the mails to foreign countries and back and carry freight and express for our people at moderate prices. The government cannot afford to do this, but the fleet can be sent around on dress parade to show other nations our greatness, our vanity. A few government ships plowing the great waters with our mails and commerce at a minimum of profit would hurt some body, but to send a fleet of battleships on a wild goose chase does not hurt anybody but the people who are compelled to foot the bill, the government, the people.

During the panic of 1907 the government poured out millions of money to relieve the banks. At what rate of interest? Possibly one per cent. How many farmers have been favored in this way by the government? Stand up and be counted. When the bankers and stock jobbers get pinched the government comes to the rescue, but when the farmer is pinched for cash to buy seeds, implements and equipment he may go to the local banker and pay from eight to twenty per cent. and pay from fifteen to thirty dollars bonus to some corporation lawyer to examine the title to his land before he can get a penny and this frequently uplifts him not only out of his boots, but out of his home. If the government has money to loan at one or two per cent. interest, is there any reason why it could not loan it direct to the farmer on good unencumbered real estate? Is there any better security? Are the banks more secure? Is it not a fact that the bank failures and defalcations amount to much more every year than all the petty robberies in the entire United States?

To uplift the farmers. This is the shallowest dish of sop that has been handed to us from the White House for many years. Is it not a fact that there is less illiteracy, less crime, less dishonesty, less corruption, less immorality in rural communities than in towns and cities? Is it not a fact that the farmer's greatest lack of information lies in this—that he does not realize his possibilities as a factor in politics and government if he would use his united strength and influence. If all the farmers would use their strength and influence in the right direction unitedly Congress and even the White House would be uplifted by the sturdy honesty, the love of justice, the desire for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. This is all that the farmer wants, all that he needs. Cut down the weeds that feed on his soil, destroy the parasites that are sucking his blood and destroying his individuality and he will ask for no more.

CAL HUSSELMAN.

#### THE "BETTER FARMING SPECIAL" OF THE VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE AND NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Railway Institute, recently conducted along the line of the Norfolk & Western Railway, by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Norfolk & Western, in co-operation, is the forerunner, we hope, of many similar efforts in this State.

From November 4th to November 13th the speakers on this train addressed about six thousand Virginia farmers at twenty-one different towns in seventeen counties, beginning at Abingdon and ending at Suffolk. With but two or three exceptions, there were from seventy-five to three hundred people at each stopping point, and the interest in the speaking and in the exhibit was gratifying to those in charge.

The Railway Institute is not a new feature of extension work in agriculture. For several years "Corn Trains" and "Better Farming Specials" have been run over the tracks of many Northern and Western railways. There are now few States in the North and East that have not profited by this kind of farmers' meeting. In most cases, however, the Railway Institute has been very short—use-



ally a stop of from thirty minutes to an hour at each point. On this train a stop of three to four hours was made at each point, two stops a day. This gave sufficient time for three or four half-hour talks on different farm subjects, and then a look at the exhibit car.

#### The Train.

The Agricultural Special consisted of a combination diner and sleeper for the use of the speakers, a baggage car for the exhibit, and two day coaches for audience halls. The exhibit was a special attraction to those who visited the train. The V. P. I. exhibit was wholly educa-

The aim of the Experiment Station was to make this exhibit not merely a collection of farm products, but to illustrate some of the most important points that need to be emphasized in the farming of this State—as the Babcock Test, the use of green manures, the selection of seed corn the control of insects and diseases. The limited space for displaying the exhibit was a great disadvantage, but even so most farmers preferred to be in the exhibit car rather than in the lecture car. It is likely that the hundreds of farmers who there saw for the first time crimson clover growing in the corn stub-



Farmers flocking to the "Better Farming Special," the splendid Institute train run by the Norfolk & Western Railway last month under the direction of Mr. F. H. LaBaume, A. & I. Agent.

tional. Specimens of all the common insect pests and fungous diseases of farm crops were shown together with sprays spray pump and other means of control. Other features of the Experiment Station exhibit were specimens illustrating methods of pruning and grafting, good and poor types of seed corn, cement and wooden models showing the construction of silos, samples of the most important grains, grasses and forage crops, boxes containing growing plants of alfalfa, crimson clover in corn, and new grass seedings, roots for stock feeding, balanced rations for different kinds of stock. Several hand separators were shown and their operation explained. The explanation of how to use the Babcock Test for determining butter fat proved to be a drawing card. Many farmers brought in specimens of corn, fruit and plants infested with insects.

ble, and who saw the fine stand of grass seeding sown alone in August—not in grain—were interested more in these sample object lessons than in the speeches.

There were also in the exhibit car a most excellent collection of seeds and farm supplies from T. W. Wood & Son, Richmond, and a gasoline engine with spray pump attached from the International Harvester Co. Mr. C. C. Jacobs, representing the seed house, and a representative of the machine house, assisted in explaining the several exhibits, and were of great help to the speakers. The model of the Norfolk & Western experimental farm at Ivor attracted much attention.

More than ten thousand bulletins and pamphlets on agricultural topics were distributed. A large quantity of Farmers' Bulletins from Washington were secured for



this special purpose. Of course, most of this literature will never be read, but now and then a farmer will find just what he needs, and the bulletin will hit the mark. About 750 farmers were added to the bulletin mailing list of the Experiment Station, and a large number became interested in the Farmers' Short Course to be given at the V. P. I. in January. As a means of giving publicity to the work of the Agricultural College, and the Experiment Station, the Railway Institute was a decided success.

#### The Speakers.

There were three or four of the staff of the Agricultural College on the train at every point, but the personnel changed several times, so that no classes at college would be slighted. Dr. S. W. Fletcher, Director of the Virginia Experiment Station, was with the train most of the trip. At Marion, Pulaski, Salem, Farmville and Blackstone the train laid over night and an evening session was held at each of these places, devoted to a stereopticon talk by Dr. Fletcher upon "Civic Improvement and the Planting and Care of Home Ground." The evening meetings, except at Pulaski, were well attended, that at Salem being especially successful, there being over six hundred present. In the day time Institutes the same speaker handled the "Fertility of the Soil." This talk was likewise illustrated with the stereopticons, one of the coaches being darkened for the purpose and the light being furnished by tanks of acetylene gas. Other speakers used this projection outfit, and the "pictures" proved to be a unique and popular feature of the trip.

Prof. H. L. Price, Dean of the Agricultural Department of the V. P. I., was with the train in the first sections, from Abingdon to Forest Depot. His stereopticon talks on fruit growing were appreciated by the large number of farmers in this section, who are becoming interested in the commercial orchard as a profitable adjunct to the farm. Professor W. K. Brainerd handled live stock and dairying from Abingdon to Salem, when he was relieved by Dr. W. J. Quick. The point emphasized most by these speakers was the necessity for keeping better dairy cows, and to this end the use of the Babcock Test and milk scales was urged. Professor Lyman Carrier was with the train during the entire trip, hammering away at his specialty—the improvement of the corn crop by selecting better seed. He also illustrated the construction of silos by means of models made specially for this trip. Mr. E. H. Mathewson tobacco expert of the United States Department of Agriculture, spoke at several stops in the tobacco district, urging more intensive culture and heavier fertilizing of tobacco together with a rotation of crops in which grass is a feature. Professor T. C. Johnson, Superintendent of the Virginia Truck Experiment Station at Norfolk, joined the train at Petersburg and gave several stereopticon talks on trucking between there and Suffolk. Professor R. J. Davidson was with the train several days, handling the subject of manures and fertilizers in an entertaining manner. Mr. F. H. LaBaume, Agricultural and Industrial Agent of the Norfolk & Western, was with the train throughout attending to the details of the schedule and giving numerous short and excellent speeches in which he called particular attention to the work being done by the Super-

intendent of Public Instruction and the State Highway Commissioner in the interest of the rural population.

A notable feature of the evening meeting at Blackstone was the address by President Johnson, of the Norfolk & Western, setting forth the interest of the Norfolk & Western in the agricultural development of the country tributary to it and urging farmers to take advantage of all the facilities that now make life in the country less isolated and more enjoyable than it ever has been—good roads, the telephone, rural free deliveries of mail, and modern appliances for putting light, heat and water into the farm home.

At most points the audience was large enough to fill both coaches. While one speaker was talking about corn or dairying in one coach another speaker was giving a stereopticon talk in the other coach. In half an hour the speakers exchanged. Time was given for questions, which were usually forthcoming and pertinent. After about two hours of lectures an hour was spent in the exhibit car. Sometimes overflow meetings were necessary. In some places the crowd was so great that all could not see the exhibit or hear the talks.

#### The Results.

The speakers agree that the greatest interest was shown at points east of the Blue Ridge, in Piedmont and Middle Virginia. Attendance at points in the Southwest was good in some places, but, with many individual exceptions, the people did not show as much interest as further east. The farmers on the large, rich grazing farms of the Southwest are making an easy living now raising fat cattle and few were interested to this point of conviction, in dairying, silos, or other features of modern intensive farming. The general attitude was one of "let good enough alone." But in the tobacco belt all this was changed. The farmers were eager to learn of new methods and especially of crops that could be grown in rotation with tobacco to maintain fertility. At every point on the itinerary the interest shown was sufficient to justify the Institute, and at no place was there anything but cordial interest in what the speakers had to say, but, looking at the trip as a whole, the speakers agree that the interest was keenest and the results likely to be most far-reaching in the tobacco belt of Middle Virginia.

The Railway Institute was made possible by a union of forces between the Norfolk & Western and the V. P. I. The Norfolk & Western furnished the train, paid practically all the expenses of the trip, and advertized the meetings. Too much credit can hardly be given to Mr. LaBaume for his part in the success of the train, and to President Johnson for supporting the enlightened railroad policy that resulted in this agricultural college on wheels. The V. P. I., especially the Agricultural Experiment Station, which is a department of the V. P. I., furnished an educational exhibit and the speakers, and at small sacrifice to the class room work of the institution.

President Barringer, of the V. P. I., and Mr. LaBaume, of the Norfolk & Western, perfected the arrangements and are to be congratulated upon the success of this venture. The College and Experiment Station have been benefitted by being brought into closer touch with their



constituency—the farmers of the State. The Norfolk & Western has been benefitted because, as President Johnson remarked, anything that increases the prosperity of the people is an indirect advantage to the railroad, since prosperous farmers buy more merchandize and ship more produce.

The Norfolk & Western is soon to publish a pamphlet giving abstracts of the talks made on the train and will distribute this along its line.

It is to be hoped that the Better Farming Special may become an annual feature on the Norfolk & Western in the future. The other railroads of the State are interested also. We hear that the Southern is planning to run a similar train over its Virginia lines early next spring. Let the other railroads emulate the worthy example of the Norfolk & Western and no doubt the V. P. I. will co-operate to the extent of its ability.

#### WORK OF THE VIRGINIA STATE EXPERIMENT STATION IN 1909.

*Editor Southern Planter:*

In response to your request for an outline of the work that the Experiment Station plans to do in the ensuing year, I will mention briefly only those experiments now under way that we expect will yield results for publication during the year. A full outline of all the work in progress, much of which cannot be completed for several years, was presented in a recent issue.

##### Dairying.

The divisions of Dairying and Animal Husbandry are co-operating in a study of "Sanitary Properties of Milk Produced Under Different Conditions." The conditions to be studied are:

Condition I.—Average farm conditions, to be represented by milk received at the College Creamery from three farms chosen to represent typical conditions found on farms, as to stable construction, care of cows, and handling of milk.

Condition II.—Conditions within reach of the practical dairyman, represented by the College Barn, cows milked by hand.

Condition III.—Conditions same as No. II, except that cows are milked by machine.

Condition IV.—Special conditions, as represented by the Institute Tuberculosis Barn, in which ventilation is the best, stable is kept clean, cows thoroughly cleaned, precautions taken to prevent dust while milking, udder and flank moistened before milking, hands and clothing of milker kept clean, first milk discarded, milking done into a closed pail, etc.

Condition V.—Pasteurized milk from College Creamery. The investigations are to cover the following points.

No. 1. Number of bacteria present, test to be made at a certain period after milking to determine an investigation of conditions above, test to be made at the earliest time possible after milking under condition No. 1.

No. 2. Number of acid forming bacteria.

No. 3. Number of liquidifying bacteria.

No. 4. The acidity of the milk at each twelve hour period after test of bacteria until acidity reaches three per cent.

No. 5. The amount of dirt in the milk under the several conditions.

In view of the rapidly increasing interest in dairying in Virginia, and especially in the production of sanitary milk, this experiment should be timely and should yield results of practical value to Virginia dairymen.

##### Agronomy.

This division will issue a circular upon "Testing the Germination of Seed Corn" in early spring, as a companion to Circular No. 4 on "Selecting Seed Corn." These two circulars stand for a practice which, in our judgment, would add millions to the agricultural wealth of the State, if generally and faithfully followed.

The purity of farm seeds is being studied. An expert from the United States Department of Agriculture is now at Blacksburg, assisting us in the examination of grass and clover seeds, bought at seed stores in different parts of the State. The proportion of weed seeds and other foreign matter is determined, and also the germinative power. We are finding this a very interesting piece of work. The results will be published in early spring. Up to the limit of our time the Experiment Station will be glad to examine samples of farm seeds suspected of being unsound or adulterated that farmers may send us. We believe that ultimately a seed testing laboratory should be established in the State.

The Agronomy division plans to issue a Bulletin on Silo Construction during the year, giving special attention to the types most practicable in the several sections of Virginia.

##### Fruit Growing.

The division of Horticulture will issue, before March 1st, a guide to spraying and other means of controlling the insects and diseases of orchard, farm and garden crops. Photographs of all the most common pests will be shown, so that they may be easily recognized; explicit directions given for the making of sprays, with remarks about spraying machinery. This circular will be of pocket size for handy reference, and will be printed in a large edition for wide distribution.

During the past season experiments to determine the life history of the codling moth have been made in several sections of the State, to the end that spraying for this fruit pest—which causes more loss than any other, not excepting the San Jose scale—may be more effective. The results of the first season's work will be published before the time for the first spraying.

##### Chemistry.

It has been the boast of the farmers in Southwest Virginia that no other part of the country can equal the Southwest as a grazing section, owing to the luxuriant growth and richness of its blue grass. During the past season the chemist analyzed samples of blue grass from all sections of the country and the State. The results, to be published early in January, show that there is a substantial and scientific basis for the claim of Southwest Virginia.

This division has also made a study of the feeding value of all the common grasses and forage crops of the State, and will publish this information for the stockmen of the State early in the year.

There is in press now a Bulletin giving the results of



the Sugar Beet Investigation for 1908. This work was in co-operation with the Norfolk & Western Railway. The analysis of beets grown in the Valley and Southwest has been high—better than in previous tests reported in Circular No. 1—and the outlook is favorable so far as sugar content is concerned. Whether the economic factors of land and labor can be handled successfully only experience can determine.

#### The Tobacco Stations.

The Tobacco Experiment Stations at Chatham, Appomattox, Louisa, and Bowling Green, are developing some valuable results as regards the fertilizing of tobacco, and the rotation of crops with tobacco. A report on this work will be issued this year. There is no one feature of the Experiment Station work that has received greater commendation than these Tobacco Stations. They are conducted jointly with the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### Trucking.

The Trucking Experiment Station at Norfolk is not a branch of this Experiment Station, but its bulletins are published by us. Truckers will be interested to know that Superintendent T. C. Johnson is now preparing a bulletin on the insects and diseases specially injurious to truck crops.

I have outlined above only the more practical problems

that it is expected will be reported on during the coming year, and have not attempted to cover the more technical, but equally important work now going forward in these and other divisions of the Station.

During the year the mailing list has increased from twelve to eighteen thousand names; the number of experimenters giving their entire time to research has been increased from five to nine, and there are now seventeen men upon the Staff. The publications of the year 1908 have been: Bulletin No. 174—Potato Growing. Bulletin No. 175—Tobacco Investigations. Bulletin No. 176—Hog Feeding. Bulletin No. 177—Tomato Breeding. Bulletin No. 178—Sheep Industry of Virginia. Bulletin No. 179—Home-Made Soluble Oils for San Jose Scale. Circular No. 1—Sugar Beet in Virginia. Circular No. 2—How the Experiment Station Can Serve the Farmers of Virginia. Circular No. 3—Dates of Seeding Grains. Circular No. 4—Selecting Seed Corn.

A word about the future policy of the Station regarding publications. We shall continue to send out publications giving the results of our work but the bulletins will be much shorter—not over twelve pages, if possible—and will be as practical and simple as we can make them, reserving the technical matter for the annual report, which is not for general distribution.

Blacksburg, Va. S. W. FLETCHER, Director.



Six bottom John Deere Big Engine Gang in operation on Mr. G. H. Morrison's farm, Fredericksburg, Va.

#### PLOWING WITH A GASOLENE OUTFIT.

In response to your request for an article on the subject of steam cultivation, based on our own experience, we are pleased to send you the following, but our experience covers a period of only a little more than a year:

Ours is not a steam outfit, but a most formidable competitor of steam. It is an internal combustion engine in which we use either gasolene or kerosene—kerosene principally, on account of its cheapness.

Our plow is a six bottom gang of fourteen-inch plows. With this equipment we plow about fifteen acres per day at a cost ranging from sixty to seventy-five cents per acre, depending upon the nature of the soil.

In plowing during the spring or summer, when the land is to be prepared immediately for seeding, we usually attach a spike tooth harrow in the rear of the plow, thus doing the work of one more man and team at a slight extra cost, which we have never calculated, but which is certainly not more than five cents per acre.

(Continued on page 39.)



THE  
**Southern Planter**

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

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ADVERTISING RATES  
Will be furnished on application.

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

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

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

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

No anonymous communications or enquiries will receive attention. Address THE SOUTHERN PLANTER, RICHMOND, VA.

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

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.  
TO ADVERTISERS.

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

A NEAT BINDER.

If you will send 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.

WHOSE MONEY?

On August 21st we received \$1.00 in one of our return envelopes, post-marked, Painters, Va., without any name or address attached. We are, of course, unable to give the sender credit.

WITH THE ADVERTISERS.

The National Phonograph Co. has a full page announcement elsewhere in this issue.

The Economy Silo and Mfg. Co. starts the season's advertising this month.

The attention of truckers and gardeners is invited to the advertisement of the W. C. Geraty Co.

The Ames Plow Co. has its usual seasonable announcement in this issue.

The Harder Mfg. Co. is among the new advertisers in this issue. Silos and manure spreaders are its offerings.

The Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co. are with us again this season with an attractive announcement on another page.

The International Stock Food Co. has a prominent card in this issue.

Housekeepers generally will be interested in the advertisement of the Penn Wall Paper Mills.

S. L. Allen & Co., makers of the celebrated "Planet (J.)" tools, start the season's advertising this month.

Mr. W. S. Myers, head of the Nitrate of Soda propaganda, has an announcement of interest to farmers and truckers in another column.

The Edison Phonograph is attractively advertised by Babson in a full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

**Poultry Supplies.**

If you want eggs during the winter, you must feed Animal Foods, such as

- Meat Meal,
- Beef Scraps,
- Blood Meal,
- Bone Meal,

to take the place of the insects, worms, etc., which poultry get in summer. OYSTER SHELLS and GRIT are also prime necessities..

Write for Prices and Catalogue telling what to use for Success and Profit with Poultry.

**T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen,**  
RICHMOND, - VIRGINIA.

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

Helpful Catalogue mailed free.

**LOOK AT THIS PRICE \$12.85**  
It buys a Strictly High-Class SEWING MACHINE

**GUARANTEED 10 YEARS**

And has all the up-to-date improvements that every lady appreciates. It is splendidly built of thoroughly dependable material and handsomely finished. Has elegant Oak Drop Leaf 5-Drawer Cabinet, complete Set of Attachments, full instructions how to use them, and the outfit will be sent you "Freight Free" on

**90 DAYS FREE TRIAL**



We sell DIRECT at ONE PROFIT, saving you the Jobber's, Retailer's and Agent's profits and selling expenses, & exactly the same machine they will ask you \$30.00 for. Send at ONCE for OUR BIG NEW FREE

**SEWING MACHINE CATALOGUE**

Most complete and instructive book of its character ever published in the South. It pictures and describes every part and particular of Machines ever offered. We are the largest Sewing Machine distributors in the South, and, at prices asked, for quality guaranteed, our Machines are unmatchable. This catalogue describes and prices high-grade Planos, Organs, Steel Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Phonographs, Dinner and Toilet Sets. Prompt shipments, safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed, or your money back.

**MALSBY, SHIPP & CO.,**

Dept. 14 41 S. Forsyth Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Please mention the Southern Planter.

**OUT OF DOOR WORKERS**

Men who cannot stop for a rainy day.- will find the greatest comfort and freedom of bodily movement in



**WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING**  
SLICKERS \$3.00 SUITS \$3.00

Every garment bearing the sign of the fish guaranteed waterproof Catalog free



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

**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.





**1909**  
**Tubular "A"**

The latest model of the greatest cream separator ever built. The Tubular "A" represents everything good and desirable in cream separator construction. An advanced type of the best known separator in the world.

The celebrated Tubulars are used by the best dairymen in every section of the earth where cows are milked.

Our new illustrated catalogue No. 290 free for the asking.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,**  
West Chester, Penna.  
Chicago, Ill. Toronto, Can. Portland, Ore.  
San Francisco, Calif.

**Let Us Send You Our Book.**  
about good wheels and good wagons that will save you a lot of work and make you a lot of money—the

**ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS**  
—and the—  
**ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON.**

By every test, they are the best. More than one and a quarter millions sold. Special suited to the hub. Can't work loose. A set of 6 wheels will make your old wagon new. Catalogue free.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 148, Quincy, Ills.**



**ELECTRIC**

**HARNESS**  
By Mail

You can buy custom-made oak-tanned harness direct from our factory at wholesale prices. You save two profits—the jobber's and dealer's. Write for our new illustrated catalogue and see for yourself just how much money you can save. All our harness is guaranteed, and we leave you to be the judge. If you're not satisfied, money back. Every farmer should have our booklet. Write to-day and ask for catalogue O.

**THE KING HARNESS CO.,**  
16 Lake St., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Please mention the Southern Planter.

Housekeepers should look up the advertisement of the Bing Burner Co.

The Mount Pleasant Poultry Farm has a prominent advertisement of Single Comb White Leghorns on another page.

Dr. C. U. Gravatt is advertising seed corn this month.

The Syracuse Breeders' Association has an announcement of interest to dairymen particularly elsewhere in this issue.

Look up the advertisement of the Rex Manure Distributor advertised by John Blue.

Major A. R. Venable, Jr., is using a liberal space this month in advertising his well-known Jerseys and Rhode Island Red fowls.

Mr. Warren Rice is offering Duroc Jersey hogs of excellent breeding.

The seed house of N. R. Savage & Son has a prominent advertisement in this issue.

#### FREE TO FARMERS.

By special arrangement Ratekin's big 1909 seed catalogue, with a sample of "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that made 153 bushels per acre, will be mailed free to every reader of this paper who is interested in the crops they grow. This big book tells how to make the farm and garden pay. It's worth dollars to all who plant or sow. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Ia.

#### CAHOON SEED SOWER

Those who have use for a hand seed sower should write to the Goodell Co., Antrim, New Hampshire, for a copy of the Seed Sower's Manual. This pamphlet describes fully all the merits of the Cahoon Seed Sower and shows very clearly that it is undoubtedly the leading hand sower on the market. It is claimed for the Cahoon Sower that by its use you save seed, get an even, vigorous stand and bigger crops, and that it will pay for itself many times over every year.

In addition to describing the Cahoon Seed Sower, the Seed Sowers' Manual contains a lot of other valuable information. It tells how to save seed and have bigger crops. And as all farmers are interested in this question, they should by all means write for a copy of this publication which contains so much of interest to them. By thus keeping abreast of the times and profiting by the discoveries of the leading investigators, success and a greater reward financially are assured.

Write to-day for a copy of the Seed Sowers' Manual, which will be sent free on request.

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

## "CUTAWAY" TOOLS

Clark's One Horse Market Garden or Grove Harrow is made reversible to throw the soil either to or from the plant. It is especially desirable for the small garden, truck or market gardener's use.

This tool is used extensively among gardeners, and in Florida it is also used for orchard culture. It's a great labor saver.



Made in Three Sizes.

No. O, 1 horse with two gangs of 5 1/4 inch disks each.

No. OO, Light 2 horse, two gangs, 6 1/4 inch disks each.

No. OOO, Heavy 2 horse, two gangs, 7 1/4 inch disks each.

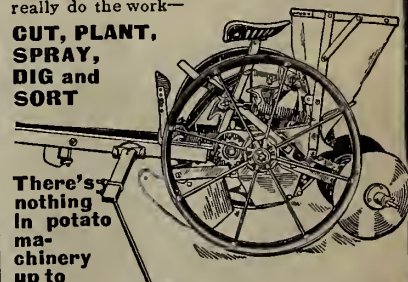
Send to-day for our FREE booklet describing 120 styles and sizes of Cutaway Tools.

**CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,**  
861 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

## POTATOES PAY

Make them pay by using the machines that really do the work—

**CUT, PLANT,  
SPRAY,  
DIG and  
SORT**



There's nothing in potato machinery up to

## ASPINWALL EQUIPMENT

Write for copy of our free book telling how to make money, growing potatoes.

**ASPINWALL MFG. CO.**  
408 Sabin St., Jackson, Mich., U.S.A.  
Pioneer Makers of Potato Machinery

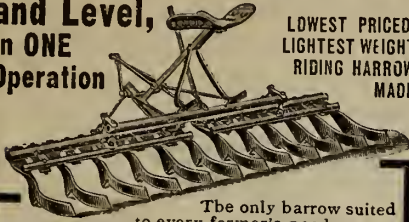
The Improved  
New Stump Puller  
Write for Prices



Chamberlin Mfg. Co., Olean, N. Y.



**The Only Harrow That Will Crush, Cut, Lift, Turn, Smooth and Level, In ONE Operation**



LOWEST PRICED,  
LIGHTEST WEIGHT  
RIDING HARROW  
MADE

The only harrow suited to every farmer's needs, every kind and every condition of soil. It is the  
**ACME Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler**

When you examine the construction of this harrow, and especially when you have tried it, you will understand why it has always been the favorite and why it is recommended more than all other harrows combined, in books written by agricultural authorities.

Not an inch of soil escapes the sharp sloping knives, and these knives cut through to the undersoil, chopping the sod or trash buried by the plow and leaving it buried, instead of dragging it to the surface.

**Sizes from 3 ft. to 17½ ft. Wide**

The Acme is the lightest riding harrow made, guaranteed against breakage, and will last a lifetime. Made of steel and iron. Ask your dealer. If he doesn't carry it, we'll ship direct.

Book for your farm library **Free**. Write us now for our valuable book by high authorities on "Preparation of the Soil." It is an education in itself. We'll send complete catalogue and prices also. We want you to see what our customers say of the Acme.

**DUANE H. NASH, Inc.**  
146 Central Ave., Millington, N. J.

**PLOWING WITH A GASOLINE OUTFIT.**

(Concluded from Page 36.)

This leaves the land in nice condition for the teams to commence work on with the various pulverizing implements.

We have never used our tractor upon the plowed land to draw cultivating or pulverizing implements, simply because we do not have the proper equipment of these, but the writer had the pleasure of seeing a combination of disc and smoothing harrows drawn by a tractor, a duplicate of ours, on the farm of Mr. Richard Eppes, of City Point, Va. The large wheels of the tractor, contrary to my expectation, did not sink into the plowed land but very little, and the combination of harrows left the land in fine condition for seeding.

We plowed our corn land for wheat last fall with engine plows, and were well pleased both with the behavior of the outfit and the work accomplished.

We are now ready to plow our sod land for corn next spring, and are simply watching to catch land in proper condition.

A fact in regard to engine cultivation that is not understood or appreciated generally, is that engine plowing can be done successfully and almost as cheaply in small fields as in large ones.

It is not necessary to have a land two or three miles long, with a large headland at each end. We find it not only possible, but entirely practical to plow a three or four acre lot. Any small field of nearly regular shape can be plowed, leaving the corners so small that a two-horse plow can easily finish them in a half day.

Engine plowing equipments as they are made to-day are too large and expensive for the average farm, but a number of farmers in a community could no doubt own an outfit to their mutual benefit.

The gasoline tractor manufacturers are alive to the situation, and will no doubt in the near future, produce a smaller and lighter tractor that will more nearly meet the requirements of the average farm.

Aside from the cultivation of the land, we use our tractor for driving all kinds of farm machinery, saw-milling, heavy hauling, etc. Our plowing equipment consists of a Hart-Parr Engine and John Deere plows.

G. H. MORRISON.

Spottsylvania Co., Va.

Pittsylvania Co., Va., Sept. 3, '08.

Please extend my subscription to the Southern Planter. I cannot do without it.  
O. R. FULLER.



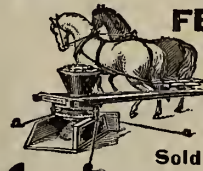
**WHAT DO YOU SAY?**

Several hundred thousand farmers say that the best investment they ever made was when they bought an

**Electric Handy Wagon**

Low wheels, wide tires; easy work, light draft. We'll sell you a set of the best steel wheels made for your old wagon. Spoke united with hub, guaranteed not to break nor work loose. Send for our catalogue and save money.  
**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 146, Quincy, Ill.**

**DITTO'S Triple-Geared Ball-Bearing Double-Cut**



**FEED GRINDER**

A few bushels of corn this year buys you the mill that does all kinds of grinding and lasts many years.

**An Honest Mill Sold in an Honest Way**

Try it. No money down. I trust you. Keep it if satisfied, if not, return it at my expense. I can't afford to have any dissatisfied customers. I want you to prove for yourself that it is the fastest grinding, easiest running and in every way the best mill made. Do this at my expense. I take all the risk. Write for my **FREE** catalogue today.

**G. M. DITTO, BOX 48, JOLIET, ILLINOIS**

**KELLY DUPLEX GRINDING MILLS**

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 only mill in the world made with a double set of grinders or burrs.



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

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

**Free Catalogue**

**Corn Belt Mill**

Sent, Freight Paid, **FREE**

On 20 Days' Grinding Test

This is the only mill that grinds Corn and Cob Meal perfectly.

No other mill grinds the cobs evenly with the kernels.

It cuts before it grinds.

Doesn't heat the ground feed.

Unequaled for easy grinding and fast work.

It grinds feed that fattens in shortest time, at lowest cost.

Any responsible stock owner can have one on 20 days' free trial, freight paid in advance.

Write for **FREE BOOK ON FATTENING STOCK**

Worth dollars to stock owners. Gives full facts about our famous Sweep and Power Mills.

Write for it now.  
**SPARTAN MFG. CO., Dept. 1140, PONTIAC, ILL.**



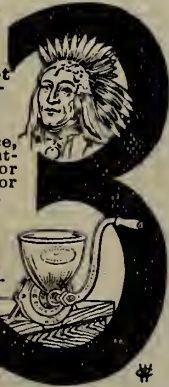
**ONLY \$3**

Prepaid to Your Depot Here's a hand-mill that always pleases. A larger and better mill for the money than any other. Grinds corn, wheat, rice, coffee, hominy, etc. Instantly adjusted to grind as fine or coarse as desired. Fine for cracking grain for poultry.

**Black Hawk GRIST MILL**

turns easy (see long crank) grinds fast. Very durable, nothing to get out of order.

Write now for free book. **A. H. PATCH, Mfr. Hand Mills and Corn Shellers exclusively. Agents wanted. Clarksville, Tenn.**



**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**

Book. It's **FREE.**

**IRON AGE**

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



**SAVE HIRED HELP**

Pivot or fixed wheel, wheels high or low

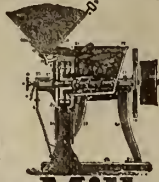


**Wheels, Freight Paid \$8 75**

for 4 Huggy Wheels, Steel Tires on. With Rubber Tires, \$13.20, 1 1/2 mg. wheels 3/4 to 4 in. tread. Rubber Tire Top Buggies, \$41; Harness, \$5. Write for catalog. Learn how to buy direct. Repair Wheels, \$5.50. Wagon Umbrella FREE. **W. V. Quob, Cincinnati, O.**



# Let Us Quote You Reduced Factory Prices On Quaker City Mills



The standard for 40 years and better than ever this year—but the price to you, the user, is much lower. We've cut out jobbers', dealers' and all middlemen's profits. Get the mill you want direct from factory

## On Free Trial Freight Paid

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

11 Sizes—22 Styles—From Hand Power to 20-Horse Power to Choose From

## Send No Money

Our Free Trial is free! Just try the mill. That's all we ask. Make no deposit, either. And We Pay The Freight. We take all the risk. Write Today for Book, prices and guaranty. One of our mills will just meet your needs and fit your pocketbook. Specify Feed Mill Catalogue.

**The STRAUB & CO.**

3737 Filbert St. W. Philadelphia, Pa.

# FEARLESS Manure Spreader

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

Write at once for free booklet.

**HARDER MFG. COMPANY**

BOX 52  
Cobleskill, N.Y.



# Rife Automatic Hydraulic Ram



(Water Pumped by Water Power)

No Attention—No Expense—Runs Continuously.

Country Homes—Formal Gardens—  
Farms—Town Plants—Irrigation  
Railroad Tanks—Dairies—Etc.

7,000 in operation. 80% efficiency developed. Catalogue and estimate Free.

**RIFE ENGINE CO.**

2113 Trinity Building, NEW YORK

## NOTABLE POULTRY BOOK.

One of the most complete and thoroughly practical works of its kind that has come to our attention is a handbook of convenient size, entitled "Greider's Book on Poultry," issued each year by B. H. Greider, a recognized authority on this subject.

The edition for 1909 illustrates sixty of the leading strains of chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons, and gives information as to their qualities, characteristics, etc., that could scarcely be had from other sources. Various chapters of the book are devoted to breeding, building houses and equipment, care and prevention of disease, egg production, etc., respectively, so that no important points are left untouched.

One of the special features of the 1909 edition is fifteen chromos, illustrating as many breeds in the attractive colors of their plumage. Some space is also devoted to Greider's Germicide, a preparation originated by Mr. Greider and said to be very effective in ridding fowls of lice, mites and disease.

This book, which is bound to please every poultry enthusiast, will be mailed for ten cents, in coin or stamps by the author, B. H. Greider, Rheems, Pa.

## PAGE FENCE "JUBILEE YEAR."

It's a pretty good record when a fence "stands up" for twenty-five years—and that is the record made by the Page Woven Wire Fence Co., of Adrian, Mich. This firm is celebrating its quarter-centennial. Been making woven wire fence all the time, and at no time satisfied with anything less than the best that can be turned out.

And that's the outspoken opinion of your "Uncle Samuel," too, because when the United States Government asks for bids on wire fence for Government parks, Indian reservations, etc., the specifications mention that all bidders must figure on "Page fence or equal."

The manufacturers of this fence tell us that it is in use by more than 800,000 farmers, stock and poultry raisers, dairymen and fruitgrowers, and this is surely a pretty solid endorsement. One of the good points in the Page Fence is its entire lack of welded wires and short strands, the stay wire being one continuous piece, firmly secured at the top and bottom, and wrapped three times around every horizontal. This construction prevents the horizontal wires from sliding up and down, thereby spreading and inviting stock to attempt to enlarge the opening. These horizontal wires are coiled lengthwise, and are so elastic that even when stock stampedes into it, or falling trees crush it, it will spring right back into place again when the weight is re-

## 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.



Only One of Many Iron Age Tools

# IRON AGE



The most complete tool made

BATEMAN MFG. CO. 1676

GRENLOCH, N. J.

# 59 Styles and Sizes AND FORTY YEARS AT IT

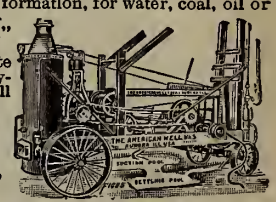
has established the standard by which others are judged in the

## "American" Drilling Machinery

Rotary, Coring, Rock or Earth drilling, any depth, any size, thru any formation, for water, coal, oil or mineral prospecting, the "American" is the standard.

Our new complete catalog is the encyclopedia of the drill hole.

The American Well Works  
Aurora, Illinois,  
U. S. A.



1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Chicago.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co., Richmond, Va.

**Rockford Engine Works,**  
Dept. 35, Rockford, Ill.  
*The Engine that will please you*

B for on contract or buy write for our proposition



**Neat-Nobby-Handy.**  
All Styles 3 to 30 h. p.

## ENGINES FOR SALE.

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

Casey Boiler Works, Springfield, Ohio.

## 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

## 9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



RUNS EASY No Backache

weighs only 41 lbs.

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and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce poultry and stock powders; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X376, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



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- 1—15 H. P. (8x10 cylinder) Platts Engine and boiler. Mounted on Steel Wheels.
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- 1—20 H. P. Gelsner Engine and Boiler on wheels in first class condition.
- 1—No 2 American Saw Mill with saw and belts as good as new.
- 1—No. 1 Lane Saw Mill with 52-inch saw, all belts. One swing cut off saw. Both in good order.
- 1—4-inch, 4-sided Molder.
- 1—22-inch Planer, Matcher and Molder complete with countershaft and pulleys.


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

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Steam, Gasoline and Water Power Planers, Shingle Mills and Corn Mills.  
WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

Send for Catalogue.  
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	When a mechanical device helps the bank account any stock-raiser should become interested.	<b>MORE MILK BETTER BEEF</b>
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Please mention the Southern Planter.

leased. It's a fence that Jack Frost can't damage either, when he turns his cold weather loose the fence contracts, of course, but when the freezing spell lets up you'll find the fence in its original condition. It is a most accommodating fence to use on any and every sort of ground—over the hills—down in the hollows—it adjusts itself to any conditions.

In honor of their "Jubilee Year," the makers of this fence have just issued a "Jubilee Edition" catalogue, which will be sent free for the asking. It tells how Page Fence is made, how liquid steel is tested, and gives many other bits of interesting information pertaining to the various processes of manufacture. A postal card addressed to Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., will bring it to you.

### EFFICIENT HOUSE HEATING.

To every housekeeper who studies economy and efficiency in house heating, the plan of having auxiliary heating apparatus to the regular system will appeal with peculiar force.

In very cold weather the usual house furnaces, stoves or boilers have to be driven to the limit, and even then there are many days when still more heat is needed in certain rooms.

With a Perfection Oil Heater, the trouble and expense of driving the furnace can be greatly reduced.

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The Rayo is all metal except the shade, is equipped with the latest improved burner, which makes it in every way safe to light and handle and overcomes the danger of carrying about a glass lamp.

Dealers everywhere handle Perfection Heaters and Rayo Lamps.

Nansemond Co., Va., Apl. 23, '08.

I like the Southern Planter very much, it contains some very valuable information for me.

F. P. MITCHELL.

Dinwiddie Co., Va., Mar. 13, 1908.

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**RANGER BARB WIRE**  
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE STRONG, DURABLE.

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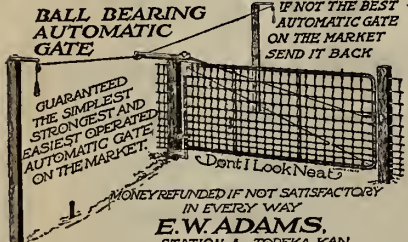
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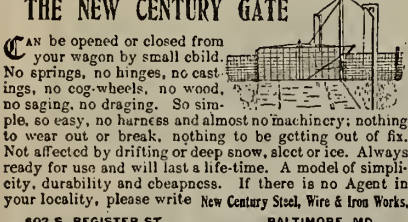
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**200 RECIPES FOR ENTERPRISING HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Every woman who prides herself upon the variety and tastiness of her "table" will be interested in the new book of recipes by Helen Louise Johnson.

The important point about Miss Johnson's recipe book, which is called the "Enterprising Housekeeper," is that it contains over 200 tested recipes calling for the use of meats, fowl and other things left over from previous meals. This book will be sent free to any woman sending her name and address to The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pa., 223 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia.

The primary reason for distributing the cook book "Enterprising Housekeeper" is to demonstrate the possibilities of the "Enterprise" Meat and Food Chopper in the preparation of deliciously appetizing dishes that contribute both to the pleasure of the table and to economy in household maintenance.

The "Enterprise" is the only true Meat and Food Chopper that actually cuts meat so that each minute piece retains its goodness and flavor. The "Enterprise" cuts by means of a four bladed steel knife and perforated steel cutting plate that does the work thoroughly.

With the "Enterprise" Chopper and the "Enterprising Housekeeper" the housewife is ready for guests expected or unexpected, knowing that her table will be a credit to her ability as a versatile cook and housekeeper.

Dinwiddie Co., Va., Mar. 14, 1908.

I consider the Southern Planter the best farm paper for our section of the country and would not try to farm without its help.

B. P. MORRISON.



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Best for spraying Trees, Plants, Shrubs. Protects Berries, small Fruits, Flowers, Grapes, Cabbages, etc.

**KILLS SAN JOSE SCALE**

Sure death to all parasites and insects. Contains active fertilizers.

No salt, sulphur, mineral oils or other substances to harm soil or trees.

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shall you buy? Buy the most scientifically constructed pump. Buy the Spray Pump that fully meets the demands of the Government Agricultural Scientists and all Practical Fruit Growers. These pumps are widely known as

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Write for our 1909 catalog with Spraying Chart. Add 4 cents to cover postage, and receive "Spraying for Profit," a guide book on suppressing all injurious insects and fungous diseases.

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A Good Spray Pump earns big profits and lasts for years

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



imenting. Large fully illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Spraying—Free. MORRILL & MORLEY, Benton Harbor, Mich.

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The Iron Age 4-row Sprayer gives perfect satisfaction. Puts solution just where needed and in fog-like mist. Pump delivers spray under high pressure, thus reaching every part of vine, effectually killing bugs and preventing blight. Has Orchard Spraying attachment. Write for free catalog illustrating this and other Iron Age tools.

**SAVE HIRED HELP**

Iron Age Four-Row Sprayer

**IRON AGE**

Nozzle Strainer Prevents Clogging

Bateman Mfg. Co., Box 1678 Grenloch, N. J.

**THE MACHINE THAT BEATS THE CROSS-CUT SAW.**

We are showing here an illustration of the folding sawing machine, manufactured by the Folding Sawing Machine Co., of Chicago. Most readers of this paper are familiar with it.



We know that a great many of our readers are using it at the present time. A great many more should be using it. They certainly would be doing so if they knew what it would do and save for them.

In the first place, it is a machine which can be operated successfully by one man. It makes fast work of sawing, and makes the labor easy. It is equally adaptable to small jobs, like the cutting of cord wood, or to the large jobs like cutting up timber for a sawmill.

A single operator can saw down trees with it and cut them up into posts, cross ties or saw logs. In this respect, as in every other respect, it is better than the cross-cut saw.

One man will saw as much wood with this folding sawing machine as two men can with a cross-cut saw. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that it saves the expense of the extra man.

While the machine is simple in construction and very light, it is unusually strong. There is no better saw blade manufactured anywhere than those used in this folding sawing machine.

When one sawing job is completed, the operator simply folds it up like a jack-knife and carries it off to another. It is easier to carry to and from work than the cross-cut saw, and is not nearly so dangerous to handle.

If you are chopping cord wood or making cross ties, or have trees to cut for log posts or other timber, this machine will be invaluable to you.

The Folding Sawing Machine Co., of Chicago, which manufacture it, always welcome inquiries. They will be glad to tell you more about it. If interested, write them and give them an opportunity to tell you just how good it is.

**A PROPHECY.**

George Ade says that when a certain college president in Indiana, a clergyman, was addressing the students in the chapel at the beginning of the college year, he observed that it was "a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that the year had opened with the largest freshman class in its history."

Then, without any pause, the good man turned to the lesson for the day, the third Psalm, and began to read in a voice of thunder:

"Lord, how are they increased that trouble me!"—Lippincotts.

**"SUNSHINE" SPRAYER**

**Do You Spray Your TREES, VINEYARDS, PLANTS and VEGETABLES?**



Fig. 825—Pump with automatic agitator and two spray leads.

Spraying is a necessity—To spray properly a good Pump is a necessity.

Our "Sunshine" Sprayer is, we claim, the only durable, heavy, first-class Sprayer that can be bought at a price within the reach of small fruit growers.

Write us for full descriptive circulars and prices.

**The Crestline Mfg. Co.**  
**CRESTLINE PUMP WORKS**

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ESTABLISHED 1903



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Because the Model Incubator is built to hatch chickens. The Model is the only "automatic" hatcher. The famous Model Thermostat controls the temperature absolutely. The Model Automatic Moisture Regulator controls the moisture absolutely, turning it off and on as needed. Because Model Brooders raise every chick. They are light, warm, profusely ventilated; sanitary and easily kept so. The Model Brooder Mothers the chick.

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is our new book for the use of poultry raisers. Keep account of your eggs, chicks and profits. Our Diary shows how and also tells about our new Incubators. It tells why our prices are so low. The Diary is free. Better write for it today. Tell us if you are thinking of buying an incubator and what size you want. We pay freight. Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill.



## Hatch With the Least Cost Per Chick

That is what we guarantee you can do with the **Invincible Hatcher**. Try it and if it doesn't produce more strong, healthy chicks than any other incubator, regardless of price, send it back. 50-Egg Size Only \$4.00. Same low prices on larger Hatchers, Brooders and Supplies. Write for 176-page FREE catalogue. The United Factories Co., Dept. X G. Cleveland, O.



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Stahl's "Ereclisor" and "Wooden Hen" incubators are famous for their hatching records. Perfectly designed, well constructed, satisfactory in every detail—require but little attention. 50 to 600 eggs. Catalogue free on request.



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"The wheels of the Gods grind slow, but exceedingly small." So the weevil, but you can stop their grind with **FUMA CARBON BI-SULPHIDE** as others are doing. It fumigates poultry houses and kills hen lice.

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The Sun is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

By mail the Daily Sun, \$3 a year; including the Sunday Sun, \$4.50. The Sunday Sun alone, \$1.50 a year.

Address A. S. Abell Company, publishers and proprietors, Baltimore, Md.

## CRESTLINE SPRAY PUMPS.

The Crestline Mfg. Co., Crestline, O., is offering an excellent spray pump in another column. It calls it the "Sunshine." It is well made, with solid brass upper and lower cylinders, brass plunger, brass valve seat, an extra large air chamber and with either automatic or pressure agitators. All kinds of nozzles for different spraying mixtures are, of course, supplied. Look up the ad. and send for circulars giving illustrations, full particulars and a spray calendar.

Chesterfield Co., Va., Sept. 5, '08.

I take a number of farm journals, but the Southern Planter is the cream of all. **G. W. FOSTER.**

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NOT IN THE TRUST

Will not cut the roots of fruit trees or grape vines. Depth of cutting out middle or ends regulated by easy moving gang hinges.

Disks adjustable to any angle, regulating the amount of soil thrown. May be set to cover or throw soil away from roots.

Works well on side hill or on level or even soil.

Solid or cut out disks.

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Steel frame, one piece.

No other farm implement more quickly repays its cost.

NOTE:—Extension Frame Attachment cut to width of 10 feet.

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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.

**IRON AGE** (Improved Robbins) Potato Planter

**SAVE HIRED HELP**

No Misses  
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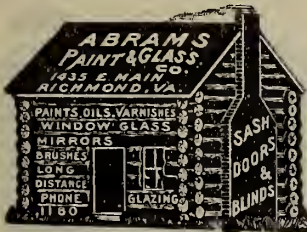
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### HOW TO FEED CATTLE.

A very costly mistake, often made by farmers and cattle feeders, is failure to maintain the digestive functions of their feeding animals at a healthy, normal activity. Ignorance lies at the bottom of this more often than carelessness. No one purposely chooses a course likely to diminish

Yet it is a fact, capable of demonstration, that many a thrifty steer or good milch cow loses, through too heavy feeding and an over-taxed digestive system, the power of healthy assimilation, and "goes back" until the gain of months is lost.

One course alone promises immunity from such disaster—a regular, daily tonic-dose, composed of elements proven beneficial, for each animal.

This is "The Dr. Hess Idea." Prosperous feeders follow it, and their success is teaching others to do so. In fact, "The Dr. Hess Idea" is the only common-sense rule for the care of farm animals.

The heartiest steer with the best appetite can't take an extra heavy ration every day—such as a feeder always gives when hurrying a "bunch" to market—without getting "off feed" sooner or later; it isn't possible. Now, then, to begin right, start with the first mess of grain and give a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food (a tonic) with it. Follow this course right up to the finish, and you will market fine animals at a satisfactory profit.

The reason is plain when you know the nature of the preparation. Dr. Hess Stock Food (a tonic) contains elements which strengthen digestion. Do not think of it for an instant as being itself a food. It is not intended to take the place of grain or hay or corn fodder. The feeder using it gives his regular balanced ration each day, in measure and proportion as he has always done. The theory of this tonic is "assistance to nature." We have just said that it strengthens digestion," and that is exactly the mission of Dr. Hess Stock Food in the animal economy. It makes a steer lay on a lot of good, solid flesh in less time than he would without it, because it strengthens digestion. It is a well known fact that but a certain proportion of the food eaten can digest, anyway; the rest, is of necessity, waste. But to increase this digestible proportion to the maximum is evidently wise, because assimilation always keeps pace with digestion, and, of course, the benefit is seen in the better condition of the animal.

Dr. Hess Stock Food makes a cow increase her milk flow, for the same reason. It helps a hog to fat in the shortest time possible, and it puts all domestic animals in prime condition, curing many of the minor stock ailments.

If you try it and fail of good results your money will be refunded.

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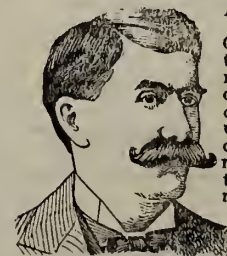
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### THE RECORD OF DAN PATCH.

His Owner Gives Facts in Regard to the World's Champion.

Editor Southern Planter:

During the past few months I have noticed the various comments printed about Dan Patch and his 1908 performances. Some of these have been written in all fairness to the fastest horse that has ever lived, and have been based on facts. Others seem to have been written under pressure of prejudice or based on absolute ignorance.

We have many truly great and fast horses in this country, and new ones will develop from time to time. As a horse breeder, I certainly believe this or I would not continue in the business. I do not wish to appear as trying to detract from the greatness of any horse, but simply to state facts about Dan Patch.

Early in the summer I stated that Dan Patch was faster than ever, and that although he was twelve years old, he would pace the fastest mile in his life. Dan's first fast mile this year was the last week of August, when he paced a mile in 2:00 with every eighth in fifteen seconds. At that time I told Hersey that his first mile proved my statement, and that it was the easiest and best mile I ever saw Dan pace, and I saw his miles in 1:55 1-4 and in 1:55. Dan's second performance was a mile in 1:58 3-4 finished where a tremendous crowd had taken possession of the track, with just room enough for Dan to pass between the crowding people. His third mile was in 1:58, and his fourth mile was paced in 1:57 1-4. On October 11th, at Lexington, Dan paced the first quarter in twenty-nine seconds, and the second quarter in twenty-seven and one-half seconds, a 1:50 clip. He was at the half in 56 1/2 seconds, a 1:53 clip, and at the three-quarters in 1:25 1/2. At the seven-eighths the pacemaker, driven, by Scot Hudson, broke a blood vessel, and slackened down enough to Short Dan's tremendous stride of twenty-two feet, and yet Dan Patch finished that mile in 1:56 1/4, which all fair-minded men must acknowledge was by far the fastest and greatest mile in the life of the fastest harness horse in the world. Hersey states that when this happened that Dan was going easy, and was not tiring, and that, barring the accident to pacemaker, Dan would have surely beaten 1:55. In no other year has Dan ever started out with a mile in 2:00, and then reduced it every performance. His last mile is absolute proof that Dan Patch, in his twelfth year, was faster than ever, which is doubly remarkable from the fact that Dan has been performing these world famous miles for six years.

From some of the comments I have

## -ANNOUNCEMENT-

Owing to the many letters received, relative to crop rotation and formulæ for the home mixing of fertilizer, and the amount of time and labor necessary to intelligently indite my replies, I have determined to give up some other work, and devote some time at regular intervals to correspondence of this character, making a nominal charge, graduated to accord with my earning capacity at other lines of work elsewhere.

I, therefore, invite my friends, the public to write me freely concerning Agricultural Matters. A statement of the value of the time spent in framing my replies will accompany each letter, and the amount mentioned be due me only when my correspondent is satisfied of its value to himself.

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seen printed, the readers would be led to believe that it was a very ordinary event for a horse to pace faster miles at twelve years of age than any other pacer has approached at any age. I am sure that the facts carry me out in my statement that Dan's performances in 1908 were the most remarkable in his entire life, and indisputable proof that he was faster than ever. Is it not an astonishing event in all harness horse history when Dan Patch at twelve years of age paces the fastest miles in all of his wonderful career? Dan returned to my farm in good shape, and is jogging sound and full of life and energy. I have no doubt but what he will be able to give a good account of himself in speed performances during 1909, to the gratification of his millions of warm friends.

I will make the prediction right here that Dan Patch will pace faster miles in 1909 than have ever been paced by any other horse. Yours very truly,

M. W. SAVAGE.

**STEEL SHOES.**

The Steel Shoe is what its name implies. The sole and an inch and a half above the sole is stamped to foot-form from one thin sheet of light, strong steel. The sole is studded with round-headed rivets that prevent slipping and insure a safe foothold, even on frozen ground. The uppers are made from high-grade, pliable, waterproof leather, firmly riveted to the metal base.

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I have a cow now past thirteen years old, a very fine bred Jersey. She freshened about two months since and after seven days was giving 18 pounds of milk per day.

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## WINTER IN OLD FAIRFAX CO.

Here we are at the middle of the first winter month, and no winter yet, worth mentioning. We have had one small snow fall in November, and a few light freezes in December, but the weather, so far, has been very fine. The corn is about all shucked and stored, and most of the corn fodder hauled from the fields for feeding during the ensuing sixty days. Fall crops of wheat and rye never looked better, and all stock is going into winter quarters in good shape and condition.

The piles of firewood are growing in size and number and the roads begin to show a little mud. The season of buckwheat cakes and sausage is fully at hand. The last squeal of the porker is heard abroad in the land. The merriest, gladdest, cheeriest sound is the cackle of the old hen over the newly laid egg, because of the fact that fresh country eggs command in Washington almost 50 cents per dozen. Therefore, the "lay" of the old hen, both musical and practical, has a pleasant effect on the feelings and finances of the farmer.

We are wondering what progress the "Uplift Commission" is making in regard to bettering the condition of the farmers of the country? We beg to suggest to that body that a committee from their number be appointed to visit the "Woodlawn Farmers' Club," of Fairfax county at its next regular meeting. We had the profit, the pleasure and the privilege of attending the December meeting of this club, and the "uplifters" could have secured several pointers from farmer headquarters.

The wives, daughters and sweethearts of the club members are also organized, as the "Ladies' Housekeeping Club of Woodlawn," and hold their meetings at the same time and place as the gentlemen. At the December meeting both clubs met in the same hall—a joint session. It was a "joint session," so called, but the gentlemen with true old Virginia courtesy gave the ladies the first word, and they (the ladies) by virtue of the inherent rights of the sex, had the last words, so the gentlemen did not seem to be so much in evidence until the supper table was surrounded.

The ladies had the floor and held it for an hour or two in a very interesting manner. An able article from a leading magazine, touching at length upon the present relations and responsibilities of the United States to China, was read by a lady member. The article was not only pithy and pointed, but quite pertinent as just at that very time the special "message from the Chinese Emperor" thanking the government of the United States for remitting a portion of the "Boxer Indemnity" was being delivered in Washington, only about ten or twelve miles away.

This simply showed the intellectual

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No. 162. Contains 280 acres—80 acres in timber, balance cleared. This land is a splendid quality of grass, hay and corn land. It is smooth and level. Fronts on a good level road 3½ miles from station. Farm is very well fenced and watered by streams with a good well at the house. About one acre in orchard, apples and peaches. Buildings: A new six-room house, barn 30x40 for horses and cows, corn crib and hen house. 75 acres of this land is in meadow. This a bargain for a progressive man. Price \$5,000.

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

No. 176. Contains 346 acres, about 70 acres in timber, mostly oak and hickory, situated 1 mile from store, school church, shops, etc.; 6 miles from R. R. station. This land is a little rolling and is a fine quality of chocolate clay soil, excellent for grass and grain of all kinds. Good orchard of about 200 apple trees. Farm is well fenced and watered by never failing streams. Spring in every field. Improvements: A good 2½ story dwelling with 8 large rooms, 4 attic rooms, basement, barn, 40x70, in good repair, other out-buildings, all in good condition; farm is located on good road, and about \$10,000 is subscribed to macadamize this road to the railroad station. Price per acre, \$30.00.

No. 193. Contains 156 acres, smooth land, chocolate clay soil, with good stiff clay subsoil, just rolling enough to drain well. 30 acres in good timber, balance cleared, watered by running stream, very well fenced. In good neighborhood located 7 miles from railroad station, in Loudoun county, sufficient fruit of all kinds for family use. 5-room house in fair repair, other small out-houses in good repair. Price \$3,000.00.

No. 194. Contains 175 acres, 25 acres in good timber, balance is cleared, 9 acres in orchard in full bearing, good six-room house, old barn, good granary, hen houses, dwelling in a grand oak shaded lawn, spring at house, farm watered by streams and springs, situated on good pike. One hour's drive from Leesburg, Va. Owner is anxious to sell. Price \$3,500.00.

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### \$20.00 PER ACRE

Contains 280 acres; 60 in small timber; balance in grass and in cultivation; one-half mile from railway station; on two public roads; apple orchard of about two hundred trees and in bearing; 7-room dwelling, good barn and all outbuildings, and all in good condition.

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Contains 400 acres; 60 in timber, balance in grass and in cultivation; wove wire and rail fencing and locust posts. At railway station on public road; bordering two large streams of running water; two wells at house. Improvements, 7-room dwelling, two halls, large lawn, and abundance of shade, dwelling well elevated, near center of farm. Until recently was used as a dairy farm and is a valuable one. Must be sold to settle an estate.

For the asking, I will furnish description of a Northern Virginia farm, and the one you desire. No unreasonable delay.

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

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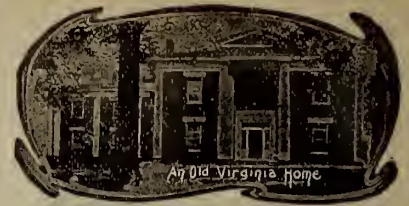
tendency of the "ladies club," and the fact that it was keeping up with the times. Another question that came up for discussion was the proposition to construct a well at the hall—"Sherwood Hall"—for the use and benefit of the different organizations meeting at the hall. In this matter the gentlemen were called upon for their views, and for such facts, figures and features as they possessed relating to well water. This topic showed that the ladies were going down deep into all matters relating to the interests of people in general and the Woodlawn Ladies' Club in particular.

Then a Committee reported upon the condition of the County Alms House. This Committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to see if the "unfortunates" were comfortable, and to suggest making them more so. This showed the hearts of the ladies. This was genuine charity. The report was clear, intelligent, very interesting, entirely free from the least semblance of criticism or fault finding, and the committee was continued and authorized to meet the Board of Supervisors or Commissioners at their next regular meeting.

It is entirely unnecessary to state, but we will state it—that this Committee of ladies will not attempt to storm the Board of Officials with their little hatchets, like Carrie Nation, nor with boisterous words like the suffragettes in England, but they will accomplish their object, which is to improve the condition of the unfortunate poor, which "we have with us always."

This showed that the "hearts" of the ladies of Woodlawn were all right, and when, a short time afterwards, we gathered around a long table—a table which, from end to end, was a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," and heavily laden with the best things be grown from the soil we saw that the hands of the ladies were also educated. In fact, in the course of a couple of hours very pleasantly spent we had it clearly demonstrated to us that the head work, heart work and handiwork of the ladies were all right in each and every particular.

In closing I may say that that portion of old Fairfax county is well supplied with uplifting influences. There is the "Woodlawn Farmers' Club," the "Ladies' Housekeeping Club," the "Young Friends' Association," the "Christian Union," the "King's Daughters," and the "Golden Rule Circle," all the above in one neighborhood or section, and all organized for the purpose of "uplifting" the moral, mental and physical status of the people. We have omitted one "uplifting" organization there. Away back in 1866, just at the close of the Civil War, the thieves seemed to be all let loose and an epidemic of horse stealing broke out, and the "Woodlawn Horse Protective Association"



## VIRGINIA FARMS \$8 per Acre and up

with improvements. Good productive soil, abundant water supply and best climate on earth. Near railroad and good markets with best church, school and social advantages. For list of farms, excursion rates and our beautiful pamphlet showing what others have accomplished, write to-day to F. H. LA BAUME, Agrl. and Indl. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry., Box 500, Roanoke, Va.



400 Acres Close to Richmond, Va.

Only 9 miles to state capitol; estimated to be 30,000 feet timber and 1,000 cords wood; grows good tobacco, corn and general crops; 9-room colonial house, ample outbuildings; 2 tenant houses; large shady lawns, small lake on farm; included are: 4 horses, 2 cows, 6-horsepower steam engine and farm machinery; estate must be settled immediately and price is cut to \$7,500. See picture page 13, Virginia List No. 21, copy free.

E. A. STROUT CO., Scottsville, Va.

### Special Attractions in Loudoun County, Va., Farms.

I will show you any farm for sale in the County FREE OF CHARGE.

DeL. S. CRITTENDEN,  
Broker, Ashburn, Va.

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For sale—A splendid piece of oak and pine timber on about 100 acres of land 1-2 mile from station, good hauling. About 500,000 feet is the estimate. Will sell in a lump or have it cut on shares, taking 1-3 of hauling price for my part. The wood also can be handled with a good profit.

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For Sale 8 miles from Richmond, 1 mile from depot on steam and electric railroad. Good dairy and truck farm, about 70 acres cleared, rest in timber. Cannery on next farm. For particulars address,

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# ATTENTION

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

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

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## FARM, STOCK and IMPLEMENTS

98 acres; thrifty orchard of 210 trees, 6 to 7 years old; 200 grapevines; estimated that 10,000 feet pine timber and 200 railroad ties can be cut; railroad siding on farm, cottage house; barn, chicken house, tobacco farm; to settle affairs immediately owner includes 2 cows, horse, 5 plows, wagon, buggy, etc.; only \$2,300. \$1,000 will be left on easy terms. See details page 20, "List 21," copy free.

**E. A. STROUT CO., Scottsville, Va.**

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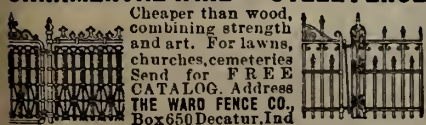
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was organized, for the "uplifting" of horse thieves—when caught.

I may add that that organization was so perfect that from that time to the present not a member has lost a horse. The organization is still in existence, has yearly meetings, but has nothing to do.

Now, we submit this thought to the "Uplift Commission." An ounce of practical demonstration is worth a thousand tons of theory, instead of sitting down at the National Capitol and burdening the mails and increasing the postal deficit with tons of circulars, go and sit at the feet of these uplifting organizations of nearly fifty years' standing and learn not the theory, but the practice.

**A. JEFFERS,**

R. D. No. 1.

Burke, Va.

### ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The average cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile by lake is eight-tenths of a mill, and by rail seven and six-tenths mills. The average cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile on first class roads is said to be seven cents, and on common country roads twenty-five cents.

The latest report (made by the Department of Agriculture for 1904) shows 2,151,570 miles of public roads in the United States, of which 7.14 per cent were improved. In old, populous and rich states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, improvements were reported on less than ten per cent of the public roads.

Almost every pound of freight originating upon or destined to a farm, moves over a country road, at a cost some three times as high as it would be if the road were first class. Some times the goods actually pay a heavier toll for a few miles' carriage between railroad station and farm than for all the remainder of the journey.

Road improvement receives much more attention than formerly, but much less than it deserves.

### BILTMORE STOCK.

We are in receipt of a very interesting circular from Biltmore Farms, Biltmore, N. C. It is in the nature of a chat about records, health of the herds, etc. These farms, as is known to most of our readers, are headquarters for Jerseys, Berkshires and standard-bred poultry. The name and fame of Biltmore are worldwide. This little notice is simply to call attention to the fact that breeding and rearing of pure-bred stock is still being carried on at the farms along the same conservative lines, thereby producing one quality of stock: the best. See the regular announcement in this issue.

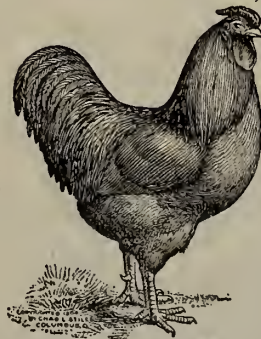
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## SOUTHERN POULTRY GUIDE

This is Cal Husselman's great Poultry Book, just off press. It is freely illustrated with numerous useful and handy home-made accessories to the poultry business. It contains his 40 years' experience as a poultryman. It is the best poultry book ever printed and just what you want. It contains more plain, everyday common sense about the chicken business than you ever read. 150 pp., cloth bound. Price? We will almost give it to you. Just send \$1 and we will enter your order for the book and throw in a year's subscription to The Southern Planter.

**SOUTHERN PLANTER, Richmond Va.**

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Eggs for hatching from the following high scoring birds: Dunston strain White Wyan-dotte, Silver Laced and Partridge Wy-andotte, Biltmore Barred Plymouth Rock Buff and White Plymouth Rock Whitman strain Brown Leg-horn, Cornish

Indian Games, Buff Orpington, R. C. R. I Red<sup>s</sup>; Northrup strain Black Min-orcas. Price, \$1 for 15. Special prices for large quantities. A few choice Trios for sale. Cockerels \$1.25 to \$2.00. Pullets \$1 to \$1.50. I have quite a large number for sale and my birds are finer than ever. Satisfaction guaranteed.

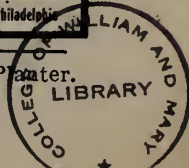


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Not a clearance sale of faded patterns, but new, fresh, artistic stock, at half price because we sell direct from mills to you. We'll show you, too, how to hang the paper yourself, thus saving labor cost and letting you beautify three rooms for what one has always herebefore cost you. Send for free samples and instructions to-day.

Penn Wall-Paper Mills, Dept. S, Philadelphia

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## Rhode Island Reds

Eggs for hatching from fine pens that can scarcely be equalled in Virginia.

Pen No. 1. Cockerel and eight pullets, Thompson's strain with some additions from my own breeding. An extraordinarily handsome pen of chickens, very large and uniform in color. Price per 15 eggs, \$2.50.

Pen No. 2. Headed by cockerel of my own raising, which took the premium at Virginia Poultry Show and five pullets which comprised pen which won 2nd premium at Virginia Poultry Show, an extra fine lot, which won in competition with five pens. Price \$2.50 per 15.

Pen No. 3. Composed of the cockerel which took first premium at Virginia State Fair, 1908, together with the pullet that took first premium, and four pullets that took first premium as pen at State Fair, 1908, together with three other pullets, equally as good from my own pens. Price \$2.50 per 15.

Pen No. 4. Headed by cock that took first premium as cockerel at State Fair, 1907, with the pullet that won first at same time, and a selection of 7 hens from my own pens. This pen is equal to any I saw at the Poultry Show. Price \$2.00 per 15.

Pens 5 and 6 will be composed of cockerels, pullets and hens of the general run of my yard, which are as fine in size and shape and laying capacity as any birds, but not so select and uniform in color, but equal to any for general utility purposes. Price \$1.50 per 15.

Address,

A. R. VENABLE, JR.,  
Farmville, Va.

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

I have a stock for sale carrying as good blood as any in America. They are descended from prize winners at Jamestown, Providence and Nashville, the greatest shows in the country. Eggs for sale at \$2 per setting of 15. I never have seen finer birds than I offer for sale. Write me if you want the best that can be had at moderate prices. I breed for fancy and utility prices.



ROBERT G. HUNDLEY,

P. O. Box 118, Farmville, Va.

ROSE COMB

## RHODE ISLAND RED

Pullets from prize-winning stock— for sale. Orders for eggs received, \$1 for 15; 3 sittings for \$2.50. Place order early.

L. E. SMITH, Appomattox, Va.

MISS LOUISE V. SPENCER,  
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Headquarters for pure-bred R. C. Rhode Island Reds.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.  
Member R. I. Red Club.

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

## HINTS BY MAY MANTON.

The very small amount of labor which is involved in the making of this pretty princesse apron is certain to make it a very general favorite. It is becoming and practical, and can be made from any apron material, cross barred muslins and the more fancy ones as well as the plain lawn illustrated. It has generous, roomy patch pockets, and will really protect the gown at the same time that it is attractive in effect, so that it cannot fail to find admirers among active womenfolk, let their employment take



6148 Princesses Apron, Small 32 or 34, Medium 36 or 38, Large 40 or 42 bust what form it may. In this case the trimming is embroidered insertion, but there are a great many bandings that can be used, or if a very plain apron is wanted, bands of the material stitched at each edge will be all sufficient.

The apron is made with the full skirt and the panel, which is cut in one with the shoulder straps. The skirt portion is gathered and joined to the belt and the ends of the shoulder straps are attached to position, while sash ends are joined to the belt by means of which the closing is made.

The quantity of material required for the medium is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 24, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 5 $\frac{1}{4}$  yards of insertion.

The pattern 6148 is cut in three sizes, small 32 or 34, medium 36 or 38, large, 40 or 42 inches bust measure.

## Single Comb White Leghorns

McGran's Celebrated Laying Strain

## 200 Pullets and Hens

and a Number of Cocks and Cockerels

from the birds from which we hatched our latest prize-winners, viz.:

FIRST PULLET, THIRD AND FIFTH PULLETS, SECOND COCKEREL, SOUTHERN PLANTER CUP FOR BEST COCKEREL, at Virginia Poultry -Association Show, Richmond, Va., December, 1908.

If taken in lots of ten or more, price, \$1.00 each.

All first-class stock.

City address—

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## POULTRY OF HIGHEST QUALITY.

My big new book illustrates and describes over 40 varieties Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys and Pigeons. Tells which pay and which do not. How to feed; cure diseases, etc., gives low price on stock and eggs. How you can earn eggs taking orders. This book will help put dollars in your pocket if you will just write me. It's only 10 cents. Mention this paper.

JOHN E. HEATWOLE,  
Harrisonburg, Va



Silver Laced Wyandottes Eggs for hatching from choice matings at \$1 per 15. Now booking orders. Vigorous Cockerels, \$1.25 to \$1.50. Trios, \$4. Choice lot of birds to select from. Can furnish in any quantities wanted.

All stock strictly first class and healthy.

DR. H. H. LEE,

Poplar Hill Poultry Farm, R.F.D No. 4, Lexington, Va.



Fall Sale Now On.

## PEKIN DUCKS WHITE GUINEAS WHITE WYANDOTTES TOULOUSE GESE

Bred from winners at Madison Square, Jamestown Exp., Phila., and State Fair.

Clearance sale White Leghorns, celebrated Wyckoff strain, 75c each.

EVELYN HEIGHTS FARM,  
W. W. Thomas, Prop. Catlett, Va.

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**TO BE WORN OVER ANY GUMPE.**

There is no style of dress that suits the younger girls more perfectly than the one in gumpe style. It not alone is charmingly youthful and becoming, it is also practical; for the gumpes can be made from washable material and in sufficient numbers to mean frequent change, and every mother knows that it is the sleeves which soil and wear out, while the rest of the dress is in good condition. This model will be pretty made from cashmere, from challis, from light weight serge, from wool taffeta or any similar material, and it also can be utilized for the



6150 Girl's Over Dress, 8 to 14 years.

washable dresses that so many girls wear within doors during even the coldest weather. The blouse is trimmed after a novel fashion, being laced together at the front with pretty ribbons, and is finished with shaped bands at the armholes, these bands forming very narrow sleeves. If something a little more elaborate is wanted the band could be of some contrasting material as silk, satin or velvet. Or plaid material would be pretty for the dress with the trimming bands of

# PURE-BRED POULTRY PAYS

## If You Start With the Right Kind.

The prepotency derived from a long line of carefully bred ancestors (in other words, the inherited tendency) to lay early and often and in winter, and to grow rapidly, is of undoubted value. But to be useful to the farmer, chickens should also have the hardihood to withstand adverse conditions, and to "rustle." We have been breeding our

## Single Comb White Leghorns

under natural conditions with the prime object of producing big, strong stock. We know they are the most economical and profitable chickens we have ever seen, whether for eggs or meat.

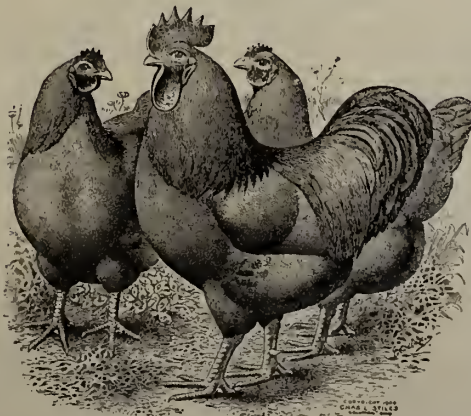
We have a splendid lot of young breeding stock for sale at moderate prices, and are now booking orders for eggs, season of 1909.

## 90 per cent Fertility Guaranteed.

We should appreciate your permission to mail you a copy of our catalog.

# Mt. PLEASANT FARM, BOX 2203, HAVRE de GRACE, MARYLAND.

250 Acres Devoted to White Leghorns.



**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

Pens No. 1—Fancy Orpingtons that win.

- 15 for.....\$ 4 00
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- 15 for.....\$ 2 00
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Pens No. 3—Thoroughbred Utility Stock.

- 15 for.....\$ 1 00
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Single-Comb Buff Orpington Stock for sale at all times. Write for prices.

**HENRY J. and CHAS. G. SANGER,**  
Proprietors of The Ethermore Fruit and S. C. Buff Orpington Farm.  
R. F. D. No. 2, DAYTON, VA.  
The Best All-Purpose Fowls Known

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEME



**FERN HILL POULTRY FARM**

**BREEDERS OF ARISTOCRATS ONLY.**

**Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas,  
S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. C. White Leghorns**

For sixteen years I have bred these birds on my farm with free range. They have constitutions; are essentially aristocrat egg-shellers; have, and can, hold their own against the arrogant boast of any blue-ribbon winners. Have won prizes running from first to fourth, wherever shown. Highest scoring male, female and ten highest scoring fowls in the show. Never had better quality nor more vigorous utility. A few Cockerels of each variety at \$2.50 each, all strictly first-class birds. Shipped on approval.

**EGGS \$1.50 PER SITTING.**

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(Yards, Stop 9, Richmond-Petersburg Trolley.)



ESTABLISHED 1893.

**BERGER'S**

**White Wyandottes**



Winner at the great Richmond Show, December 7-12, 1908, in hot competition. 5th Cock, 1st and 3d Hen, 4th and 5th Cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Pullet, six specials and the National State Cup for best display.

Every winner my own breeding. Circular on request. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. \$4 per 30.

State Secy. National White Wyandotte Club.

**R. O. BERGER,**  
16 N. 20th St., Richmond, Va.

**TAYLOR'S**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

**Are Again on Top**

Having won in Richmond, at the Virginia Poultry Association, December 7-12, 1908, 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 5th hen and 5th pen hens, also capturing the Breeders' silver cup and two medals from the National Wyandotte Club, as well as association ribbons.

A limited number of cocks for sale. Sold out of cockerels and pullets.

Orders for eggs booked now and delivered in order as received. Write me for prices. Correspondence a pleasure.

**R. RANDOLPH TAYLOR**  
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R. F. D. 2, Beaver Dam, Va.

**FREE RANGE**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Exclusively.

The yellow leg, blocky kind, heavy laying strain. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Give us a show.

**DUNN LORA POULTRY FARM,**  
Carson, Va.

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

plaid, or, if plaid material is used throughout, the bands could be trimmed with rows of soutache or narrow velvet ribbon.

The dress is made with the blouse and skirt, which are joined by means of a belt. The skirt is straight, laid in backward turning plaits, and the blouse consists of front and backs, fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams. The shaped bands are arranged over the neck edge and the narrow sleeves, or trimming bands, are joined to the armholes. The belt is prettily finished with a pointed strap at the center front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 6 1/4 yards 24, 4 1/2 yards 32 or 3 3/8 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6150 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

These patterns will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents—stamps or silver. Address, The Southern Planter, Richmond, Va.

Strongfield, Sask., Apr. 30, '08.

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Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

Dear Sirs:—I have been using your Spavin Cure on my horses and it is the best liniment that I have ever used. I have used it on myself and it worked like a charm. Have cured spavins of long standing and worked the horse while under treatment. Please send me your book, Treatise on the Horse. Yours truly,

CLARENCE WILCOX.

Oswego Co., New York, Dec. 17, '08.

I am frank to say that I consider the Southern Planter one of the most valuable and dependable agricultural magazines published. I would not be without it for many times its cost.

J. B. LOOMIS.

**Carroll Menefee FANCIER**

**Sperryville, - - Virginia**

Offers for immediate acceptance a select assortment of Fancy Cockerels and Pullets of each of the following varieties:

Black Langshans, White Faced Spanish, White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. R. I. Reds Red Pyle Games, S. C. Black Minorcas, Buff Wyandottes.

This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to start in the business or improve their poultry—as nothing but fancy stock is offered.

Member and Va. Secy. National Black Langshan Club.

Member American Black Minorca Club, R. I. Red Club of America.



**SPRING HATCHED COCKERELS AND PULLETS.**

of the following breeds.

SILVER LACED, and WHITE WYANDOTTES;

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS.

FINELY BRED, VIGOROUS STOCK. Write for prices.

At Va. State Fair in Rich., Oct. 5-10, we won 14 ribbons, including 7 blues, on above breeds.

**ELLERSON POULTRY YARDS,**  
J. W. QUARLES Prop. Ellerson, 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. Have been breeding Black Minorcas seven years, always with the best type in view. Stock and Eggs in season at very moderate prices, considering the quality. Write me for prices and full particulars.

Tell the advertiser where you saw his advertisement.



# SYSONBY GARDENS, Inc., PETERSBURG, VA.

WIN AGAIN WITH THEIR

## Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks

(A C. HAWKINS' ROYAL BLUE STRAIN.)

Entering 23 birds, 23 of which took ribbons at Virginia Poultry Association Show, as follows: First Pen in Buffs; second Pen in Barred, second Pen in Whites; Fourth Pen in S. C. Rhode Island Reds; third cockerel and pullet in Buffs, fourth Pullet in Whites.

For eggs for hatching, we have, this season, the finest pens we ever owned. Write us your wants. You may get a prize cockerel out of one sitting.

Baby chicks shipped anywhere and safe arrival guaranteed. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—STOCK AND EGGS.

Sam McEwen, Mgr., Petersburg, Va.



### PRIZE WINNERS, ANNUAL SHOW OF THE VIRGINIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Anconas—All prizes to B. N. Turner, Lanexa, Va.

Andalusians—C. F. Cross, Jr., first cockerel, Richmond.

Brahmas—All prizes to L. T. Webster, Barton Heights.

Golden Seabright Bantams—All prizes to Perry Bros., Richmond.

Rose-Comb Black Bantams—All to Miss B. E. Dennis, Lanexa, Va.

B. B. Red Game Bantams—C. Klocke, Crewe, Va., first and second cock, first and second hen; Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., first, second and third pullet; R. Torrence, Richmond, second pen; J. M. Wray, Richmond, first pen.

Buff Cochins—E. J. Boshier, Barton Heights, first pen; J. S. Boshier, Barton Heights, second pen.

Silver Gray Dorkings—All prizes to C. W. Montgomery, Richmond.

Red Pyle Games—All prizes to B. J. Pleasants, Ashland, Va.

Pit Game—H. W. Hazelwood, Richmond, fourth cock, fourth hen, fourth cockerel; W. F. Eubank, Brookland Park, first cock, second hen; J. Y. Conrad, Richmond, third cock, fifth hen. Williams & Turpin, Richmond, second cock, first hen, third pen; C. F. Jones, Manchester, first, second, third and fourth cockerel, first, second and fifth pen; H. Frick & Bro., Richmond, fourth pen; Dr. J. W. Witten, Tazewell, Va., first pullet.

Cornish Indian Games—R. S. Wampton, Timberville, Va., first cock, first hen, first cockerel, second pullet and first pen; C. E. Regester, Richmond, second cock, third hen, first and third pullet, second pen; Smith & Driver, Harrisonburg, Va., second hen; Q. G. Eddins, Brookland Park, second cockerel, fourth pullet, third, fourth and fifth pen.

## BURKE'S GARDEN POULTRY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
WHITE WYANDOTTES

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

S. AND R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

MAMMOTH B. TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

FROM

BEST STRAINS POSSIBLE.

BRED RIGHT, FED RIGHT, GROW RIGHT, STAY RIGHT.

Each breed is reared on a separate farm, under the personal care of a specialist. Our stock is all healthy and vigorous.

YANKEE QUALITY AT SOUTHERN PRICES.

Stock \$2 to \$5 for single specimens. Trios and pens at special prices.

Eggs, \$1.50 to \$5 a setting.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FARMS, Burke's Garden, Va.

## SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

The supremacy of the Reds, not only from a stand-point of beauty, but as a money-maker on the farm and in the back-yard, is questioned only by the ignorant.

One hen of the \$50 trio, on which my strain is built up, has laid in 6 years over 800 eggs and is still active and busy. I have reduced my flock to forty layers in four pens, and every fowl is beautiful, healthy, prize-worthy. I believe this is the best utility-fancy strain in the country. To avoid disappointment, I advise booking orders for eggs ahead.

BIG, PINK, FERTILE EGGS, \$2 for 13.

A few magnificent cockerels to spare, \$3 to \$5.

DR. J. H. C. WINSTON,

Hampden-Sidney, Va.

FINE

## Rhode Island Reds

Cockerels with not perfect combs, but beautiful color, \$1.50 each.  
Fine perfect combs and colors, \$2 each.

A. R. VENABLE, JR.,  
Farmville, Va.

### Wilmington Dairy and Poultry Farm.

First class breeding stock from the S. C. R. I. Reds (Tompkins and DeGraff strains) \$1.00-\$1.50 each. Special rates in large lots. B. P. Rock pullets (Bradley strain) \$1.00 each; \$11.00 per dozen.

Satisfaction always guaranteed.

MRS. F. E. WILLIAMS,  
Charlottesville, Va.

## EGGS - EGGS

If you don't believe that I am getting plenty of eggs, give me an order for several hundred or a thousand and see if I don't fill it promptly.

Single-Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1 for 15; \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

Single-Comb White Leghorns, same price.

I have five extra good S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels to spare at \$2 each.

CAL HUSSELMAN,  
Highland Springs, Va.



**BARRED AND WHITE  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES**  
**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY**  
**PEKIN DUCKS**

At Virginia's greatest show my White Plymouth Rocks stood invincible, winning everything in class but first hen. They have not been defeated in three years.

Let me sell you a farm-raised bird that will strengthen and invigorate your young stock.

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Geo. H. Moss, Burke's Garden, Va.

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**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS  
EXCLUSIVELY.**

E. B. Thompson's celebrated strain. My birds won at Richmond Show, 1908, 1st and 3d Cock; 1st and 3d Hen; 1st Prize Pen and Association's Special for BEST DISPLAY in Barred Rocks. They cannot be excelled in egg production, size, vigor and beauty. My breeding Cockerels at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each; some exceptionally fine ones at \$8.00 and \$10.00 each. Good breeding Pullets at \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3.00; extra fine ones at \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Prices reasonable.

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Single Comb Brown Leghorns—A. J. Warren, Chestnut Hill, second cock, second, fifth hen; third, fourth cockerel, first, second and third pullet, first third and fourth pen; W. E. Butler, Manchester, first cockerel; G. T. Kern, Richmond, third cock, fourth hen; W. R. Bowers, Baltimore, Md., fourth cock, fifth cockerel; Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., first and third hen, second cockerel, fourth pullet, second pen; J. A. Ellet, Beaver Dam, Va., fifth pullet; C. P. Miller, Richmond, fifth pen.

Single-Comb White Leghorns—Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va., third cock and fifth pen; A. J. Warren, Richmond, first cock, first and second hen, third and fifth cockerel, second and fourth pullet, second pen; J. A. Ellett, Beaver Dam, Va., fifth cock, fourth pen. B. H. Grundy & Son, Richmond, second cock, first and second cockerel, first, third and fifth pullet, first pen; J. S. Wenger, Dayton, Va., fifth hen; W. R. Todd, Richmond, third hen, third pen; M. L. Burton, Richmond, fourth hen; R. Torrence, Richmond, fourth cockerel.

Black Leghorns—E. S. Tyler & Son, Richmond, first cock; Sterling Poultry Yards, Staunton, Va., first cockerel.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn—All prizes to H. E. Winston, Richmond.

Buff Leghorn—All prizes to J. N. Coffman, Edinburg, Va.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—C. F. Cross, Highland Park, fifth cock; J. W. Snellings, Manchester, second, third and fourth cock, second, and third hen, first, second and third cockerel, first, third and fourth hen; Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., first cock, fourth hen; R. A. Harris, Richmond, fifth hen, second pen; J. A. Ellett, Beaver Dam, Va., first hen.

Buff Orpington—R. L. Harrison, Richmond, second cock, first hen, third and fourth cockerel, second, third and fourth pullet; B. S. Horne, Keswick, Va., first cock, second and third hen, first cockerel, first and fifth pullet. W. C. Schaaf, Richmond, fourth and fifth hen, fifth cockerel, and first pen.

White Orpingtons—F. S. Bullington, Richmond, first and second cock, first and second hen, second cockerel, first and third pullet; Z. P. Richardson, Jr., Richmond, first cockerel and second pullet; Mrs. L. C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va., first, second and third pen.

Barred Plymouth Rocks—L. H. McCue, Afton, Va., third and fifth cock, first cockerel, fifth pullet; Charlie Brown, Pemberton, Va., fourth cock,

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Spring-hatched Cockerels and Pullets for sale of the following breeds—White, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, R. & S. C. Rhode Island Reds, R. & S. C. Black Minorcas, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Cockerels \$1.25 to \$1.50; Pullets, \$1 to \$1.25. Eggs, \$1 for 15.

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**Barred Plymouth Rock**

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Of fine quality. Pullets \$15 per dozen. Cockerels \$1 to \$5 each. Eggs in season.

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second cockerel; George H. Moss, Burke's Garden, Va., second cock; L. E. Myers, Richmond, second and fourth hen, second and third pullet; J. W. Snelling, Marchester, fifth hen. W. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., first and third hen, third cockerel, first pullet; Charles C. Wine, Mt. Sidney, Va., fourth cockerel; Maple Grove Poultry Yards, Petersburg, fifth cockerel; C. L. Pettit, Manchester, fourth pen; Sysonby Gardens, Petersburg, second pen; Standard Bred Poultry Farms, Burke's Garden, Va., first pen.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—W. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., first cock, first and second hen, first cockerel, first and second pullet; Sysonby Gardens, Petersburg, third cockerel, third pullet and first hen.

White Plymouth Rocks—George H. Moss, Burke's Garden, Va., first cock, second hen, first and fourth cockerel, second, third and fifth pullet and first pen; S. A. Mathias, Irmo, S. C., first hen, fifth cockerel; Standard Bred Poultry Farms, Burke' Garden, Va., second and third cockerel, first pullet; Sysonby Gardens, Petersburg, fourth pullet and second pen.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—J. C. Troth, Crewe, Va., second cock, fourth hen; B. L. Woodward, Richmond, fifth cock, second hen, second cockerel, fourth pullet, and fourth pen; W. D. Sydnor, Barton Heights, Va., third cock, first and third hen, first, third and fourth cockerel, first, second and fifth pullet, second and third pen; W. F. Gaines, Richmond, first and fourth, cock, fifth pen; E. L. Marshall, Big Island, Va., fifth hen and third pullet; Dr. J. W. Whitten, Tazewell, Va., fifth cockerel; Williamson Farms, Mattoax, Va., first pen.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., first cock, second cockerel, first and fifth pullet, third pen; A. R. Venable, Jr., Farmville, Va., fourth cockerel, fourth pullet and second pen; H. B. Atkinson, Richmond, fifth cockerel, fifth pullet; C. B. Snow, Richmond, first and third cockerel, second pullet, fourth pen; Sysonby Gardens, Petersburg, third pullet, fourth pen.

White Wyandottes—R. O. Berger, Richmond, fifth cock, first and third hen, fourth and fifth cockerel, first, second third, and fifth pullet; W. G. Saunders, Richmond, third and fourth cock; Standard Bred Poultry Farms, Burke's Garden, Va., fourth hen; B. H. Grundy & Son, Richmond, second hen, third cockerel; R. R. Taylor, Beaver Dam, Va., first cock, fifth hen, first cockerel; J. F. Dunston, Lorraine, Va., second cockerel; W. W. Thomas, Catlett, Va., fourth pullet.

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MAMMOTH

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Ferguson Strain—very fine.

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Columbian Wyandottes—All prizes to H. D. Brinser, Manchester, Va.

Silver Laced Wyandottes—Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., first, second and fifth cock, first and second hen, first and second cockerel; first and second pullet; Otho M. Cockes, Elberon, Va., third and fourth cock, third hen; Dr. H. H. Scott, Culpeper, Va., third pullet; W. J. Pepper, R. F. D. 3, Richmond, first pen.

Pekin Ducks—W. W. Thomas, Catlett, Va., first and third pair of old, second and fourth pair of young; Ellerson Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Va., second pair of old; J. F. Dunston, Lorraine, Va., fifth pair of young; Hugh Skipwith, Richmond, first and third pair of young.

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White Guineas—J. F. Dunston, Lorraine, Va., first pair of old, first pair of young; R. Torrance, Richmond, third pair of old; H. E. Winston, Richmond, fourth pair of old; W. W. Thomas, Catlett, Va., second pair of old, second and third pair of young.

Bronze Turkeys—Standard Bred Poultry Farms, Burke's Garden, Va., first pair; Mrs. J. F. Payne, Charlottesville, Va., second pair.

White Holland Turkeys—J. F. Dunston, Lorraine, Va., third pair of old, fourth pair of young; W. W. Thomas, Catlett, Va., first pair of old; R. R. Taylor, Beaver Dam, Va., second and fifth pair of old; George H. Moss, Burke's Garden, Va., fourth pair of old, first and fifth pair of young; Jas. M. Bell, Richmond, second and third pair of young.

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 One sorrel gelding, coming 4 years old, compactly built, easy to keep, well broken to work anywhere, very gentle, drives and rides well—a splendid family horse; price \$150.  
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**A. J. BONDURANT.**

Augusta Co., Va., Dec. 14, '08.

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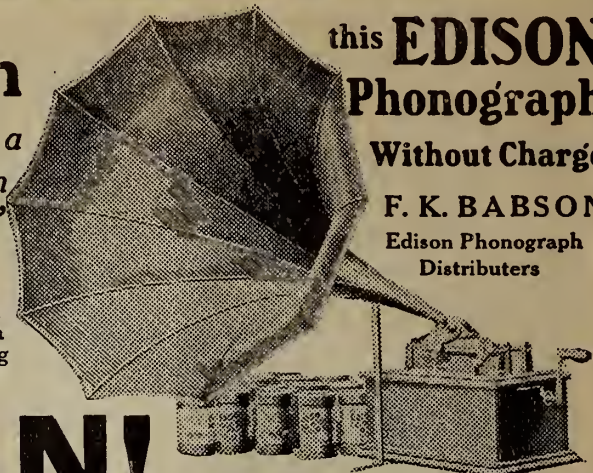


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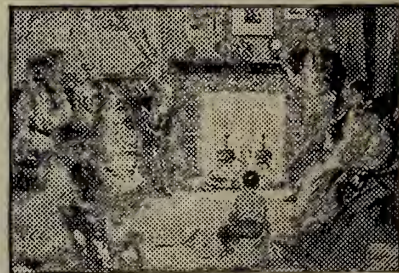
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Kill the turkey several days before cooking, tie a string about the neck and hang it in a cool place. Before stuffing put it into a large pan and pour boiling water over and through it and let it stand in the hot water for ten minutes. Then rub it inside with salt and celery seed, blanch a cup of chestnuts by pouring boiling water over them, rub off the skin and boil them till they are tender. Chop

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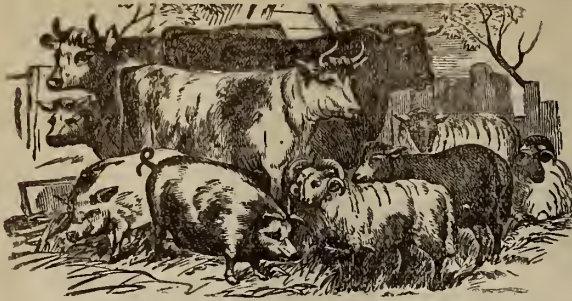
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fine and add them to a dressing made of stale bred crumbs, two hard boiled eggs chopped fine, half a cup of butter, salt, pepper and a few celery seed; mixed all this with a cup of hot water and fill the body and the crop. Put it into a pan and pour a quart of boiling water over it, lay some thin slices of sweet fat bacon on top, baste about every fifteen minutes, rub salt and pepper over it and dredge with flour several times. You may have to add to the water if it boils away too fast, cook from three to five hours. The liver and gizzard may be cooked in a pan and added to the gravy or just left in the pan with the turkey and sent to the table whole.

#### Creamed Irish Potatoes.

Peel the potatoes and let them stand in water until you are ready to cook them, then drop them into boiling water and let them boil hard for half an hour, pour off the water and let them stand on the apron of the stove for twenty minutes, this will make them mealy; mash one at a time in a hot pan, adding rich milk and a piece of butter, then beat hard until the mass is light and smooth serve very hot. roast beef is hardly roast beef without creamed potatoes to go with it.

#### Corn Fritters.

These may be made with the canned corn and are "fine". Use one can of corn and one pint of flour, salt, and a little pepper, and a large spoon of butter and a teaspoon of bread powders, beat two eggs, add about a pint of milk, and the other ingredients, fry at once on a hot griddle with drippings, serve hot. It adds greatly to the goodness of such cakes if they are slightly buttered when you take them off the griddle.

#### Scalloped Tomatoes.

Empty a can of tomatoes into a pudding dish, add salt, pepper, and sugar, sprinkle over this a layer of fine bread crumbs (do not mix them down into the tomatoes), put small pieces

## Glenburn Berkshires.

Lord Premier and Premier Longfellow are dead, but we have their best sons. Our LORD PREMIER III is not only a son of Lord Premier, but is a litter mate to Lord Premier II. and a brother in blood to Lord Premier's Rival. Our PREDOMINANT and DOMINANT are probably the best sons of Premier Longfellow. IMP. ROYAL HUNTER is a great individual. We have Lord Premier, Premier, Longfellow, Masterpiece, Chamber's Duke XXIII., and fine imported sows.

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**THE DUROC** is the most prolific hog on earth. The large fairs of the West prove that they are the most popular hog of that section. The demand for them in the South shows conclusively that they are the coming hog of the South. We have the largest herd in the East and one of the most fashionably bred herds in the world. Our herd averaged over eleven pigs to the litter this year. Send for printed catalogue if you are interested in hogs. Boars, Sows in pig, Shotes and Fall Pigs for sale—two hundred in all. Send for "Duroc Facts."

Shorthorn Cows, Heifers and bulls, dual purpose, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, at prices that will make you buy.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes, Yearlings and Lambs.

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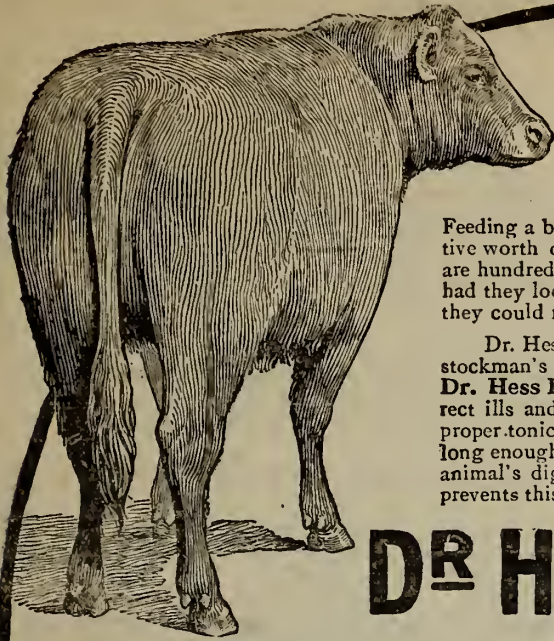
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Feeding a beef animal is one thing—getting the whole nutritive worth of your grain and hay is another. Many feeders are hundreds of dollars poorer to-day than they would have been had they looked to it that their stall-fed steers got only what ration they could most *fully* digest and completely assimilate.

Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) is a practical stockman. Increasing the stockman's profit by increasing digestion has become known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Dr. Hess believes that nature can be *assisted* to correct ills and to work out best results *in every instance*, by the use of a proper tonic. Every man of experience knows that heavy feeding, continued long enough to "fit" a steer, often defeats its own purpose by upsetting the animal's digestion. "The Dr. Hess Idea" worked out in daily practice prevents this and relieves all the minor stock ailments.

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given in small regular doses in the grain rations, twice a day, strengthens animal digestion, so that the largest proportion possible of food is taken into the blood and sent to maintain and upbuild bodily tissues. It contains not only bitter tonic principles for the digestion, but also iron for the blood, and nitrates necessary to cleanse the system. It makes a milch cow increase milk production, a fattening steer or hog fit rapidly and economically, and puts a horse in the pink of condition.

Dr. Hess Stock Food by improving the appetite increases the consumption of roughage and by increasing digestion lessens the amount of nutrition wasted in the manure. Sold on a written guarantee.

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Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book free any time. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

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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. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

of butter about on this and bake slowly for an hour.

### Apple Salad.

Take equal parts of apples, chopped, celery and English walnuts, mix them all together in a dish and pour over them a mayonnaise. This makes a delicious salad, and can be kept until the next day in a cold place.

### Tomato Aspic.

Stew gently a quart of canned tomatoes, adding celery seed, salt, pepper and a half of a small onion. When it is possible, press the tomatoes through a sieve, to take out all seed, pour this boiling hot over a fourth of a box of gelatine which has soaked one hour in half a cup of cold water. pour into a mould to harden, cut it in small squares and serve in a nest of curled parsley in individual saucers.

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Bulls—All Ages—A Few Ready for Service.

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All Ages and of Excellent Breeding. Get my prices before placing your order.  
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Buy from those who give their sole attention to the production of the greatest Berkshire Type.  
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Our herd comprises the most splendid lines of breeding and individuals that money can buy or experience develop in American and English Bred Berkshires.

"LORD PREMIER OF THE BLUE RIDGE," 103555, the greatest living boar, heads our herd. If you are interested write.

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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 Lord, Jr.; Heather Lad II., Zaire V., Ermine Bearer, Blackbird of Corskie IV., Black Abbott, Abbottsford, Coquette X., Etc.

They are well grown out, in thrifty condition, but not pampered. Come and see them or write us your wants. Prices right. We can please you. Angus Cattle are our specialty. We raise no other stock, but give them our undivided personal attention.

To avoid inbreeding we offer an exceptionally good herd bull. Write for particulars. Address

ROSEDALE STOCK FARMS, JEFFERSONTON, VA.

This is an unusually pretty salad and is very good, too.

### Plum Pudding.

Eight cups of bread crumbs, two cups of flour, six cups of fruit, raisins, citron, currants, dried cherries, anything, one cup of figs, and one of nuts, one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, two cups of milk, one cup of butter, one teaspoon of soda in half a cup of buttermilk, cloves, cinnamon, allspice, half teaspoon each; mix thoroughly and tie up loosely in a square of cloth, which must first be dipped in hot water and then into a pan of flour. Boil steadily three hours, untie the cloth and turn the pudding on a dish. Stick a piece of holly in the middle and pour a cup of brandy over it. Set a match to the dish just as you take it into the dining room and all will be delighted with the beauty of it.

### Sauce for Plum Pudding.

Wash a half pound of butter in tepid water and when it is soft beat hard for five minutes, then add slowly a pound of powdered sugar (some prefer using brown sugar); as you add the sugar add also by degrees half a cup of some light wine and about two tablespoons of brandy or whiskey. beat until very light, make a cone of it on a flat dish and grate nutmeg over it, keep in a cold place until it is served. This is better for being made several hours. CARAVEN.

### WINNINGS OF STANDARD-BRED POULTRY FARMS.

At Virginia Poultry Association, December 7th, 1908, Standard-Bred Poultry Farms, Burke's Garden, Va., won on White Wyandottes one pen, second cockerel, fourth hen; W. P. Rocks, first pullet, second and third cockerel; B. P. Rocks, first pen; M. B. Turkeys, first pair. Also, W. J. T. Scratch Cup.

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And the people know it. We sell cattle all over the South and have sold more Angus bulls in our own county than in any other section. This is as good proof as you need that the cattle are of the right quality and that our methods appeal to our neighbors.

We have only one bull of weaning age for sale. He is a grandson of Gay Blackbird on sire's side and of the great Erica bull Ermoor on dam's side. He is not a herd header, but is a good blocky calf. If you need a herd header we have a little fellow that will "fill the bill" nothing better in America.

Station Draper.

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A. L. FRENCH.

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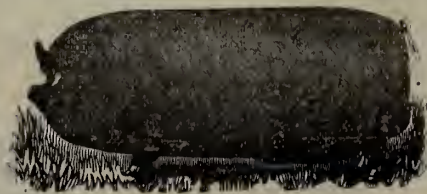
At sacrifice prices. A destructive fire left us without adequate shelter for our stock and we are forced to sell it.

Every animal we offer is all right in breeding and has the backing of our establishment, the Delaware Stock Farm. Simply our misfortune affords you a rare chance to buy first class stuff at your own price. Write us your wants.

MYER & SON, Bridgeville, Del.

REDUCED PRICES ON

## BRED BERKSHIRE GILTS



for next 30 days only.

The panic drove hundreds of breeders out of business. The next twelve months will see them tumbling over one another to get back—as the demand and prices advance. I staid in the boat, kept up my herd and advertisements, hence am well equipped for orders. My Berkshires are as fine as the world can produce. Price in easy reach of everyone. Scores of pigs ready for shipment.

THOS. S. WHITE,

Fassifern Stock Farm.

LEXINGTON, VA.

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**Barred Plymouth Rock Hen**  
Winner of 1st Prize at the Great Poultry  
Show at Nashville, Tenn.  
January, 1907.

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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.

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"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

### HISTORICAL WRITERS OF THE SOUTH.

Mary Washington.

We Virginians may take great satisfaction in the fact that Woodrow Wilson is conceded by the best critics to be the finest American historian now living. He was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28th, 1856. He derives his first name from his mother who was a Miss Woodrow, of the well known family bearing that name. His father was the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, well known as a Christian minister and scholar, and a very delightful and genial man. Woodrow Wilson alternated between Northern and Southern schools in acquiring his education. He graduated at Princeton in 1879, and passed through a law course at the University of Virginia in 1879-80. He took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, 1883-5, gaining the degree of doctor of philosophy. He also took the degree of L. L. D. at Wake Forest College, N. C., and Tulane University, La. He practiced law for a few years in Atlanta, but he soon recognized the fact that he was better fitted for an educator than a lawyer, and he was made professor successively at Bryn Mawr College, and professor of history and political economy in the Wesleyan University and University of Princeton, N. J. In 1901, on the resignation of President Frances L. Patton, Professor Wilson was elected and inaugurated President of Princeton University.



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My Short Horns are going into the winter in fine condition. I have two one-year-old bulls and a number of bull calves for sale, some very promising calves amongst them; also a few heifer calves and several cows. I will make a low price if I can sell some of them before they have to be fed much. They still have run of blue grass fields and are healthy and hearty. Write or come to see me.

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By the Scotch topped Bull, Royal Lad (advertised by the old reliable breeders, P. S. Lewis & Son, as the best bull ever bred on their farm) by the International winner, Frantic Lad, son of The Lad for Me, champion of America in 1900. Also a few fresh Shorthorn Cows.

Pure Yearling **SOUTHDOWN RAMS** by Senator, a prize winner in Canada as a lamb and a yearling. He was bred by Hon. George Drummond, the foremost Southdown breeder in America.

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## Hygeia Herd Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesians.

The herd offers a few more well bred bulls and bull calves from large milk and butter producing dams and sired by

### Pontiac Calypso's Son, No. 39469.

The dam of this richly bred young sire, Pontiac Calypso, No. 61,100, has an official record of 28.43 pounds of butter in 7 days, with a milk record of 560.3 pounds, or an average of nearly 10 gallons per day for 7 days. His sire's dam, Beryl Wayne, No. 32,496, produced 27.87 pounds of butter in 7 days.

The breed not only holds the milk, but also the butter records of the world.

It pays to get the best blood to head your herd, therefore write for pedigrees and prices.

No females offered for sale at the present time, as the herd will be numerically increased as rapidly as possible.

#### HYGEIA HERD.

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Crozet Albemarle County, Virginia.

Address: W. F. Carter, Jr., Agent.

In 1901, Wilson issued, after many years of close preparation, his "History of the United States," on which the critic in "Harper's Book Shelf" passes the following ecomium: "This is the most complete historical work that has ever been undertaken in the annals of our literary history. There have been historical studies and monographs covering periods and sections of our national life, but here, for the first time, are we presented with a complete history of the Republic, from the earliest colonial times to the accession of Roosevelt. A history of the American people supplies just what we have been waiting for—a continuous narrative history of the people of America. This point of vantage over all other historical works cannot be too strongly emphasized. In this monumental work, Prof. Wilson has done for his country what the historian Green did for England. He has written a history of the people for the people. . . . President Woodrow Wilson is ideally the one man in our land, best equipped both by natural endowment and training to write *The History of the American People*. Such a history, to be intelligible and just, must be free from political and partisan restraint and prejudice. The writer must be one who can sit "on the quiet seats above the thunder," viewing men and affairs from an impartial coign of vantage. Until quite recently, the times have not permitted this advantage to any unbiased writer of history in our country, but the hour has come for American history to be written from a new and fresh perspective, and with the hour has come the man."

President Wilson devoted the best years of his life to preparation for this great work. It is monumental in character and scope, and written in

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One of our grade cows that gave 11,000 pounds of milk in a year.

Do you own cows that will give you from twenty-five to thirty quarts of milk daily when fresh and 5,000 quarts in a year? These are the kind we keep and offer for sale, and they are the only kind you can afford to feed. Do not keep "cow boarders" any longer, but write us to-day stating what class of dairy cows you want.

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A working herd—working every day in the year.

This herd of 22 head, of which 14 head are heifers with 1st or 2d calf, milked from the 1st of Oct., 1907, to the 1st of Oct., 1908;

195,941 LBS. OF MILK;

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### YOUNG REGISTERED BULLS FOR SALE.

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# MORVEN PARK ESTATE.

The Property of WESTMORELAND DAVIS, Esq.

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## Large Yorkshire Swine.

These pigs are hardy and prolific. The two boars that took the first prize in their classes at the Virginia State Fair had been exposed without cover or shed for a year in the open. They had, as have all our pigs, well developed carcasses, covered with heavy growth of hair that insures against scurf or skin troubles in hot climate. These pigs mature early, are good mothers, and are very prolific. They are the bacon pig of England and of the West.

WE HAVE THE FINEST STRAIN OF IMPORTED BLOOD FOR SALE.

## Registered Guernsey Cattle.

Dairymen shipping to the city markets will find a Guernsey bull most valuable to cross on their herds, thus increasing the content of butter fat in their milk or cream. Especially is this cross desirable when shipping to cities where dealers pay upon the basis of butter fat.

At the Pan-American Exposition, the only time the Guernsey met other breeds in competition, the Guernsey led all breeds for the most economical production of high-class butter.

We Have Brilliantly Bred Bulls For Sale.

## Dorset Horn Sheep.

We have the largest flock of Imported Dorsets in America. They are of one type and both thrifty and prolific.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS FOR EARLY DELIVERY OF LAMBS.

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**Pure-  
Bred  
POULTRY**

Farmers, now is the time to order your Breeding Birds for 1909. I have choice birds of the following breeds. Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns, White and Silver Wyandottes, White, Black and Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Indian Games, Black Minorcas, and White Face Black Spanish chickens; Rouen and Pekin Ducks, Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys.

Do not delay, place your order today and get advantage of lowest prices. Address

**JAMES M. HOBBS,  
1521 Mt. Royal Avenue.  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

**Pure-Bred  
WHITE HOLLAND  
and  
MAMMOTH BRONZE  
TURKEYS.**

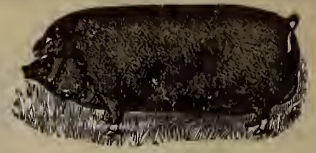
Farmers do not delay. Now is the time to buy and save money.

Choice 15- to 16- pound White Holland Toms, \$5 each; Younger Toms, \$4 each; 25-pound Yearling Toms, \$6 each. White Holland Hens of this year's hatch, 8 to 12 pounds each, \$4 each, or \$7.50 for two hens.

My Mammoth Bronze Turkeys are extra good this year, and the prices for December are as follows: 30- to 35-pound Yearling Gobblers, \$6 each; 18- to 20-pound Young Toms, \$5 each; later hatched, 15-pound Toms, \$4 each; 12- to 14-pound Early hatched Hens, \$4 each; 9 to 11-pound Hens, \$3 each.

I can please you, and have over 200 Pure-Bred Turkeys for sale all in perfect health. Order to-day and secure the choicest birds. Address

**JAMES M. HOBBS,  
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**Pure-Bred  
HOGS**

I have the finest lot of Berkshire, Poland-China, Chester White, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs and Hogs I ever owned. I can mate Pigs and Shoats for breeding 2, 3, 4 and 6 months old, and have fine 150- to 200-lb. Service Boars and Bred Sows ready for immediate shipment. Now is the time to order and get them in their winter quarters. Write to-day a list of your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address,

**JAMES M. HOBBS,  
1521 Mt. Royal Avenue.  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

a delightfully flowing style, with occasional touches of wit and humor. Before he wrote this "magnum opus" of his literary career, he had already written essays and other historical works which had made him a high reputation, as for instance his "Division and Reunion," dealing with the causes that led to Civil War, and with the Reconstruction period.

Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D.

Dr. Dabney was a man whose career was varied and versatile, he having been by turns teacher, preacher, professor, solicitor and historian.

His chief work is "The Life and Campaigns of Lieut-Gen. Jackson," said to be remarkable for accuracy of statement and precision of minute historical details. Forsaking his peaceful calling at Lexington, Va., Dr. Dabney followed Jackson to the war, and was for a time, his chief of staff, hence he had a good opportunity to become well acquainted with the illustrious Jackson, both as a man and as a soldier.

Dr. Dabney also wrote "A Defence of Virginia, and through her, of the South, in recent and pending contests with a sectional party."—1860.

James D. McCabe was born in Richmond, Va., about the year 1840. He was the son of the Rev. James McCabe of Maryland, formerly of Va. Mr. McCabe has written the following historical works:

"Life of Stonewall Jackson, by an ex-Cadet"—1863. (A few months after Jackson's death). "Memoirs of Gen. A. S. Johnston, from materials received from the son, staff and personal friends of Gen. Johnston."—1864.

"Life and Campaigns of Robert E. Lee." over 700 pages, with steel plates and maps. Published by Blelock & Company of New York and New Or-



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A superior lot of Pigs by "Top Chief," Gray's Ideal 65\*05, 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.

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**BEGIN THE NEW-YEAR**

WITH A BETTER BRED AND LARGER HERD OF HOGS.

Give them good attention and watch your mortgage disappear or your bank account grow large. Start with a pair or trio of pigs from my Large English and American bred Berkshires. The big, long, and deep kind that farrow and raise large litters. I have some choice young boars, bred gilts, and a number of very fancy pigs out of litters of 10 to 14 each. They were sired by my great herd boars Hunter of Biltmore 3rd, and Earhart's Model Premier, and are as good as can be reasonable, and remember: I guarantee your money. Write for prices and



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**D. E. EARHART,  
Bristow, Va.**

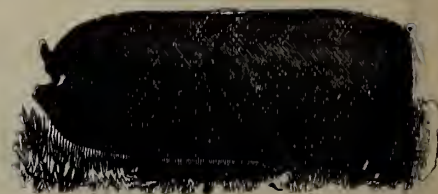
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We have Masterpiece, Lord Premier, Beryton Duke and Biltmore strains.

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Capital Stock, \$100,000.

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J. ELLIOTT HALL, General Manager.



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Standard Type of the Heavy Harness  
Horse in Action.

Drawing by Geo. Ford Morris.

**A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!**

That is our greeting to everyone who reads these lines. May the New Year bring forth more happiness and yield her riches more bountifully to each of you than any of the Years that are past and gone.

This is a New Year! One full of Promise and of Possibility. Let us all make the most of it. Let us all be as good neighbors should be, ever ready and willing to help each other.

Maybe we can help you—We know you can help us! Write us a post card for our beautifully illustrated 125-page catalogue, "Inaugural Announcement," and let us start out the New Year by getting acquainted. It will only cost you a penny to do this and maybe we can be the means of your making several hundred dollars before another New Year.

Write us a post card stating (1) Your Name. (2) Your Address, Street and Number, P. O. Box or Rural Route and Number. (3) Your Post Office. (4) The County in which your Post Office is located. (5) Your State. (6) Please say you saw this advertisement in The Southern Planter. Please write plainly! Address the company as above, or write direct to the General Manager, as below.

J. ELLIOTT HALL, Bellevue, Virginia.

FOR SALE.—ROADSTER. CH. M. 15.2 HANDS; 1100 POUNDS. 10 YEARS; SOUND AND CITY BROKE. LADY CAN DRIVE HER ANYWHERE. A BLUE RIBBON WINNER. BROKE SINGLE AND DOUBLE AND TO RIDE. CAN ROAD TEN MILES AN HOUR. BRING YOUR WATCH, WE CAN SHOW YOU! A BARGAIN. PRICE \$350.



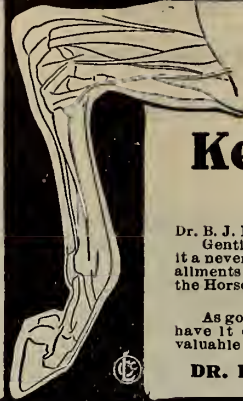
teans. 1867. Mr. McCabe was also a large contributor to "The Grey Jacket" a compilation of the romance, wit and humor of the late war. He was also a joint contributor to "The Bohemian," a Christmas book published in the winter of 1863, a composite volume, written by Mr. and Mrs. McCabe and Mr. Chas. Dimitry, each contributing about equally. Mr. McCabe's active and versatile pen has also contributed largely to periodical literature, in stories and poems. Amongst the latter "The Sword of Harry Lee" is the best known and the most popular.

Late in life, Dr. Edward Eggleston took his place amongst historical writers. He began his literary career by becoming editor of "The Sunday School Teacher" in Chicago, the circulation of which he increased from 5,000 to 35,000. A few years later, he made a decided hit with "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" which he followed with other fiction, but towards the close of his life, he devoted himself to writing history. He selected for his province the early periods of American history of which least is known, and so close and faithful were his researches that he is said by scholars to have come closer to the truth and to have revealed more of it to his readers than any of his predecessors along those lines. Death cut short his work, however. He had finished two volumes, "The Beginners of a Nation," and "The Transit of Civilization," and he had made a start on the third, but left it incomplete when he died, in the autumn of 1902. I feel that Virginians have, at least, a half claim to Dr. Eggleston, although he was born in Indiana. His father was a Virginia lawyer who moved to Indiana where Edward was born in 1837.

Amongst the Southern historical writers of the present day, we may mention Thomas E. Watson of Ga. His chief work is "The story of France from the earliest times to the consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte." 2 vols. octavo. Although the critics do not regard this history as accurate in all respects, it is still a charming and spicy work. He afterwards wrote "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," but this work was considered by the critics to fall far short of his history of France. The book is more a running sketch of the stirring events of Mr. Jefferson's time than a biography of the latter, although of course, he is the central figure and the events in which he took a conspicuous part, are emphasized.

Mr. McCrady of S. C., has written an interesting historical work entitled "The History of South Carolina in the Revolution," in which he amply vindicates that brave State from the charge that has sometimes been un-

# Strong Muscles



## Keep Your Horses Free From Blemish

The world has never known a better cure for Sprains, Swellings, Flesh Wounds, Strained Ligaments and Lameness, or Ringbone, Spavin, Curb, Splint and Bony Enlargements than the old reliable

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

The Never Failing Remedy

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt. Starbuck, Man., Mar. 15, 1908.  
Gentlemen:—I have used your Spavin Cure for many years and have found it a never failing remedy for Spavins and a most excellent medicine for all other ailments for which it is recommended. Kindly send me your book, "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Yours respectfully,  
HENRY H. CODNER.

As good a liniment for household use as for the stable. Get the genuine and have it on hand. Sold by all druggists, \$1 a Bottle, 6 for \$5. Get the valuable book, "Treatise on the Horse" free, from druggists, or write to

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT



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Money deposited with the Planters National Bank, is not only absolutely safe, but is earning you a liberal rate of interest, and is protected by the LARGEST SURPLUS AND PROFITS OF ANY NATIONAL BANK SOUTH OF WASHINGTON; D. C.

We invite your account. Whether large or small, it will receive the same courteous and liberal treatment that is accorded the thousands of our well-satisfied depositors.

3 Per Cent. interest paid on savings accounts from date of deposit. Write to-day for booklet, "How to Bank by Mail."

## Planters National Bank,

Richmond, Va.

Capital, - - - - -	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Profits. - - - - -	\$ 1,140,000.00

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**On a First-Class Manure Spreader**  
**Yours to Try Free 30 Days—Freight Prepaid**  
**My NEW Roller Feed Spreader, Greatest thing in the spreader line today**

Let me tell you something. I'm making a quotation on the Galloway Wagon Box Spreader so low that farmers all over the country are taking notice—and sending in their orders while they can get them at this figure. The name—

## GALLOWAY

is a guarantee of manure spreader excellence all over the United States—and every one of my Spreaders is backed by my \$25,000 Gold Bond.

Here are four things to remember in connection with the Galloway: 1. It's the only successful wagon box Spreader in the U.S. 2. It has 7 distinct, separate, original patents. Nothing else like it—or as good. They at one make it worth \$25 to \$30 more than any other. 3. My own factory turns 'em out—capacity, Seventy Complete Spreaders a day. 4. I make you a price that sells them. That price is the lowest ever made on a first-class Manure Spreader. But before you risk one cent on my Spreader I send it to you to try 30 days free.

The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader fits any truck



Fits Your Own Wagon

### \$25.000 Guarantee

or high-wheel wagon, and is made in 4 sizes, up to 70 bushels. My big, Free Spreader Catalog and my Special Red Hot Proposition are waiting for you—Spend a cent for a postal today and get your name to me at once. I'll make you the lowest price ever offered on a first-class Spreader—Freight all paid—and show you how to clean up \$50.00 clear cash profits. Write me personally—TODAY.

Wm. Galloway, President

**The Wm. Galloway Co., 219 Jefferson St., Waterloo, Ia.**



justly brought against her of her not having borne her full share of the brunt of the Revolution. On the contrary she seems to have borne more than her proportionate share of it.

**SOLUTION FOR COTTON PROFIT NOT IN THE COTTON GIN, BUT IN IMPLEMENTS FOR REDUCING COST OF CULTIVATION.**

All honor to the name of Whitney in connection with the cotton gin. It came to the aid of cotton growers at a time when land values and cost of farm labor as well as its scarcity were unthought of as relating to cost of production.

To-day the ginning cost has been reduced to a minimum, but the scarcity as well as price of labor has assumed serious proportions. And with this labor problem has come the question of obtaining a maximum of results in cultivation.

The present increase of land values necessitates increased acreage by cultivating what was hitherto waste land, and also an increased yield. More modern machinery is in demand. A well-known firm of implement distributors at Memphis, Tennessee, says:

"The labor conditions of the South have caused our planters to consider only implements that will give them the greatest results—machinery that can be used in the cotton and corn fields alike."

The Blount Plow Works, at Evansville, Indiana, have greatly aided in the problem of cotton profits with the famous "True Blue" Middle Breaker. Its light draft necessitates the use of only one mule; its short beam enables the making of shorter turn-rows and ditch-banks; and the high quality of material used in its construction reduces the cost for repairs. It does more than twice the work of the old "Stock" or "Scooter," for one-third the cost of maintenance and labor.

C. H. Teal, of Colfax, Louisiana, is using over a hundred of these "True Blue" Middle Breakers, having had some in constant use for eighteen years. He says:

"Your plows are very satisfactory. Their beams are short, and you can for that reason make smaller turn-rows and ditch-banks. They are of very superior steel and last well. The parts are made with such care that any one can put in the new piece without even the use of a file. I have plows of yours that I have been using seventeen or eighteen years, and nothing remains of the original plow but the beam of the frog. They take the ground readily. I am using more than one hundred of them and would not change for any other make now."

If you would like to know more about the "True Blue" Breakers, take it up with the makers and they will gladly send catalogue.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

**SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.**

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

- FOUNDER,
- WIND PUFFS,
- THRUSH,
- DIPHTHERIA,
- SKIN DISEASES,
- RINGBONE,
- PINK EYE,
- SWEENY,
- BONY TUMORS,
- LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN,
- QUARTER CRACKS,
- SCRATCHES,
- POLL EVIL,
- PARASITES.

**REMOVES**

- BUNCHES or BLEMISHES,
- SPLINTS,
- CAPPED HOCK,
- STRAINED TENDONS.

**SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.**

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of *The Lawrence-Williams Co.* Sole Proprietors & Distributors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

**NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.**

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYMOND, Prop. Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

**USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY.**

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and almost every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—C. C. CRAMER, Training Stables, 990 Jennings Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.



## For Rheumatism

Nothing gives such quick and permanent relief as

# Sloan's Liniment

It quickens the circulation, relieves congestion and inflammation, and gives elasticity to the muscles and joints. Use it for Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pleurisy and any Stiffness. Price, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.

Send for free book on care of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry.

Address DR. EARL S. SLOAN, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



## 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.

## GROWING TOMATOES AND IRISH POTATOES.

Wishing to grow tomatoes and white potatoes (Irish) for market and not knowing exactly how to mix fertilizer best suited for the growing of each, I would like for you to inform me of the proportion of plain rock (standard), 14 per cent. muriate of potash and fish tankage per ton.

Please tell me the best labor saving implement on the market for the planting and cultivation of four acres of potatoes. Is it best to keep them level?  
T. O. MERRICK.

Talbot Co., Md.

For tomatoes mix 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 600 pounds fish scrap, 900 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds muriate of potash to make a ton and apply at the rate of 500 to 700 pounds to the acre. For Irish potatoes, mix 300 pounds nitrate of soda, 600 pounds fish scrap, 800 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds muriate of potash to make a ton. Apply at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds to the acre.

The Irish potato planters and diggers, which you will find advertised in The Planter in due season, are economizers of hand labor in handling this crop, but we doubt whether it would pay you to invest in them for so small an acreage as four acres. We would lay off the rows with a plow and plant by hand and then plow out the tubers when ready. Keep the land level during cultivation.—Ed.

## ONION FLAVOR IN MILK.

In answer to Mr. G. H. Goode's inquiry about removing the taste of wild onions from milk, I will say I have used with good success a piece of sulphur the size of the end of your finger in the milk vessel while milking. The same piece can be used repeatedly.  
W. R. THOMAS.

Bedford Co., Va.

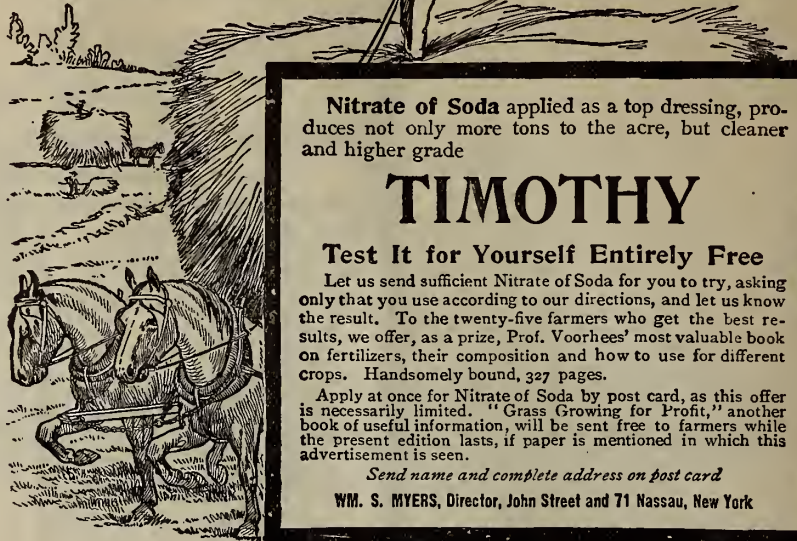
Mrs Lee's Milk Purifier is also recommended by a subscriber.—Ed.

## MULE WITH COUGH—PREPARING LAND FOR CORN.

1. I have a mule with a cough, he will blow through his nose two or three times and then he will cough some times two or three times, and most of his coughing is done early in the morning; give remedy.

2. I have a piece of land—a black sandy soil, with stiff clay subsoil, the top soil is about three or four inches deep and the land is inclined to be level. I planted cotton on the land last spring manured with acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal,

## Nitrate of Soda



Nitrate of Soda applied as a top dressing, produces not only more tons to the acre, but cleaner and higher grade

## TIMOTHY

## Test It for Yourself Entirely Free

Let us send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for you to try, asking only that you use according to our directions, and let us know the result. To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we offer, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable book on fertilizers, their composition and how to use for different crops. Handsomely bound, 327 pages.

Apply at once for Nitrate of Soda by post card, as this offer is necessarily limited. "Grass Growing for Profit," another book of useful information, will be sent free to farmers while the present edition lasts, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post card

WM. S. MYERS, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, New York

## SAN JOSE SCALE

Our product for killing San Jose Scale has all the good features and none of the bad ones of other remedies. It is not an experiment in any way.

## WE CAN SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT

The first cost of our product is less than Lime Sulphur and large fruit growers report it to be more effectual than any other remedy.

## Write Now For Our Free Book

A large fruit grower using 40 bbls. a season who has tested everything, writes us "I will give your product preference over every make."

F. G. STREET & CO., 27 Railroad Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



## Planet Jr.

Does six men's work quicker, better, and far cheaper than old-style back-breaking gardening methods. Saves seed and insures a bigger, better yield.

Be modern. Use Planet Jr. Seeders, cultivators and wheel-hoes, because they are made by a practical farmer and manufacturer who knows what is needed to lighten your labor.

No. 6. The newest Planet Jr. Combination Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Opens the furrow, sows any kind of garden seed accurately in drills or hills, covers, rolls down and marks out the next row—all at one operation. Also a perfect Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

No. 12 Double-wheel Hoe has adjustable wheels so that it works equally well astride or between rows—insures close work and does away with hand-weeding.

There's a Planet Jr. for every farm and garden use—45 kinds in all. Our 1909 free illustrated catalogue describes them fully. Write for it today.

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107X, Philadelphia, Pa.



# FIELD SEED, BEANS, PEAS, POTATOES, ETC.

We have in stock all different varieties of Field Seed, including CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HERDS GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, KY. BLUE GRASS, TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS, ALFALFA, ALSYKE, CENTRAL PARK LAWN GRASS SEED, RYE GRASS SEED; also SEED OATS, RYE, VETCHES, SEED POTATOES, Maine grown, early and late varieties, MILLET, SORGHUM, KAFFIR CORN, BEANS, PEAS, SEED CORN, ONION SETS, MILL FEED of all kinds, CORN AND OAT CHOP, MEAL and HAY

When you order our AA brands of Field Seed, you may be sure that you have gotten the highest grade seed obtainable. We fill orders as low as possible, quality considered.

We pay special attention, also to our Poultry Department. There is no better mixture than our National Chicken Food. We also handle Meat Meal, Shell and Crab Meat Scrap.

We are also large buyers of home grown Seed, Grain and Grass Seed. Send samples and we will make you offers delivered your R. R. station. We will be glad to make quotations and send samples on application.

## N. R. SAVAGE & SON,

RICHMOND,

VIRGINIA.

and at the last plowing of my cotton I sowed crimson clover and oats. The heavy rains we had washed my clover all away. I have a fine stand of oats from four to six inches tall. I want to plant corn there next year. Please tell me how to prepare my land and what kind of fertilizer to use, as I will not be able to get stable manure. I made between four and five hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre there this year.

THOS. P. HOWARD.

Beaufort Co., N. C.

1. A cough in a horse or mule is not of itself a disease, but is indicative of something wrong with some of the organs. It may arise from indigestion or from some affection of the bronchial tubes or of the lungs, or even from worms. Before any remedy can be prescribed the cause should be ascertained and then treatment be made for that cause. In your case we think the probable cause is irritation of the bronchial tubes caused probably by dust in the feed, which he has inhaled during the night. He blows his nostrils and coughs to get this out. Moisten the feed with water to subdue the dust and try this as a remedy for a while.

2. Let the oats grow until April and then plow them down and apply 250 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre broadcast and work into the land and then plant the corn. You can no doubt increase the yield of the corn crop by applying more acid phosphate and giving a top dressing of nitrate of soda to the crop after working it the first time, but we doubt very much whether this increased yield would be produced profitably.—Ed.

LIMING LAND.

I have twenty acres of heavy soil

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, etc., Asparagus, Strawberries, and California Privet in large quantities.

The BEST is the CHEAPEST. Ours is the CHEAPEST because it is the BEST. Handling Dealers' orders a specialty. Catalogue free.

## FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY COMPANY.

### Baltimore, Maryland.

# 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.

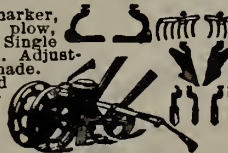
FORREST SEED CO., Box 42 Cortland, N. Y.

## Matthews' "NEW UNIVERSAL" Garden Tools

### 6 GOOD TOOLS IN ONE

Seeder, marker, hoe rake, plow, cultivator. Single or double wheel. Adjustments easily made. For planting and all kinds of cultivation.

Send for Free Booklet giving full description of implements.



### 6 Styles Seeders

Opens furrow, drops in plain sight covers marks.



Hand Wheel Plows Rear wheel gives steadiness & ease.



### Double or Single Wheel Hoe

Cultivator, Plow, Rake. Changes quickly made. Cultivate between or astride the rows. Any depth, any width.



Note High Arch and Plant Guards. Bent Oak Handles on all Tools.

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Dept. 56. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS  
FOR SALE BY GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



(clay subsoil) corn stubble land. I have just finished breaking with two horse plow. I am thinking of treating this land with lime, will it pay me to lime it this winter, and how much per acre should I use where I expect to plant cotton and from whom and at what price can I get it, and what kind. Any suggestions that you may be able to offer me will be greatly appreciated.

G. G. KINLAN.  
Cumberland Co., N. C.

We have no doubt but that lime will greatly improve the physical and mechanical condition of the land. You should apply not less than one ton per acre. Buy the lime from the kiln unslaked, and set it on the land in lumps of about half a bushel each, cover these with a few shovels full of the damp soil and in a few days it will have fallen to powder and should then be spread broadcast and be harrowed in lightly. The sooner the lime is got onto the plowed land the better so that it may have time to act upon the soil before the land is prepared for the planting of the crop. You will find lime advertised in this issue.—Ed.

#### GRAPE GROWING.

I have only been a subscriber to your valued paper a few months. I am setting 2,500 grape vines. Would it be well to plant strawberries between the rows the first two or three years, or, better sow cowpeas or something to improve the soil and be of advantage to the vines? Please advise the best culture.

A NEWCOMER.

Greensville, Va.

If the land is in a fairly fertile condition you might plant strawberries between the rows for a year or two, but if the land is poor it would be better to plant cowpeas and plow them down when dying and then sow crimson clover for a winter cover. This method would improve the land and cause the grape vines to make a much more vigorous growth. Apply 20¢ pounds of acid phosphate per acre before sowing the cowpeas and thus secure a good growth. After the first year the land should be given to the grape vines alone and they should be cultivated frequently to keep in vigorous growth. Stakes and trellis should be fixed for training them on.—Ed.

#### SUNDAY HUNTING—EGG PRODUCERS—BROOM STRAW.

1. What is the law in Virginia in regard to hunting, shooting or carrying a gun on Sundays.

2. Which variety do you consider the most profitable as egg producers for the man who can give fairly good care, the Brown or White Leghorn chickens?

3. Will land that has been idly growing in broom straw for several years produce a profitable crop of corn without manure or fertilizer? If

## For Cattle and Horses.

### MOLASSES IN BARRELS.

Dr. Ferneyhough, State Veterinarian, recommends Molasses as a mixer

BRAN, SHIPSTUFF;  
XXX MOLASSES FEED;  
GLUTEN MEAL;  
LINSEED MEAL.

BADGER DAIRY FEED;  
COTTON SEED MEAL.  
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL.  
COTTON SEED HULLS.

### FOULTRY FEEDS.

WHEAT, SCORCHED WHEAT;  
RARVA MEAT MEAL;  
BLOOD MEAL;  
ALFALFA MEAL;  
MICA GRITS.

BUCKWHEAT, KAFFIR CORN;  
GRANULATED OYSTER SHELLS;  
GRANULATED CHARCOAL;  
STAR BRAND CHICKEN FEED.  
(a complete ration)

### Grass and Field Seeds. Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Etc.

Write for Prices and Samples.

## S. T. BEVERIDGE & CO.,

1217 E. Cary Street,

Richmond, Va.

## WM. C. GERATY The Cabbage Plant Man



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The Earliest Cabbage Grown. CHARLESTON LARGE TYPE. WAKEFIELD. 2d Earliest. SUCCESSION. The Earliest Flat Head Variety. AUGUSTA TRUCKER. A little later than Succession. SHORT STEMMED FLAT DUTCH. Largest and Latest Cabbage.

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**1868** Forty years Experience and Reputation. Fifteen Thousand Satisfied Customers. **1908**

Our stock guaranteed to prove satisfactory or purchase price paid for same refunded. Thirty Thousand dollars Paid In Capital and our Reputation behind guarantee. Ask your Banker about us. Why purchase plants from unknown or inexperienced growers, taking the chance of losing your crop? when you can buy from the Original Cabbage Plant Grower, plants sure to produce satisfactory results.

PRICE: In lots of 1 to 5,000 at \$1.50 per thousand, 5 to 9,000 at \$1.25 per thousand, 10,000 and over at \$1.00 per thousand f. o. b. Young's Island, S. C. Our special Express Rate on Plants is very low. Our Cabbage Plants are Frost Proof. To produce the best results they should be set in the South Atlantic and Gulf States in December and January. In the Central States just as early in spring as land thaws sufficiently to get the plant root in the soil.

Send for our Catalogue; it contains valuable information about fruit and vegetable growing, home mixing of fertilizers, etc. We grow a full line of Strawberry plants, Fruit trees, and Ornamentals. Special terms to persons who make up club orders.

We are sowing this season six thousand pounds of cabbage seed.

Wm. C. Geraty Co. Box 6 Young's Island, S. C.

## Seed Corn

**Diamond Joe's Big White.** Earliest Maturing Big Eared Corn in the world. Made 153 bushels per acre. It costs but 25 cents per acre for seed. Big illustrated catalog of seed corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden Seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.  
(Largest Seed Corn Growers in the World.)



not, what would be the cheapest way to improve such land?

Henrico Co., Va. NIELS LARSEN.

1. Sunday hunting is prohibited by law in this State.

2. We do not think there is much, if any, choice between the two varieties of Leghorns named as egg producers. Probably the Brown are the most generally kept.

3. No. The growing of broom straw does not add to the fertility of the land except to the extent that it prevents washing and supplies a little humus making matter. You should plow it down as soon as possible and then apply 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre before planting the corn and sow cowpeas in the corn at the last working, and when these die down in September sow twelve pounds of crimson clover and a bushel of mixed wheat, oats and rye amongst the vines to make an additional winter cover for the land and to be plowed down the following spring.—Ed.

#### VETCHES—SOY BEANS.

As I always read inquiries in your valuable publication with interest, I thought I would hand you a few inquiries that would be of special interest to me and I would think many others.

I regard soy beans and vetch as very valuable forage plants and you could not encourage your readers to grow a more profitable feed, besides both leave the land improved. I sow vetch with my corn at the last working. I regard the hay fully as rich as clover or even alfalfa, if not richer. Soja beans should be planted early in May in rows thirty inches apart and cultivated with a five-tooth cultivator. Two or three times is sufficient to make seed. I think I grew three tons or more of soja bean hay to the acre.

I desire to know whether vetch seed has ever been grown in this country. If not, why? I notice with what vetch I have grown I have a second crop which I plow under and follow with alfalfa successfully.

How far north will sandy or hairy vetch grow and mature seed? How can you best save the hay when sown alone as it lays flat on the ground? Will a strong rake pull it up without cutting? How far north will soja beans mature sufficient for hay, and how far to mature seed. In East Tennessee I find it best to plant early for seed. I am greatly impressed with soja beans to mix with corn in a silo. They are far better than peas every way. Would be glad if some one who has had more experience along this line would relate some.

Sullivan Co., Tenn. A. D. R.

We have known vetch seed to be saved in this section and there is no reason whatever why the vetch (both English and sandy) should not be

## Plant Wood's Seeds FOR THE Garden and Farm.

Thirty years in business, with a steadily increasing trade every year—until we have to-day one of the largest businesses in seeds in this country—is the best of evidence as to the superior quality of **Wood's Seeds**.

**Wood's Descriptive Catalogue** and monthly "**Crop Special**" have done more to encourage diversified farming and profitable market-growing of vegetable crops than any other similar publications.

If you want the best and most profitable crops,

### Plant Wood's Seeds.

**Wood's Descriptive Catalogue** and monthly "**Crop Special**," mailed free on request.

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

42 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

## OLD DOMINION NURSERIES.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Prop.,  
Richmond, Va.

### Growers of High Grade Nursery Stock.

Special Inducements in Peach and Kleffer Pears for Commercial Orchards.  
Full line of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubbery, Etc. Plant a California Privet Hedge—none better.

Write for our descriptive catalogue of 64 pages—Correspondence Solicited.

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grown as a seed crop in the South and even as far north as the fortieth parallel. There is not the slightest necessity for our farmers to be dependent on imported seed for this crop. If this were done the price of the seed would at once be reduced. We have repeatedly urged its being grown for this purpose. We have subscribers who grow the crop for hay and harvest with a hay rake, which pulls it up or breaks it off. We prefer to grow it with oats, which supports the vines and makes it easier to cut with the mower.

Soy (soja) beans will not mature seed with certainty further north than the latitude of Columbus, Ohio, say the fortieth parallel, and even that is full far north except in a long summer. The crop should be planted early, as it has a long period of growth. It makes an excellent silage mixed with corn, as our correspondent says, much better than cowpeas.—Ed.

#### COUGH IN HOGS.

Please advise me a remedy for cough in pigs which have dry place to sleep in and no dust. Wishing you the success you deserve.

JAKE B. DUNTON.

Northampton Co., Va.

Mix the following: Spirits of ether nit., 2 ozs.; Spirits ammonia, aromatic, 1 oz., camphor, powdered, 2 drams and divide into four doses and give on four following days in slops. Keep warm whilst giving medicine and feed on slop alone.—Ed.

#### GRAZING RAPE AND RYE—COW DESTROYING FENCES.

1. Be kind enough to answer the following and oblige. When is it best to turn hogs on rape? At what stage of its growth? Also the best time to put them on rye?

2. Do you know of any good way I could fix a cow to keep her from pushing fences down. She uses her head and nose and throws the rails off.

SUBSCRIBER.

Sussex Co., Va.

1. Let the rape get a good growth and be throwing up the seed stalks before turning the hogs on it and it will then furnish much more pasturage than when grazed when only in the first leaf. Rape can be turned on as soon as it will afford a bite if only wanted for the green feed but if it is desired to get the benefit of the grain it should be allowed to stand ungrazed until the heads form.

2. Hang a piece of board say 9 or 10 inches wide and 2 feet long in front of her eyes, fastening the same around her horns with cord. This will prevent her seeing the fence until close upon it and usually has the desired effect.—Ed.

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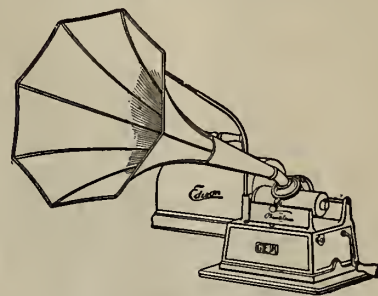
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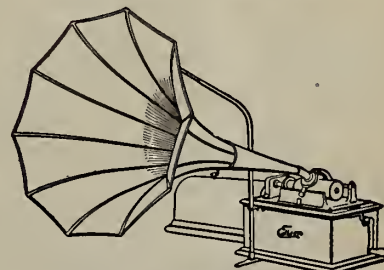


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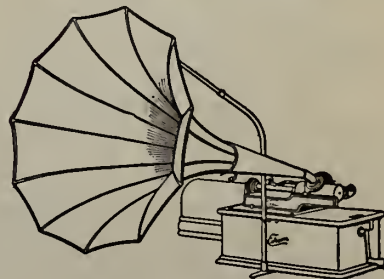
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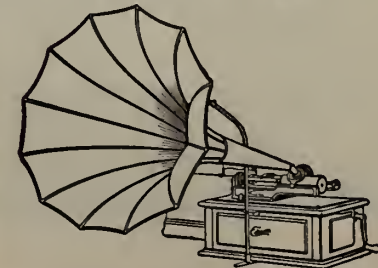
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**HARD WOOD ASHES.**

Please give some time the best method of utilizing hard wood ashes. I once knew the owner of a small upland red clay farm in Nelson Co., Va., to use a mixture of hard wood ashes, hen manure and plaster (what proportion I do not know) on corn in the hill at planting with most satisfactory results.

Bath Co., Va.

S. W. A.

Hard wood ashes are best applied alone and are a valuable fertilizer for any crop and especially for those calling largely for potash which is the principal fertilizing ingredient found in them. The reason why they are best applied alone is that the ashes have a large content of lime in them and when used with either hen manure or farm yard manure both of which are mainly nitrogenous fertilizers, has a tendency to set the nitrogen free and thus cause loss of it. When used with acid phosphate the lime has a tendency to revert the phosphoric acid and make it less readily available to the crop. If, however, the ashes are used with the hen manure, the two should not be mixed until ready to apply the same and then the mixing in the soil takes care of the nitrogen. Plaster mixed with the hen manure as it is made and stored for use tends to conserve the ammonia and is useful for that purpose but is usually very ineffective as a fertilizer unless the land is rich in available potash. For the corn crop the great need is phosphoric acid and therefore ashes and hen manure which contain very little of this ingredient, will not make a very effective fertilizer unless supplemented with acid phosphate which should be applied at the rate of 200 or 250 lbs. to the acre.—Ed.

**HAY GROWING—STRAWBERRY GROWING—BERMUDA GRASS.**

1. I have about twenty-five acres of land which has a good stand of Red Top, timothy, Orchard grass and Red clover, which I want to cut for hay next season. Soil is nearly all good. I will put something like fifty two-horse wagon-loads of stable manure on the thinnest, and by first of April I want to grow a "bumper" crop of hay, and want you to tell me if there is anything in the way of a fertilizer which I can top dress the land with, that would benefit the hay crop. When should it be put on the grass here, in Scott county, latitude and altitude of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., and what quantity per acre?

2. We have sixty-five acres in strawberries near Atmore, Ala., and have twenty-three tons of a 10-2-8 fertilizer, manufactured by Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., of Montgomery, Ala., which we will use as a top dressing on the plants. Crop of

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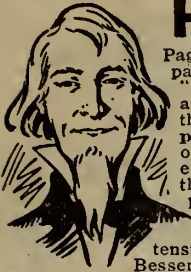
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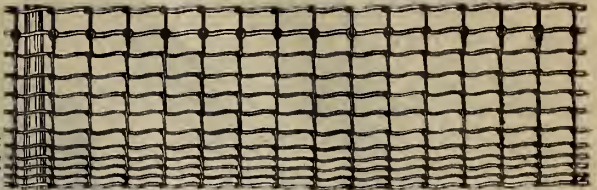
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berries usually ready for market by March 25th, at what time should we apply fertilizer in order for the berry crop to derive the greatest benefit from the application of the fertilizer? We grow Klondike principally, with some Lady Thompson and Dunlap. We shipped many crates of Klondike last April, that averaged thirty-six to thirty-eight berries to the full quart box, some of which sold in Birmingham, Ala., at thirty cents per quart box.

3. I have a small plot of Bermuda grass, planted about 10th of last May, on a very hard red clay bank, from which all the top soil has been plowed and scraped away to the depth of three feet, not a spear of vegetation growing on the bank for four years. The Bermuda is growing right on. It was planted in a narrow trench, and grew five to eight inches high, headed out in August, and at this time has spread over a space of thirty-eight inches. Now, I want your advice in the matter. My land is nearly all in a splendid state of cultivation; is naturally adapted to our native grasses and clover. Would you advise me to let it get a start on my land, or dig it up and burn it. Would it likely give me trouble in my meadow land, wheat and cornfields? I am acquainted with it on the sandy soils of Alabama and Florida, but am not aware

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as to its merits and demerits on the soils of Southwest Virginia. Its tenacity of life is wonderful: a single joint one-half inch in length will readily take root and grow, and it is often scattered over a farm or along the highways in damp weather by adhering to mud in short pieces, and dropped about from the feet of cattle or wheels of the farm wagons. What is its value as a pasture grass for sheep and cattle when compared with our native grass, orchard and red top grasses?

I. W. LARKEY.

Scott Co., Va.

1. Top dress the grass with nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre as soon as it starts to grow freely in the spring, and this should give you a maximum crop of hay.

2. Apply the fertilizer in January or early in February as soon as the plants commence to grow.

3. We would not advise you to encourage the growth of Bermuda grass in Southwest Virginia, where you can grow the natural Blue grass, indigenous to that section. Bermuda grass is the most valuable pasture grass for the coastal plain country of the Southern States, for no sun can destroy it or hinder its making good grazing, but in the mountain sections it is out of place. It will grow there, but only make grazing during a short time in the heat of the summer.—Ed.

#### SEEDING TO GRASS.

I have a six-acre lot that will now bring fifteen to twenty bushels of corn per acre. Peas, sorghum and millet hay was cut in September, and lot sowed in German clover early in October. I wish to run this in a grass mixture for hay, say orchard grass, timothy, red top, etc. If the clover stubble is turned under and peas sowed or planted, pea stubble turned under green, will this land need both lime and fertilizer? If so, how much, when and how applied? What kind of fertilizer is best, and do you suggest other grasses with those mentioned? Land has a few gall spots, which will be manured.

SUB.

Caroline Co., Va.

We would turn the crimson clover down, and not cut it for hay, as we assume that you think of doing by saying turn the stubble down. The land evidently needs humus if it is to produce grass successfully. The clover can be turned down in May without fear of souring the land, which would not be the case if you turned the pea crop down in the late summer, and either one or other of these crops should be fed to the land. After plowing the clover down apply 200 pounds of acid phosphate and fifty pounds of muriate of potash per acre, and work into the land, and then plant the peas. Prepare the land well for the pea crop by plow-



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3056

ing deep and working fine, and thus prevent the necessity for replowing after the pea crop. Cut the pea crop for hay, and then apply one ton of lime to the acre and work the pea stubble and lime into the land with a disc or cutaway harrow, not running deep, so as to avoid bringing up weed seed to trouble the grass. Let lay for ten days, and then apply 300 pounds of bone meal per acre, and sow grass seeds and work lightly into the land with a seeding harrow. Instead of the mixture of grasses you suggest, we would sow a mixture of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, red top and meadow fescue in equal parts at the rate of two bushels to the acre, and at the same time sow five pounds of clover seed (a mixture of red clover and Alsike in equal parts) to the acre. If the land is dry enough, roll after harrowing in the seed. In the spring following, when the grass commences to grow freely, top dress with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and you should get a good crop of hay. Sow no grain with the grass seeds.—Ed.

### DISC CULTIVATORS.

The letters in regard to disc

## CLARK'S REVERSIBLE DISK PLOW CUTAWAY SULKY

The Only PERFECT REVERSIBLE SULKY DISK PLOW MADE.



Plow When Turning to Right.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO., 861 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

CLARK'S  
CUTAWAY  
TOOLS

Is controlled at the end of the furrow by a foot trip lever which releases the Turning Disk, so that when the horses are brought in good position to continue plowing it inter-locks itself without any further use of levers or efforts of the driver. Can be used as a right or left hand plow and is a perfect success. Is mounted on carrying wheels and is as light as is consistent with durability. The best results are obtained in plowing fallow land for the Cutaway blades shake out the edge of the furrow so that it isn't necessary to harrow the land after once ploughed with this plow. Send today for FREE Booklet with full information.

## "A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from \$5 to \$40 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

### 360 DAYS APPROVAL

direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 400

and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.  
Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.





plows in the last Planter were of vital importance to me, and I feel that the question was very satisfactorily answered. Now, I have an inquiry about the disc cultivator. Is it a success here? I am a firm believer in level culture, and have been used to the surface cultivator with knives, but there are too many stones and stumps here for them, and I had thought of the disc cultivator as the next best thing to use do you think that it would be practical?

I could not dispense with the Planter, especially since I am farming in its domain.

J. A. LEIDY.

Cumberland Co., Va.

The disc cultivator is one of the best implements to use for working a crop, and you will find that it will work much better in land of the character you describe than the share or blade implements. The adaption of the disc principle to plowing, drilling and cultivating implements is a great advance, and all who have used them realize this.—Ed.

CLOVER SEEDING.

I have twenty or twenty-five acres of land that I wish to put in clover. About half of the land was in corn this year, and the other half was in corn last year. I have had the land that was in corn last year turned with a two-horse plow. When should I seed that land? When is the best time to seed the corn stubble, and what preparation should this land have? It is just as loose and fine as one could wish. If clover seed cannot be put in during September or October, when should it be sown? Is clover the best crop for an orchard?

R. D. WHITE.

Nelson Co., Va.

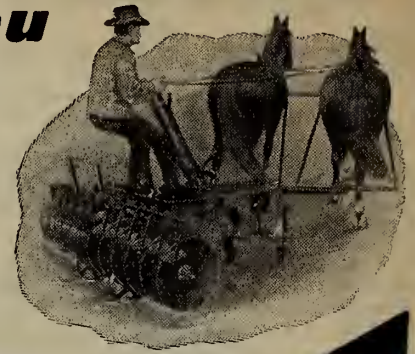
When clover cannot be seeded in August or September, the best time to seed is March or April. Have all the land plowed as soon as possible, and as soon as the land is fit to work have it finely broken, and a good seed bed prepared. Then sow the seed with a drill, putting it into the land two or three inches deep, and roll after the drill if the land is dry enough. The old practice of seeding clover on frozen ground is a bad one, and ought never to be followed. It has caused the loss of millions of bushels of clover seed. Trusting to Providence to bury the seed and put it in proper surroundings for successful growth is a piece of folly no sensible man should be guilty of. Put the seed in the land, and then if the land is in good order a crop may be looked for with confidence. We never failed to make a stand when so seeded. Clover is a good crop to grow in an orchard, but only one crop should be cut. The second one should be allowed to die on the ground and mulch it.—Ed.

# Get Our Factory Price Direct to You

**On 30 Days Approval Test—Cash or Time—Freight Allowed**

It costs you nothing—at our risk—to test the Detroit Tongueless on your work for a month.

We sell only direct, so take this way of proving to you that imitations of the Detroit Tongueless are in no way its equal. We have no dealers or agents so you save their profits on the price you pay us direct. Keep the difference in your own pocket and get the genuine, original and highest class, guaranteed



## DETROIT Tongueless Disc Harrow

The Forward Truck does away with all of the annoyance on the team of the old "tongue"—all neck weight—side draft and sore necks. Note back of the Disc Blades the TRANSPORT TRUCK—an extra attachment—upon which you can mount the machine, taking the Disc Blades off the ground, so you can drive over stony ground, rough and sandy roads, bridges, etc. Write today for our price—proposition to you and new 1908-9 Catalog sent FREE.

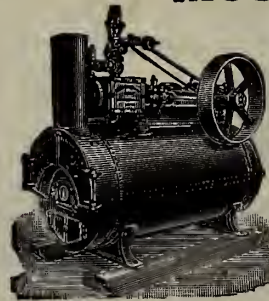
**AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY**  
622 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

Branch houses in all trade centers enable us to make prompt shipments. Get an American Manure Spreader or Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow by ordering early.

Write To The **AMERICAN HARROW CO.**

622 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.

# Don't Forget that Steam is the Most Reliable Power



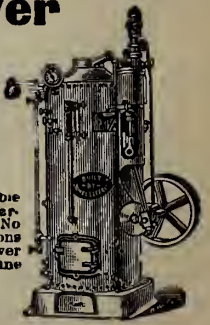
Farmers and planters who ins- all Leffel Steam Engines have no power troubles. There is no failure to start or to run—no tinkering, no coaxing, no vexatious delays. We have built thousands of

## Leffel Engines

For Farm Use

No planter ever thinks of exchanging his dependable Leffel for any other kind of power. He can understand his Leffel Engine. Quick easy steamers. No other style of power so economical. The numerous styles and size of Leffel insure your getting a power that exactly fits your needs. Don't buy any engine till you write for our free book.

**JAMES LEFFEL & COMPANY**  
Box 212 Springfield, Ohio



# Clipped Horses Work Better

Look Better, Feel Better, Rest Better and Live Longer

They enjoy their food more, are less liable to catch cold and can be cleaned in one fourth the time.

## The Stewart No. 1 Ball Bearing Horse Clipping Machine

is so simple in construction and operation that any boy can operate it with the greatest ease.

This machine is guaranteed. Nothing about it wears out. All moving parts are enclosed, protected and swim in oil. It turns easy, clips fast and lasts a life time.

Price, complete ready for use, is only \$7.50. Your dealer has it, or just pin a \$2 bill to your order and machine comes C.O.D. for balance. Catalog first if you wish.

Send now.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 150 Ohio St., Chicago





# The New Deere No. 80 Cotton & Corn Planter

**T**HIS machine does in one operation the work of sweep, fertilizer and planter; saving two-thirds of the time

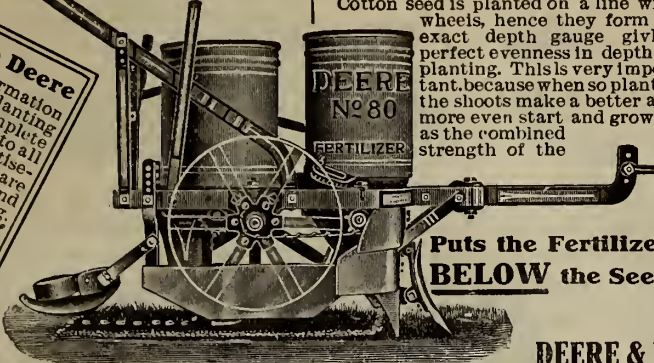
over the old way. Not only this but does the work better. The fertilizer is placed **below** the seed (see cut). **Deere No. 80** is built entirely of steel and iron, nothing to rot, warp or split.

Cotton seed is planted on a line with wheels, hence they form an exact depth gauge giving perfect evenness in depth of planting. This is very important, because when so planted the shoots make a better and more even start and growth, as the combined strength of the

tender shoots coming up together breaks the hard crust, while scattered sprouts will be smothered.

**Fertilizer Attachment that is Practically Unchokeable**, has seven different settings, fertilizer is thrown out of gear separate from cotton feed, can be removed in a few seconds whenever desired. The feed is very even. Machine can be furnished without fertilizer at less price. Cut shows the **No. 80** with drag covers. Press wheel can be furnished on special order. We have a very complete **booklet** describing this machine in all its parts, and it will pay every cotton grower to **write for a free copy**. There are many superior points that are not mentioned here, but which are all fully explained in the booklet. This is not a cheap machine in any respect, but by superior designing and facilities for manufacturing it is sold for a very reasonable price. There is nothing slighted in any way. Notice the large ribbed hoppers with spring retained lids.

**Write a Postal to Deere** and get the latest information on up-to-date cotton planting machines. Full and complete information will be sent to all answering this advertisement. **Deere** machines are the highest standard and satisfy the most exacting. Please do us the favor of **mentioning this paper** when writing and we will send you our latest seed corn booklet and also a copy of our useful **Farmers Pocket Ledger**



**Puts the Fertilizer BELOW the Seed**

**DEERE & MANSUR CO., Moline, Ill., U. S. A.**

## PREPARING FOR GRASS.

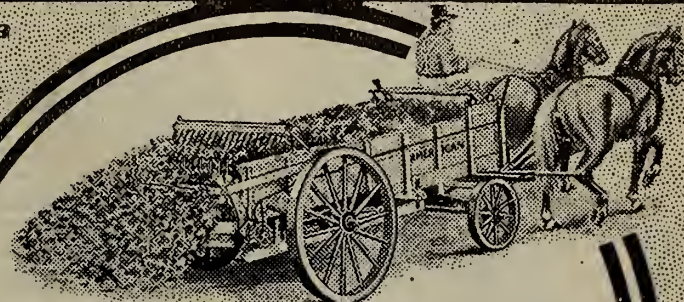
"Loafing Acres," an article in your last edition, reminded me that I have two big hillsides that have been idle for a long time. I would like to put sod on them in the spring, and wish to know what kind of grass or clover seed to use, the soil being of a gravelly clay, and how to prepare the soil for it.

OTTO TOUSSIAINT.

Prince George Co., Md.

We think it would be unwise for you to sow grass seed on the two hillsides which have been idle so long in the spring. They will not be likely to grow grass until they have had considerable preparation for the crop. It is useless to sow grass seed on land which has not been put into a good state of fertility, and made fit for the crop by deep breaking and fine working, and the weeds been subdued. The land should be plowed as soon as it can be done, and be broken deeply, and then in the spring be finely prepared with the disc or cultivator, harrow and roller, and whilst this is being done, 250 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate and fifty pounds of muriate of potash should be applied per acre, and be worked in, and then the land should be seeded or planted in cow peas. This crop should be cut into the land with the disc harrow in August and one ton of lime to the acre be applied, and be worked in with the disc. Then apply three hundred pounds of bone meal per acre and sow the grass seeds in September at the rate of two bushels to the acre, using a mixture of orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass, red top and meadow fescue in equal parts, and five pounds of mixed red and alsike clover seed per acre. Sow no grain with the grass, and then you may expect to get a stand. If

**Write a Postal For Free Book**



# AMERICAN Manure Spreaders

**Sold Direct to You—On a Month's Approval Test—Cash or Time Payments—Freight Allowed**

The AMERICAN Manure Spreader has proved its merits to the American Farmer—as the STANDARD for all Manure Spreaders—and that is why it has so many imitators. The AMERICAN is the result of over 25 years of actual manufacturing experience and will pay for itself in less than a year, out of the time and money it saves you. One man and an American Spreader will do as much work as three men and two wagons spreading manure the old way—and do it better besides covering twice as much ground. Write for our proposition, prices and Catalog and our Free Book of valuable information on Fertilization.

**AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY  
628 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich.**

Our branches enable us to make prompt shipments. Get an American Manure Spreader or a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow by ordering early.

**Freight Allowed**

**Get Our Price Direct to You**

## REX GUANO DISTRIBUTOR



**A FORCE FEED MACHINE.** The feed mechanism is a spiral conveyor, making a perfectly uniform feed; spreads the fertilizer in a broad band, thereby increasing its value; makes no noise; easily regulated to sow any quantity from 200 to 800 pounds per acre. Once set, the feed never changes.

Write for circular and prices on the only Distributor on the market with a perfect feed.

**JOHN BLUE, Laurinburg, N. C.**

When corresponding with our advertisers always mention Southern Planter.



you succeed, top dress the grass with 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in the spring, after it commences to grow freely. This should enable you to get a crop of hay. The grass should, after the hay is removed, be top dressed with manure, if possible, but if you have no manure, apply 200 pounds of acid phosphate and fifty pounds of muriate of potash per acre, and do not cut the grass a second time that year, but graze it lightly.—Ed.

#### FERTILIZER FOR CORN—MANURE SPREADER.

Please give me the formula of a good, but not expensive fertilizer for corn, to be mixed at home, for a stiff clayey soil. Am having all the manure hauled out on the land as fast as it is made, but think it would be better to use a fertilizer with it. Also please give me the prices of manure spreaders.

SUBSCRIBER.

The great need of the corn crop is phosphoric acid, and this is practically all the commercial fertilizer which can be profitably used on that crop. If you would mix acid phosphate at the rate of fifty pounds to the ton of manure with the manure as you apply it to the land, you will do the best thing you can for the success of the crop and come nearer making the crop pay for the fertilizer than with any other combination. It is rarely that corn pays for the application of commercial fertilizer. The fertilizer, if properly proportioned, will increase the yield of the crop generally, but rarely sufficiently to be profitable.

You will find advertisements in the Planter of manure spreaders, giving the price. Those not naming a price will quote you on request, or the local dealers here will gladly quote you.—Ed.

#### DISCOVER THE WEALTH.

That lies beneath the surface of your farm, Mr. Farmer! The task of drilling several hundred or even thousands of feet into the earth is not a great undertaking. The idle laborers in winter should employ their time in prospecting for water, coal, oil, gas and other minerals. The modern drilling outfits and pumping equipment of the American Well Works, Aurora, Illinois, are furnished by them to prospecting companies on favorable terms. This company would like to send their new large illustrated catalogue to any interested person who will write to them for it.

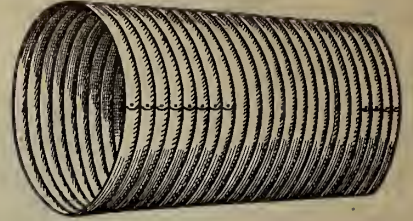
Smith Co., Tenn., Dec. 12, '08.

I wish to say that you are, in my judgment, publishing the farm paper in the country. S. M. YOUNG.

Davidson Co., Tenn., Dec. 18, '08.

Please do not ever stop the Southern Planter. W. H. BUMPAS.

## Use "EVERLASTING" Corrugated Metal Road Culverts

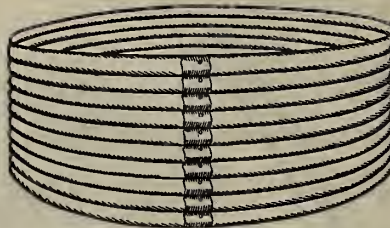


They are best for country roads, for farms, for railroads. Thousands and thousands of feet of these culverts are being bought by the largest railroads and line road supervisors.

Corrugated Metal Culverts will last 50 years. They are made of pure pig iron and never rust. The cold does not effect them.

**STRONG. EASY TO INSTALL. COST LESS.**

Stop wasting money on sorry culverts.



## "EVERLASTING" Tanks, Smoke Stacks and Well Curbings.

Meets every requirement of the up-to-date farm. They need no repairs. They last on:

Write now telling us of your wants, stating sizes desired, and we will send literature and enticing quotations. 'Twill pay well to learn more of the "Everlasting" line. Better start to-day!

### VIRGINIA METAL CULVERT COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers.

1701-1715 E. Cary Street,

Richmond, Virginia.

## MORPHINISM CURED



### No Experiment.

Alcoholism, Morphine and other drug addictions cured in from four to six weeks. 28 years successful experience.

Write for our booklet, "What do You Drink?"

The Keeley Institute.  
GREENSBORO, N. C.



CATALOGUES AND PAMPHLETS.

We acknowledge receipt of the following catalogues and pamphlets, all of which will be sent free upon request of any of our readers:

**American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.** Bulletin No. 105, drill holes, well and prospecting. This is a splendidly illustrated volume of nearly 200 pages, nicely gotten up and profusely illustrated and contains a great deal of valuable information on the subjects mentioned.

**Studebaker Almanac.** This is a farmer's almanac and weather forecast issued annually by the Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind. It contains all information usually to be found in such books and a great deal more besides, including household recipes, short stories, and historical facts.

**Adams Gates.** A very neat, illustrated booklet containing illustrations and information regarding the Adams Automatic Farm and Yard Gates.

**Incubator Insurance.** A 16-page folder issued by the Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y., giving information in regard to its fire-proofed insurable incubators.

**Rose Dale Stock Farm.** A neat booklet issued by A. G. Parr, Mgr., Jeffersonton, Va., describing his well known herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. The booklet contains some valuable information in regard to the breed as well as some splendid testimonials as to the merits of this herd in particular.

**Seed Corn Circular.** The Ratekin Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, issue an illustrated circular giving descriptions and testimonials in regard to its seed corn, for which this firm is justly noted.

**How to Raise Calves.** This pamphlet is issued by J. W. Barwell, Waukegan, Ill., in the interest of Blatchford's Calf Meal as a substitute for milk. S. T. Beveridge & Co., Richmond, Va., are his local agents.

**Lime and Liming.** This is an extract from Bulletin 46, Rhode Island Experiment Station, issued by the Powhatan Lime Co., Strasburg, Va., in the interest of its own lime kilns. There is a lot of valuable information in this bulletin.

**The De Laval Monthly.** This is a breezy publication issued by the De Laval Separator Co., New York, in the interest of its well known cream separator. This paper is nicely printed and should be of interest to all dairymen.

**Spray Pumps and Appliances.** This is the title of the catalogue of the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio. It is beautifully gotten up, profusely illustrated, and contains a lot of information in regard to spraying as well as description of the goods of the company.

**Veterinary Notes.** This is a month-

# Here's Your Chance! Save Big Money on a Buggy



H. C. Phelps

If you are in the market for a buggy, write us a line on a postal, and we'll quote our prices for 1909. We'll make to your order a genuine Split Hickory Buggy—save you from \$26.50 up—and ship at factory prices. Find out how much buggy value your cash money will buy direct from the manufacturer.

## Let Us Quote You a Price on a Split Hickory Vehicle

We can't tell you all about our great selling plan in this advertisement—we want to send you our Big Free Book—which tells the story in detail—describes all our 125 Vehicles and full line of high-grade harness—tells you how we make buggies to order—sell them direct on

## 30 Days' Free Road Test

All Split Hickory Vehicles are guaranteed for **Two Full Years.** This splendid top buggy means \$26.50 in your pocket—where it belongs.

**Don't you want our Free Book?** A postal will get it—take a minute's time now and write for it. Write today—you'll be glad you did.

H. C. Phelps, President  
**THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.**  
"Makers of Split Hickory Vehicles"  
Station 249, Columbus, Ohio

Note:—Celebrated Sheldon French joint Automobile Springs used on all Split Hickory Vehicles making them positively the easiest riding buggies on the market.



## Buy Direct from Factory

saving all expenses and profits of the dealer.

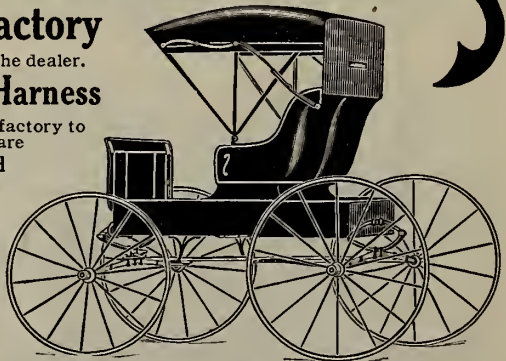
## Elkhart Buggies and Harness

have been sold direct from our factory to the user for thirty-six years. We are

### The Largest Manufacturers in the World

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness. Send for free catalog.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.  
Elkhart, Indiana



## Get Our Book and We'll Make Right Prices To Interest You To Trade

Get our interesting "Black Motor Buggy" Book Free and find out about the only motor buggies and surreys that are good country road "mudders" and "hill climbers" and built for practical use. No jarring—No blowups on tires—Speed 2 to 25 miles an hour—Run 30 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline—Safe—Reliable. Women can easily run



## BLACK MOTOR BUGGIES AND SURREYS

Buggy is 10 horse power—Surrey, 18 horse power. Both "get there" and "beck again" every trip, and save time, worry and expense. Investigate and we will make you right prices. Write for Catalog No. A-221.

**BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois**

# Farms in Northern Virginia

DAIRY, GRAIN, STOCK, POULTRY, FRUIT.

Near Washington and Baltimore, and in easy reach of Philadelphia and New York.

Unlimited markets and unsurpassed shipping facilities.

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

CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON,

(Successor to Stephenson & Rainey, Herndon, Va.)





## BUCKEYE FEED MILLS---SAWS---HORSE POWERS

At the present price of grain, farmers must study economical methods of feeding. By grinding you save 15 to 25 per cent. of the grains you feed. Buckeye Mills grind ear corn and all small grains and soon save enough to

**PAY FOR THEMSELVES.**

All sizes and styles feed mills for horses or engine, also a complete line of horse powers and safety saw frames to suit the farm. Our machines are all strong, well built and capable—**FULLY GUARANTEED.** Send for catalogue and prices. Full stock carried at Richmond, Va. Prompt shipments.

Made by The Buckeye Feed Mill Co., Box W. Springfield, Ohio. Sold by The Implement Co., Richmond, Va.



ly magazine published by Farke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. In addition to information in regard to its own preparations, it contains a lot of excellent matter on various veterinary subjects of interest to stockmen and farmers.

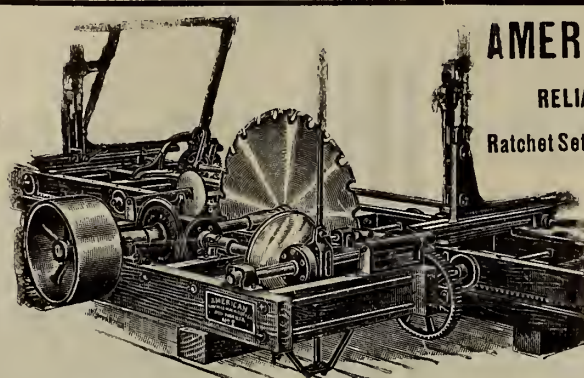
Johnston. This legend appears across the top of a very beautiful catalogue of the Johnston Harvester Co., Batavia, N. Y. In addition to being an example of the printers' art, it most interestingly describes the products of the factories of this company. A beautiful calendar accompanies this catalogue.

Iron Age News. This is the title of the quarterly publication of the Bateman Mfg. Co., Grenloch, N. J., or, in other words, the house organ of the "Iron Age Tools and Implements." Most of our farmers and truckers are familiar with this old established house.

Harrison's Nurseries. Beautiful, illustrated annual catalogue of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. It contains accurate descriptions of all kinds of nursery stock, including fruit trees and ornamental and shade trees. This is one of the largest nurseries in the country. The public is cordially invited to call at any time and inspect operations and stock. See the ad.

### THE YOUTH'S COMPANION CALENDAR FOR 1909.

"In Grandmother's Garden" is the title of the beautiful picture painted by Charles C. Curran for The Youth's Companion panel Calendar for 1909. It is printed on the finest finished stock, by the most recent methods of lithography. All the strength and beauty of the original painting are faithfully shown by employing thirteen separate colors. This is the largest Calendar that The Companion has ever issued, the picture alone measuring eight inches in width and twenty-four inches in length. Below the picture are arranged the twelve months. Great care has been taken to make the date-figures legible, and to insure a practical and useful, as well as an artistic, Calendar. The Calendar is given to all those who pay their subscriptions to The Companion for 1909.



## AMERICAN SAW MILLS

RELIABLE FRICTION FEED

Ratchet Set Works, Quick Receder, Duplex

Steel Dogs. Strong, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

Best material and workmanship, light running; requires little power; simple, easy to handle; won't get out of order. **BELT FEED MILLS** in all sizes.

Log Beam Carriages can be furnished with any of our mills. No. 1. Warranted to cut 2,000 feet per day with 6 H. P. engine. Seven other sizes made. Also Edgers, Trimmers, Shingle Machines, Lath Mills, Rip and Cut-Off Saws, Drag Saws, Cordwood Saws and Feed Mills. Catalogue sent free.

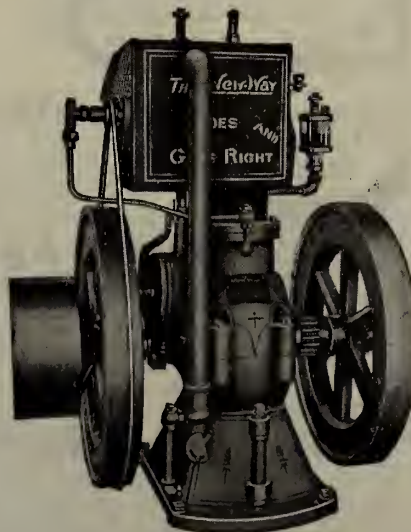
"Rowe, Mass., October 24, 1905.—I have a No. 1 American Saw Mill and send you an order for another just like it. I run it with my 8 H. P. portable gasoline engine; have sawed 5,000 feet of lumber in ten hours with it without any trouble. I use a 48-inch saw.

Yours truly,

**BRADLEY C. NEWELL.**

**AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.,** 137 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.  
OUR AGENTS.—Watt Plow Company, Richmond, Va.; R. P. Johnson, Wytheville, Va.; Hyman Supply Company, New Berne and Wilmington, N. C.; Gibbs Machinery Company, Columbia, S. C.

## LISTEN! MR. FARMER!



Have you heard of the **NEWEST** and **MOST UP-TO-DATE GASOLINE ENGINE** on the MARKET? If not, write us about it at once. It's called the "**NEW-WAY**" air cooled and made in 2½, 3½ and 7 H. P.—Prices guaranteed to be cheapest of any high class engine. It can be used for every **FARM** purpose imaginable, and is so simple that anyone can run it.

**STOCKDELL-MYERS H'D'W. CO.**

Petersburg, Va.

TELL THE ADVERTISER WHERE YOU SAW HIS ADVERTISEMENT.



REPORTS.

- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1908. Don't forget to ask your Senator or Congressman to send you a copy of this report. It is full of matter of interest to every farmer and shows the great advance which this Department has made under Mr. Wilson's direction. It is to be hoped that the new President will see fit to continue Mr. Wilson in the position of Secretary.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. Circular 130. Paraffining Butter Tubs.
- Bureau of Animal Industry. Circular 157. The Preservation of Our Native Types of Horses.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Institutions in the U. S. Giving Instruction in Agriculture.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Circular 79. Form of Organization for Movable Schools of Agriculture.
- Office of Experiment Stations. Progress in Agricultural Education, 1908.
- Forest Service. Circular 105. White Oak in the Southern Appalachians.
- Forest Service. Circular 135. Chestnut Oak in the Southern Appalachians.
- Bureau of Pant Industry. Circular 12. Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrative Work in Its Relation to Rural Improvement.
- The Status of the American Lemon Industry.
- Farmers' Bulletin 332. Nuts and Their Uses as Food.
- Farmers' Bulletin 337. Cropping System for New England Dairy Farms.
- U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Farmers' Bull. 339. Alfalfa.
- Farmers' Bulletin 345. Some Common Disinfectants.
- Bureau of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. Forest Products No. 2. The Lumber Cut of the United States, 1907.
- Bureau of Agriculture Philippine Islands. The Philippine Agricultural Review, August, 1908.
- Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala. Bull. 143. Feeds Supplementary to Corn for Southern Pork Production.
- California Experiment Station, Berkeley, Cal. Bull. 199. Bovine Tuberculosis.
- Bull. 200. Gum Disease of Citrus Trees in California.
- Bull 201. Commercial Fertilizers.
- Colorado Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Col. Bull. 132. Destruction of Concrete by Alkali.
- Bull. 133. A Few Orchard Plant Lice.
- Bull. 134. Orchard Plant Lice and Their Remedies.

# BUY BATTLE AXE SHOES.

Solid Made BATTLE AXE Shoes  
SAVE FARMERS MONEY.

THEIR—

- SPLENDID STYLE
- COMFORTABLE FIT
- LONG WEAR
- LOW PRICE

• Explain why the Celebrated, Solid Made BATTLE AXE Shoes are so widely known and called

## “The Farmer's Friend.”

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Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill. Bull. 126. Distance Between Hills for Corn in the Illinois Corn Belt.

Bull. 127. A Study of the Factors Influencing the Improvement of the Potato.

Bull. 128. Ten Generations of Corn Breeding.

Kentucky Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky. Bull. 135. Wheat—Test of Varieties, etc.

Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Bull. 109. The Rotation of Crops.

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New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Bull. 299. May Weather and Fruit Harvests.

Bull. 302. Is it Wise to Dip Nursery Stock?

Bull. 304. Analysis of Commercial Fertilizers.

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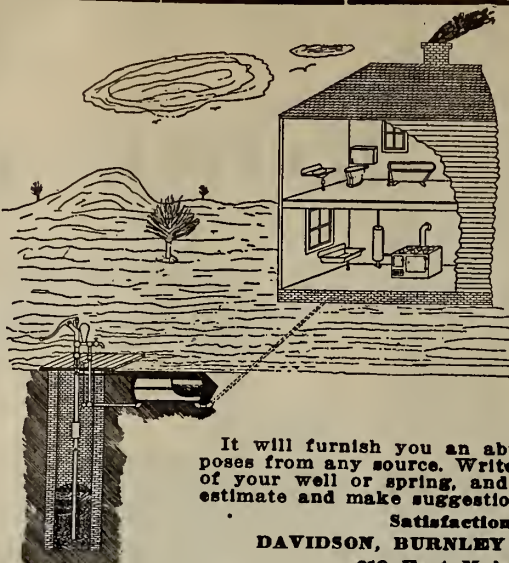
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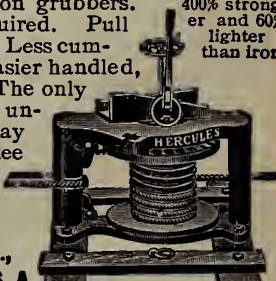
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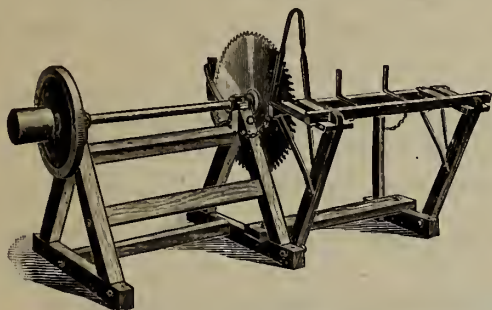
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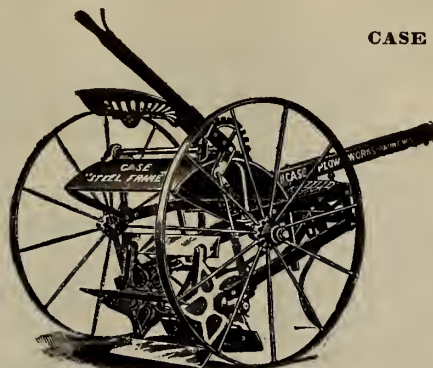
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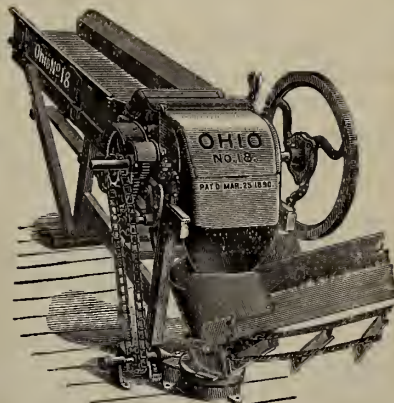
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American Dollars

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It leads all others in fast grinding, in lightness of draft, in strength, in durability and especially in being the best 2-Horse Power for operating Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wood Saws, or any other light running machinery.

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Makes the most economical and durable roofing known. Never requires painting or any attention after laid and requires no tools except a hammer to put it on.

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In this list will be found prices on papers, magazines and periodicals which are most called for by our readers. We have club rates with nearly all reputable publications, and will quote them on request.

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Times-Dispatch .....	\$6 00	\$6 00
Times-Dispatch (without Sunday) .....	4 00	4 00
News-Leader .....	3 00	3 00
Washington Post.....	6 00	6 00
Baltimore Sun.....	3 00	3 40

**THRICE A WEEK.**

The World, New York....	1 00	1 25
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**WEEKLIES.**

Times-Dispatch .....	1 00	1 25
Southern Churchman.....	2 00	2 25
Central Presbyterian.....	2 00	2 25
Harper's Weekly.....	4 00	4 00
Breeders' Gazette.....	2 00	1 50
Country Gentleman.....	1 50	1 75
National Stockman and Farmer .....	1 00	1 00
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1 00	1 30
Memphis News-Scimitar..	50	75
Cotton Journal.....	1 00	1 00

**SEMI-MONTHLY.**

Standard (Poultry).....	1 00	60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer..	1 00	75

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The Century.....	4 00	4 25
St. Nicholas.....	3 00	3 25
Lippincott's .....	2 50	2 50
Harper's Magazine.....	4 00	4 00
Delineator .....	1 00	1 40
Scribner's .....	3 00	3 25
American .....	1 00	1 35
Cosmopolitan .....	1 00	1 35
Everybody's .....	1 50	1 75
Munsey .....	1 00	1 35
The Strand.....	1 20	1 50
Argosy .....	1 00	1 35
Review of Reviews.....	3 00	3 00
Field and Stream.....	1 50	1 50
Woman's Home Companion	1 25	1 50
Modern Farming .....	1 00	1 00
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Industrious Hen.....	50	75
Poultry Success .....	50	75
Blooded Stock .....	50	65
Successful Farming.....	50	60
Amer. Fruit and Nut Jour.	50	75
Southern Fruit Grower...	50	85
Shepherd's Criterion.....	50	75
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The Times-Dispatch, any edition, Daily and Sunday, \$6; Daily, \$4; or Weekly, \$1, and The Southern Planter, for the price of the Times-Dispatch alone.

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The Southern Poultry Guide is Cal Husselman's great poultry book. It contains 150 pages of hard, common sense on the poultry industry. The author has had forty years' practical experience, and knows what's what in the chicken business. The book is nicely get up, and well illustrated.

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"Farm and Garden Hints" is a 50-page booklet which we had Prof. W. F. Massey write for us. This is a valuable little work which will retail for 50 cents, but we will give a copy absolutely free to anyone who will send us a new subscriber to The Southern Planter at 50 cents.

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To avoid errors, simply order by number, enclosing amount called for.

## THE SOUTHERN PLANTER,

RICHMOND,

VIRGINIA.



## MAGAZINES.

The personal note is dominant in the January Century, with Andrew F. West's "Grover Cleveland: A Princeton Memory," the first chapters of the notable "Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens," a new account of the romance of "Poe and Mrs. Whitman," and an instalment of Mrs. Sallie Coles Stevenson's vivacious letters giving her impressions of the young Queen Victoria.

Andrew F. West's Princeton memories of Mr. Cleveland help the reader to an inspiring understanding of the motives, character, and later work and wide influence of the ex-president—one who "pondered much, though he said very little, regarding his religious belief. Yet it was always there, deep within him. \* \* \* He received it as he received the springtime and the sunlight or the intimacies of friendship and home."

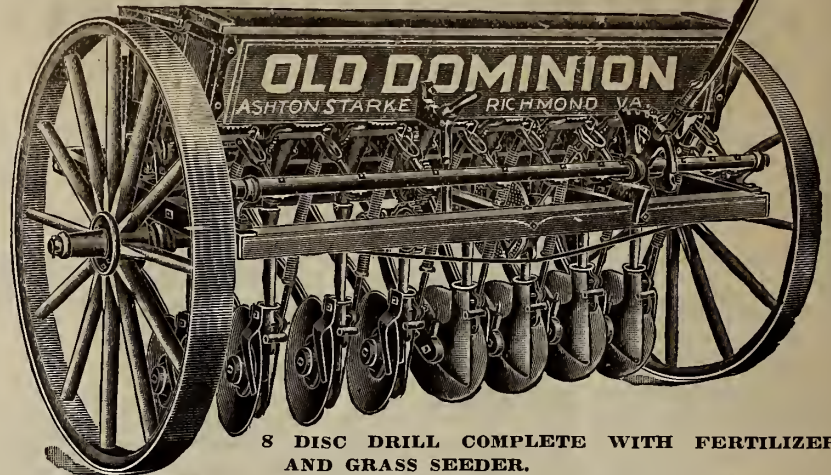
In "The Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens," written and dictated by the sculptor in his last years, and sympathetically edited by his son, is promised a record of rare color and humor and breadth of interest, reflecting strikingly the intellectual energy and vigor of one of the most remarkable and lovable personalities of our time. Of rare and racy interest is the picture of life in New York in the Civil War period, when young Saint-Gaudens was an apprentice and an ambitious student of art.

The January St. Nicholas—issued now on the fifteenth of the month preceding the month named on the cover—is a jolly combination of Christmas and New Year good things. John Kendrick Bangs' "The Time Shop," is a whimsical story of Bobby and Mr. Promptness and Procrastination, with a pleasant Christmas flavor. Kathryn Jarboe's "The Lesson Learned" is a pretty story of how Christmas joy came to a bereaved family in far off Japan. Young amateur actors will delight in Marguerite Merington's masque, "Father Time and His Children," and there is a world of cheery help and inspiration in Rebecca Harding Davis' little talk on "What We Can."

There are beside holiday pictures and holiday rhymes and other holiday features, with new chapters of the serials—Bradley Gilman's "A Son of the Desert," Mary Constance Dubois' "The Lass of the Silver Sword," Ralph Henry Barbour's "Captain Chub," Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Spring Cleaning," Charlotte Brewster Jordan's "Cooking Club," Carolyn Wells' "The Happychaps," and Rupert Sargent Holland's "Historic Boyhoods"—the list is a long one.

In spite of the panic of 1908, the publishers of Lippincott's Magazine assert that the past year was one of

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

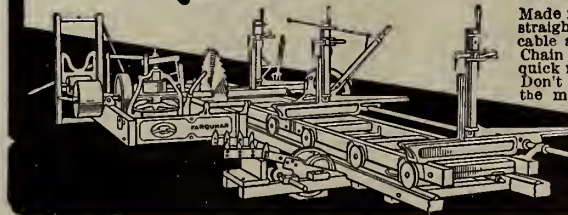
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I expect to continue to take the Southern Planter as long as I am on the farm I consider it one of the best farm journals I ever read.

A. S. DYKE.

Campbell Co., Va., Dec. 14, '08.  
I cannot understand how you can publish such an excellent up-to-date journal as the Southern Planter so cheap, but that is not my business.

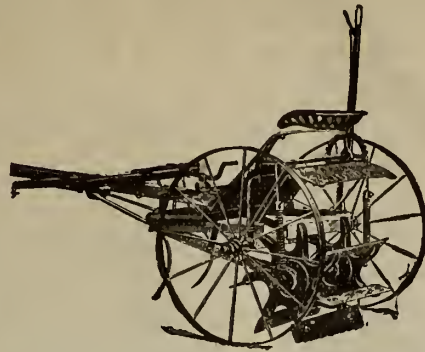
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LEADING 1909 UP-TO-DATE LABOR SAVING TWENTIETH CENTURY MACHINERY.



ONE AND TWO-HORSE PLANTER, PLAIN OR WITH FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT.



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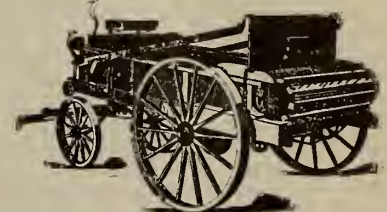
This is the latest addition to the line of Scientific Feed Grinding Mills, and has been designed to meet the requirements of those having horse powers and small engines.

With a two-horse sweep power or with a two- or three-horse engine the mill will grind shelled corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat and all small grains at the rate of 10 to 20 bushels per hour, also grinds corn and cob.



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Kemp's Twentieth Century Improved Manure Spreader. Made in three sizes. Write for special catalogue and prices.

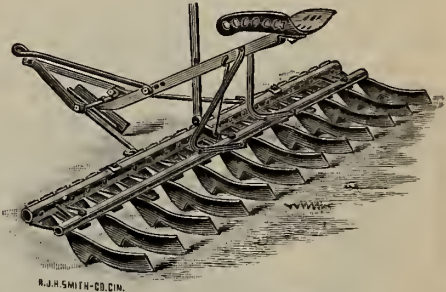
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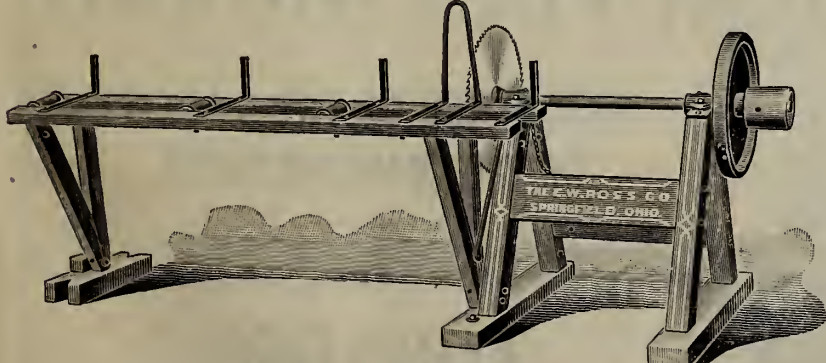
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"The" Improved All Steel and Iron ACME Harrow. It crushes, cuts, tears, smooths and levels, all in one operation. The cheapest riding harrow made. Write for circulars and price.



The above illustration is that of the Ross Wood Frame Pole Saw for sawing all kinds of timber, both long and short. The construction of same is the very best. The lumber used is hard wood and good size, not frail in any particular. The bearings are all babbitted. The arbor is extra large, size 17-16 inches, and has heavy fly wheel. Frame is not nailed together, but mortised and tennoned and bolted. They are as good as the best and better than the majority of others. The table is equipped with rollers, making it convenient to handle heavy timber. Write for special catalogues and prices.



Scientific Combined Mill and Horse Power No. 8. Double action, triple geared, new. Grinds ear corn and all small grains fast, fine and easily. Grinding plates revolve in opposite directions.



Studebaker Farm Trucks—with wood or steel wheels and removable bolster stakes. Write for prices and catalogues.



Scientific No. 8 used as a power, including 15-foot tumbling rod, two rod rests, and pulley, either 18 by 4 inches, 20 by four inches, or 24 by 4 inches. Tumbling rod makes 58 revolutions per minute. Fast enough for running feed cutters, shellers, wood saws, etc.

HENING & NUCKOLS, 1436-38 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.



the most successful in the periodical's long history. Many good things have been secured for the coming twelve-month, a partial announcement of which was published in the December number.

The January issue has an attractive table of contents, the leading feature of which is a complete novel, "The Flight of Robert Sevier," by Grace MacGowan Cooke, author of "Return," "The Grapple," "Of the Lion's Breed," and other popular books. In this tale Mrs. Cooke has evolved a plot as original as it is fantastic. It deals with the doings of a young professor of chemistry, who discovers a fluid which, when injected into the living body of a human being or an animal, enables that body to float through the air. Believing that his discovery should not be made public before he has perfected it, he tries to conduct his experiments in secret. Then the trouble begins. Few more mirth-provoking yarns have ever been presented, and he who can read it without laughing must be totally lacking in a sense of humor.

There are some unusually good special articles, including one by George L. Knapp on that great yet morbid genius, Edgar Allen Poe, who was born just a hundred years ago. Harrison S. Morris writes on "Whistler," and Mrs. La Salle Corbell Pickett gives some interesting reminiscences

of her soldier-husband, as well as of Generals Lee and Jackson, in a paper called "The January Generals." "Feed the Children," by Ellis O. Jones; "The Blind Spot," by Edwin L. Sabin, and other seasonable topics are entertainingly discussed under the heading, "Ways of the Hour."

Among the shorter stories "The Green-Room," the second of a notable series of theatrical tales by Will Levington Comfort, stands out prominently. "The Girl Who Forgot," by Elenor Mercein Kelly, is a story which the reader is not likely to forget. Other good ones are "The Turquoise Ring," by Karl von Kraft; "The Honor of the Chapter," by J. R. Fisher, and "The Woman Who Had No Needs," by Jane Belfield.

Some bright miscellany includes a very funny sketch on "Brains," by Thomas L. Masson, and the mine of amusement, "Walnuts and Wine." Lippincott's is plainly on the up-grade.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We call special attention to the appearance of a new advertiser in our columns this issue, the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

This concentrated medicine for animals and fowls has, for nearly a quarter of a century, made great strides in popularity, and such large quantities have been sold, strictly on

its merits, that it has been decided to form a company to advertise and push its sale on a large scale, hence the advertisement of this medicine on another page.

We call our readers' special attention to the fact that this is a stock and poultry medicine—not a food, and that it is therefore especially to be recommended for stock and poultry, when they are sick. It has been found to have special value in all the common diseases of stock and poultry, due to a disordered liver, and we urge our readers to get a can at their dealer's and give it a thorough trial.

A free sample of the medicine will be mailed to any reader sending name and address to The Black-Draught Stock Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of sometime ago, I am glad to say I have tried my Galloway manure spreader with all sorts of manure, and it is perfectly satisfactory, even better than I thought it could be. I would not sell it for twice the cost and do without it.

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They do away with all cams, gears, ratchet wheels, tumbling rods, eccentrics, etc.—things you know nothing about, perhaps. If you're not familiar with these things, there's all the more reason why you don't want them in any engine you buy.

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Let the McVicker sell itself to you—after you've seen the others.

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Write us today for the catalog that tells of the many advantages of

## THE McVICKER

—how it develops one-sixth more power and uses less fuel and oil—how it stands 50 per cent. more sudden overload than any other engine. One of our 3-1-2 h.-p. engines pumps 35,000 gallons of water for Chas. Bunn, of Ithaca, Mich., in 24 hours without a bit of attention, and on 2 gallons of fuel.

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I can say to you that I have owned three other makes of engines, but this engine is the least complicated and requires the least attention of any engine I ever owned. It has never given me a moment's trouble, and I have run it 16 hours a good many days without shutting down.

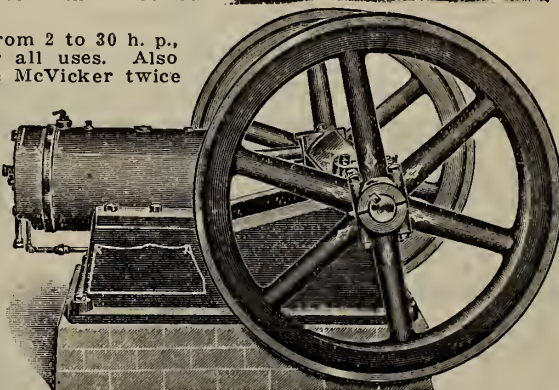
I would say to any person or persons who are thinking of buying an engine that they can make no mistake by placing their order for a McVicker, as I have had a great deal of experience with gasoline engines, and am thoroughly convinced by experience this is by far the cheapest engine to buy.

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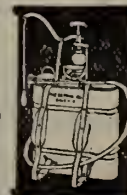
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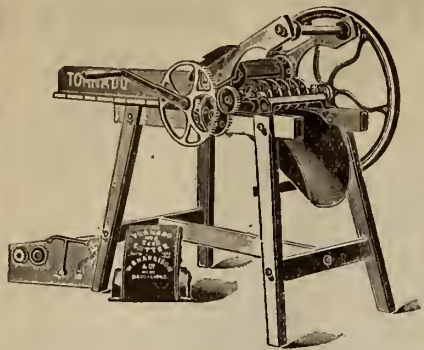
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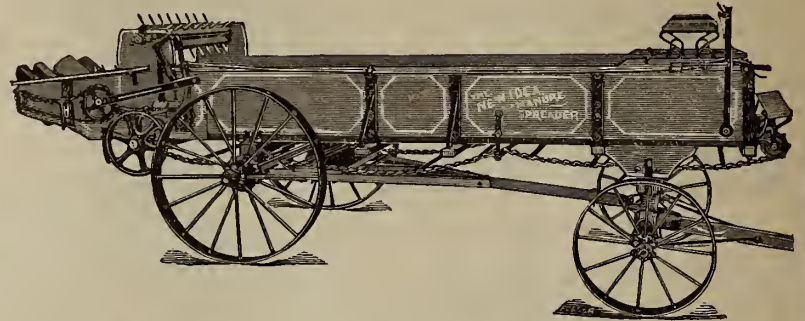
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Fifty Two-Horse Farm Wagons

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  INCH STEEL AXLE

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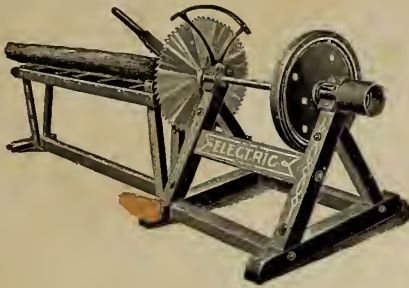
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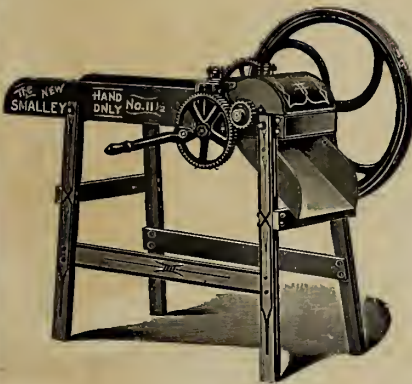
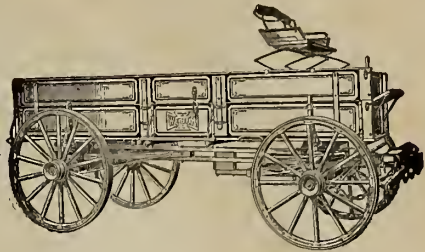
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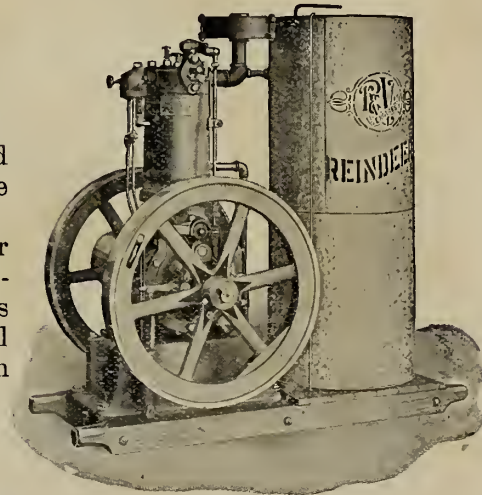
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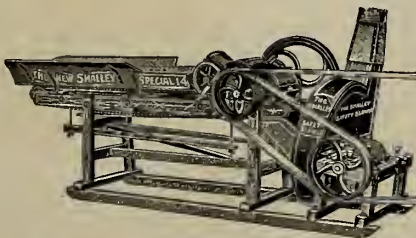


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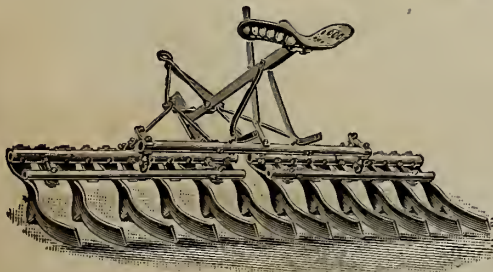
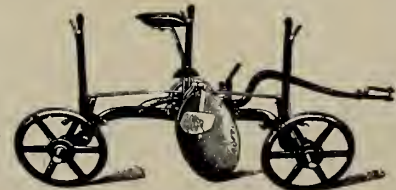


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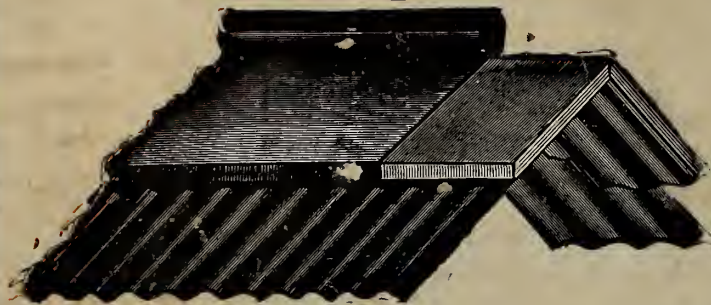
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