Weekly Bureau of Information for All Who Till the Soil or Are Interested in Making Homes

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

All inquiries and communications addressed to The Times-Dispatch will receive prompt attention. This department will appear each Monday, and contributions or suggestions will be welcomed.

Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners---Queries and Answers

THE DASHEEN

BY EDWARD C. VICK.

The Colocasia antiquorum, or dasheen, has received considerable attention the past few years from the Department of Agriculture at Washington in testing a family of tuberous-rooted plants used for human food in the tropics. Some of these are productive throughout the Southern States, and can be added to our staple crops when the demand for them is sufficiently large.

The Trinidad dasheen has been selected as the most prolific, and its tuberous roots, yielding as high as 500 to 600 bushels to the acre, are good either for human food or for stock.

The dasheen belongs to the same family as the popular elephant's ear, caladium esculentum, used in ornamental bedding. The caladium can also be used as food, that is, the tuber, when properly cooked, but it is hardly to be compared with the dasheen. In the Sandwich Islands the natives call the caladium taro, and eat the root as we do potatoes, cooking the leaves as we do spinach. The dasheen grows more upright than the caladium, the leaf is rounder and considerably darker in color.

The dasheen delights in an abundance of water, and will grow on wet land that cannot be used for other crops. At the same time, they stand considerable drought without injury, thriving in soil that is altogether too dry for caladiums, and the dasheen in such situations can be used for ornamental purposes in place of caladiums.

On good rich soil dasheens reach a height of six feet and upward, and planted in rows four feet apart and the plants set two feet apart in the rows, yield enormous crops of tubers.

In the early spring the young shoots can be cooked like asparagus, and are considered by some to make a good substitute for that vegetable. The tubers are richer in food value than either the Irish or sweet potato, and can be cooked in various way. A special bulletin on cooking the dasheen has been issued by the Agricultural Department at Washington, and sent free on application.

John Dunbar, assistant superintendent of city parks, Rochester, N. Y., at a dasheen dinner held at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, gave the following interest facts in the course of his address:

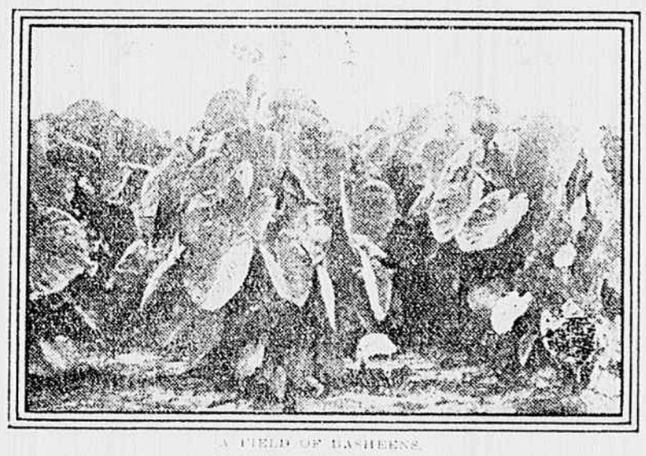
"The food supply for the multiplying peoples of the earth is a question that economists in many lands have seriously considered. The higher cost of living is largely due to higher prices for staples, and the demand for cereals and other food products has so increased that the Bureau of Plant Industry, in a bulletin published last year, says the dasheen states that these contain far more protein and starch than the potato."

"The attempts to naturalize the dasheen in this country so far have been mostly confined to the Southern States. The United States Government experts appear to have the impression that there [illegible] successful cultivation of the dasheen north of the Chesapeake Bay, and to show that in the South it can raise from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre.

"The dasheen of course is a tropical plant. When it grows it needs abundance of heat and moisture for the best development. From six to six months are required of good favorable weather conditions to develop good sized tubers. The question is are the conditions favorable for the growth of the dasheen as far north as New York State? Where frosts are liable to occur as late as the first of June and as early as the middle of September it would be useless to attempt to cultivate the dasheen. In the vicinity of Rochester injurious frosts very rarely occur after May 1 and very seldom before October 20. I am, therefore, led to think that the dasheen may be cultivated successfully in the latitude of Rochester.

"A demonstration of this has been given in the garden of John Dennis, editor of one of the Rochester newspapers. Mr. Dennis began his experiments in a small way with a few dasheen tubers in 1914. The behavior of the plants during that season led him to plant a considerable number in 1915. Mr. Dennis states that he gave the plants little fertilization, but gave them good cultivation. The soil is a warm sandy loam and well drained. Some of the corms measured nine inches in circumference and four and one-half inches in length, and he states that the edible qualities were excellent and highly relished by the members of his family. When this was accomplished on a few square yards in the garden of Mr. Dennis is there not a strong probability it might be extended to a large acreage in the latitude of Rochester?"

The young leaves when properly cooked can be substituted for spinach at a time when the weather is too hot to grow spinach. The blanched shoots obtained by forcing dasheen corms in the dark in a greenhouse or under other suitable conditions constitute an entirely new product which is meeting with general approval. The nutty flavor of the tubers gives them a peculiar palatability which has struck the fancy of many people. The higher nitrogenous and starchy content gives them an advantage as food that would seem to make the plant when compared with the potato an even more valuable food producer.



A FIELD OF DASHEENS.

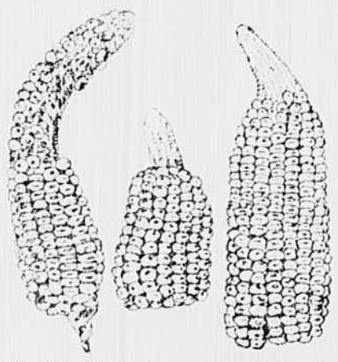
DIFFERENT WAYS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE DASHEEN

This vegetable is a staple article of food for millions of people in tropical and subtropical countries. In general it is used in the different ways in which the white potato and the sweet potato are used. The flesh of the large, spherical corms and of the larger tubers (which are usually much smaller than the corms) is frequently somewhat grayish violet when cooked, but this does not affect the flavor. Baked dasheens, fluffed dasheens, scalloped dasheens, boiled dasheens, fried dasheens, mashed dasheens, creamed dasheens, dasheen salad, dasheens as dasheens, boiled dasheens, fried dasheens, soup, candied dasheens, dasheen pie, dasheen pudding, dasheen shoots, dasheen greens. Prepare and cook as you would potatoes. This is a novelty that southern epicures will enjoy trying.

TEST ALL OF YOUR SEED

Tests and tips for germination always advisable, are practically an absolute necessity this year in many sections. In number of districts the last corn crop from which seed for the coming planting will be taken was latest maturing or so moist when harvested as to call for special precautions. A high moisture content make seed corn particularly susceptible to damage from freezing or heating. Farmers in the sections where corn failed to ripen normally who do not test their seed early enough to be able to replace their own bad seed with good seed secured from other sources will be taking an unnecessary risk. It is also especially important to holders of seed in such districts to take unusual care during the remainder of the winter to protect it from freezing.

While complete testing for germination should take place shortly before planting, the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture believe that it will be simple and inexpensive for farmers who have good reason to be doubtful about the germinating power of their seed to make a preliminary test with a few ears at random from each lot. If the preliminary test is good, the owner may be satisfied that precautions to prevent weather damage, if the corn has ripened with a few ears in each ear, and that the seed of low vitality, if any, should at once make further tests himself as to whether the corn generally is good or bad. If the former, he can use the seed in hand and take steps at once to meet the situation. The basis of seed should be ears of the best yielding stalks, if such ears are available.



Do Not Plant Corn From Ears Like These.

Now is the time for testing seed corn for the coming planting. The farmer should create his seed from well-known sources, but if upon a germinating test he finds any seed of his own of good quality ripened early enough to make it worth germinating, he may use it.

If the farmer happens to have a stock of seed left over from year before last and doubts the seed from last year's crop, he would do well to test the older seed also and then use whichever shows the greater vitality. Seed corn if properly cared for will retain its vitality for several years. Many farmers knowing this always select an extra amount of seed from any unusually good harvest.

The following method of testing seed corn is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 701: The corn is placed on drying racks made by driving wire finishing nails about four inches apart on four sides of a stick. A number is placed over the nail and the butts of the ears are put on the nails. If wire fencing or other seed racks are used, the ears can be numbered in other ways.

In single ear testing, two kernels from opposite sides of the ear on the top, two from the middle, and two from the butt are put in numbered squares or portions of germinating boxes or other testers. The kernels are kept moist at a room temperature not above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, nor below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. After six or seven days the seed should begin to sprout. Only those ears from which all the kernels give strong sprouts should be reserved for planting.

Under ordinary circumstances, it may not be absolutely necessary to test every individual ear. If a large number of typical ears show germinating tests as high as 97 per cent the seed in general may be considered good. Under the unusual conditions prevailing this year, especially in neighborhoods where the corn did not mature normally, it should well repay a corn grower to test every ear that he intends to use for seed. If he has any reason to doubt the quality of his individual stock, the ear-by-ear testing is simply a form of labor and crop insurance.

THE POTATO TUBER MOTH

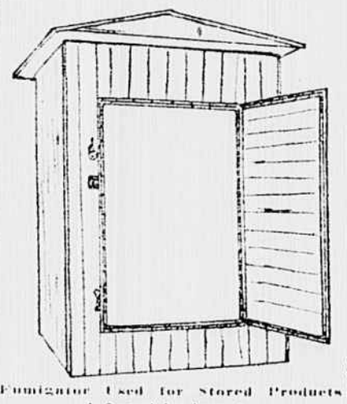
F. H. Crittenden writes:

The potato-tuber moth, an insect which has become a serious pest in many sections, is a difficult insect to control by any single method. It is not possible to reach the tuber worms in their mines in the potatoes or in the stalks or tubers while growing in the field, which makes it necessary to proceed against the pest by other methods. All of these several must be employed to insure success.

The first measure consists in the maintenance of clean methods of cultivation. This means that all infested potato plants and weeds must be destroyed. This can be done by prompt burning as soon as insect infestation is manifest. The burning of these weeds will destroy the breeding and hibernating places of the insects. Domestic animals, such as sheep and hogs are valuable for the destruction of remnants and may be utilized to merely turning them into the field.

As in most other cases of insect injury, crop rotation is desirable where possible, and the co-operation of all potato growers of the neighborhood is practically a necessity. There are several alternate food crops which do not suffer greatly from this insect. About the best of these are beans, peas, cowpeas, alfalfa and clover. These possess a dual value, as they all act as soil restorers. Care in digging potatoes is advisable in order not to cut into the tuber or leave the dug potatoes in the field over night where reinfestation could occur.

While all of these remedies are of value, the best remedy is the fumigation of infested tubers with bisulphid of carbon or hydrocyanic acid gas. If bisulphid of carbon is used, it should be at the rate of three pounds to 1,000 cubic feet of air space, including the potatoes. One ounce to a barrel of ninety-six pounds capacity would not be excessive. With an exposure of not more than twenty-four hours no harm should result to the plant when properly applied. Fumigation should be done in a tight room, barrel or other receptacle. The fumigation should take place shortly before planting.



Fumigator Used for Stored Products Infested by Insects.

Where it can be conveniently done hydrocyanic acid gas should be used in a specially constructed gas-tight fumigator. In the case of bisulphid of carbon there is great danger in bringing the chemical into proximity to fire, such as a lighted lantern, or cigar, for the gas is highly inflammable and even explosive.

Fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas, properly performed, is not dangerous, but if improperly performed it is decidedly dangerous to human and other animal life, as the fumes are very poisonous and are deadly when inhaled in any amount. This gas is more penetrating than bisulphid of carbon and can be used by an intelligent person without trouble, if he first familiarizes himself thoroughly with the procedure by carefully studying the printed directions or assisting someone who has had experience in the work.

The Green Bug.

A serious infestation of Southwestern grain fields by the spring grain aphis, or green bug, as it is popularly termed, is possible the coming spring, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The pest has appeared in grain fields in Tennessee, Oklahoma, Kansas and Northeastern New Mexico, and it is probable that it is also in Southern Missouri and Arkansas.

The danger of the insects doing serious damage in the spring depends largely upon temperature conditions up to the middle of April. If the weather is warm enough to permit the green bug to breed and at the same time sufficiently low to prevent its principal natural enemy—a minute, black, four-winged fly—from developing, a serious outbreak over large areas may be expected.

The circular advises grain growers in all the States where the pest has made its appearance to watch their fields closely. The first sign of an approaching outbreak is the appearance of spots, usually circular, where the color of the growing grain has changed from green to yellow. It is from these spots that the green bug spreads over the remainder of the field. The spots should be plowed under deeply, and the ground harrowed and rolled, or the pest may be effectively destroyed by spreading straw over the infested patches and burning it.

Circular No. 55 recently issued, "The Spring Grain Aphis, or 'Green Bug,' in the Southwest and the Possibilities of an Outbreak in 1916," may be had free upon application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, which will help farmers to get rid of this pest.

A Great Deal in Marketing.

Marketing is the great hindering factor in commercial fruit growing. Solve the market problem and you will save millions in labor and money and be the cause of more profitable farming. The safest way to market is through well-organized, well-managed associations.

SUNSHINE A GERMICIDE

Sunshine is an amazingly potent germicide for the farm housekeeper and in the dairy and stables. The practice of exposing cooking and other utensils used in connection with food to direct sunlight makes use of this fact, although comparatively few appreciate exactly the work done by the sun in this regard. Probably only those who are acquainted with tests which have actually been made realize how quickly sunshine kills disease germs exposed to it. Hence the following tests may be generally instructive and interesting.

A pasty, creamy mass of tuberculous material, which was proved to contain uncountable numbers of virulent tubercle bacilli, was obtained from a tuberculous cow and spread in thin smooth translucent layers on sheets of glass, pieces of wood and strips of muslin. Some of the sheets of glass, pieces of wood and strips of muslin were then placed outdoors on a moderately warm, clear, calm day where the sun could shine on them, and an equal number were placed in a dark room. After fifteen minutes' exposure to the sun, the tuberculous material on the glass, wood and muslin still contained large numbers of living, virulent tubercle bacilli, which were proved to be fully capable of causing tuberculosis, but after thirty minutes' exposure to the sun no living tubercle bacilli could be found; every test that could be made proved that they were all dead.

Similar tests with quite large opaque masses of tuberculous material, larger and denser than any tuberculous person is apt to expectorate, proved that the bacilli in such masses on glass are still alive after four, but entirely dead in less than eight hours, and still alive in the material on wood and muslin after eight, but dead in less than sixteen hours.

The tuberculous material in thin layers on glass, wood and muslin, kept in a dark room, was proved to contain fully virulent, living tubercle bacilli after thirty days. The contrast is remarkable, tubercle bacilli of the same kind, on the same kind of material, dying in a smaller number of minutes in the sunshine than the number of days they remained alive in a dark room.

As most varieties of disease germs are more easily destroyed by germicides than tubercle bacilli, and as tubercle bacilli, in the thin layers in which they are likely to adhere to clothing, blankets, rugs, draperies, furniture, walls, floors, etc., are killed by the rays of the sun in less than half an hour, though they remain alive in dark places a month and longer, it is reasonable to draw the following conclusions:

(a) As a general sanitary principle it is desirable that all dwellings, stables, etc., should be so constructed that an abundance of sunshine can reach their interiors.

(b) As a general protective measure against disease germs, it is an excellent practice to expose utensils for handling milk, and milk cans after they have been cleaned, to direct sunlight, and to hang or spread wearing apparel, blankets, bedding, rugs, horse blankets, etc., periodically where the sun can shine on all parts of them.

UPWARD PROGRESS MADE BY STOCKS IN GENERAL

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stocks in general, specialties particularly made progress upward in the course of the week's active operations, but manifested some heaviness in the final session. Trading averaged more than 900,000 shares for each of the five full days, but war issues such as Crucible Steel, Westinghouse and Baldwin Locomotive, together with allied shares in the equipment and oil divisions, contributed a very considerable proportion of the whole.

The advance came largely from professional sources, traders adhering to the constructive side on the better feeling over Mexican affairs. Developments in the European war zones seemed to exert little influence.

Foreign conditions were clearly reflected, however, in the weakness of exchange to Germany, which suffered the greatest depreciation ever recorded in this market, declining to 71 3-4, with four marks as the basis of exchange. France also weakened.

The only new external financing was the proposed loan to the Canadian government, the amount of which is yet to be determined. Other foreign loans, together with further large war contracts, are likely to be announced before the expiration of the current month.

Any action in France of this sort is calculated to decrease our balance appreciably. Shipping facilities are still being taxed to the utmost, however, and the shortage of freight cars is becoming more active.

Bank clearings and other indicia testify to the continued strength and breadth of domestic trade conditions. Inquiry for raw and manufactured materials show virtually no interru[illegible] Prices for some of these commo[illegible] are so high that some fear the [illegible] in danger of exceeding the lim[illegible] safety.

MODERATED ADVANCES IN NEW ORLEANS MARKET

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Moderated advances resulted from a good inquiry for the actual cotton in the market here last week. Drouth in the West also was a bullish influence. The market was held down by bearish rumors regarding foreign affairs, which stimulated short selling and always made buyers cautious, and the opening session of the week, prices prompted holders of long contracts to take profits at every opportunity. On the opening session of the week, prices fell 7 to 8 points below the level of the previous week's close. From this there was a recovery and advance which carried the trading months 29 to 33 points above the preceding week's final quotations. The close was at a net gain of 20 to 25 points.

Almost all sections of the belt reported spot cotton in demand, with prices showed an upward tendency. Local spot prices went above level of contracts, middling on Thursday being advanced to 11.94, while the March option day touched 11.64.

The market almost constantly felt the influence of unfavorable rumors concerning international policies, which was the chief reason contracts did not make a full response to the strength of the market. The trade apparently was uncertain as to the effect of the Mexican situation, but developments at any time may reveal the situation in a clearer light. This week the Mexican news, the developments around Verdun and anything relating to the supposed negotiations between Turkey and the allies probably will have a quick influence on prices.

Should the demand for spot continue, bulls will keep a decided advantage. Selling in the industry would quickly be used by the bear element. Continued drouth in the Western belt would be a bullish influence of importance, while rains would be expected to result in future selling.

RAISE CHESTY CHIX WITH CHICKEN CHOWDER

It contains ingredients necessary for properly maturing a chick, such as linseed meal, granulated meat, alfalfa flour, bran, etc., which are scientifically mixed and cost less than they would separately, even if available. For quick results give chicks Purina Chicken Chowder with Purina Chick Feed. Leading dealers sell Purina Poultry Feeds in checkerboard bags. If your dealer doesn't sell them, mention his name when asking for

THIS 64 PAGE POULTRY BOOK FREE!

1916 PURINA BOOK

Contents: Breeding and Feeding Charts, Cures of Diseases, Timely Poultry Pointers, Plans for Poultry Houses, Trap Nests and Fixtures, Daily Egg Records (Spaces for Keeping.) Ralston Purina Co. Inc., 935 Gratiot St., St. Louis, Mo.

STEAMBOATS.

Old Dominion Line

At Richmond foot of Ash St. daily, 7:00 P. M. arrives Newport News.....6:00 A. M. Arrive Norfolk.....6:00 A. M. Connections with main line steamers leaving Norfolk for New York daily, except Sunday, 7:00 P. M. Connections also made by N. & W. Ry. 2 P. M. and C. & O. Ry. at 4 P. M. Night line steamers stop at Claremont on signal, and are met by public conveyance.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION CO. James River by daylight for Norfolk, Old Point, Newport News and all James River landings, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:00 A. M. Freight received for all James River points.

Passenger and Freight Steamer

145 feet long, carries 150 passengers. Could be converted into lighter. Will sell or charter. Apply Ray, 239 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. POSTAL SERVICE. Sailing from NEW YORK to BORDEAUX

ROCHAMBEAU.....April 1, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO.....April 15, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE.....April 22, 3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY to S. H. Bowman, 618 East Main Street. Telephone Randolph 4587. Richmond Transfer Co., 810 East Main Street, Agents, Richmond.

Go to BERMUDA

Beautiful Isles of Enchantment. Round trip from Richmond, $43.50 up. Twin-Screw steamers "BERMUDIAN" and "EVANGELINE" sail weekly. Phone Randolph 4587 and

"Ask Mr. Bawmon"

618 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

RAILROADS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Cin., Louisville & West. *3:00 p. m. Main Line, Local *8 a., 12 p., [illegible] James River Line *10:00 a., [illegible] N. News, Nfk., Old Pt. *9 a., *12 m. Newport News, Local *7:15 a., [illegible] Trains arrive from Nfk. *11:30 a., *2:[illegible] *6:30 p., N. News, *9:55 a., *8:00 p. West, *8:30 a., *3:40 p., 19:55 a., [illegible] 7:00 p. daily from Charlottesville. Sunday from Thurmond. Jas. River [illegible] a., *7:10 p. *Daily. †Except Su[illegible]

Richmond & Chesapeake Bay Railway Co. superseding Schedule of April 14, Schedule Subject to Change With Notice.

Trains leave Richmond b*5:50 A. M., [illegible] M., b8 A. M., 9 A. M., **10 A. M., 11 [illegible] 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., b4 P. M., *6:[illegible] M., 6:20 P. M., 7:10 P. M., b8 P. M., [illegible] M., 11:45 P. M.

Trains leave Ashland *5:50 A. M., b[illegible] M., 8 A. M., b9 A. M., 10 A. M., **11 [illegible] *12 noon, **1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., [illegible] M., b6:20 P. M., 6:20 P. M., 7:10 P. M., [illegible] P. M., b9 P. M., 11 P. M.

bCarries baggage. *Daily except Su[illegible] **Sundays only.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Trains Leave Richmond—Main St. Sta[illegible] Schedule figures not guaranteed. For South—Daily: 5:30 A. M., local; 10:30 [illegible] express, parlor buffet car; 6 P. M., [illegible] with drawing room sleeping car for At[illegible] 11:[illegible] P. M., express, sleeping car ope[illegible] P. M.; 3:00 P. M., local, for Keysville [illegible] Chase City—week days.

York River Line—5:10 P. M., Sta[illegible] Train, except Sunday, connecting for [illegible] more (Parlor car). 7:35 A. M. and [illegible] M. daily, local.

Trains Arrive Richmond—From the S[illegible] 7:05 A. M. and 8:05 A. M., 3:50 P. M. [illegible] P. M., daily; 8:40 A. M., except Su[illegible] From West Point: 8:45 A. M., except [illegible] day; 9:40 A. M. and 6:15 P. M., daily. Office 907 E. Main St. Phone Madison [illegible]

Norfolk & Western Railway

ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NORFOLK. Schedule in effect January 3, 1916. Leave Byrd Street Station, Richmond, for NORFOLK: *6:15 A. M., *9:00 A. M., *3:[illegible] M., *4:00 P. M.

FOR LYNCHBURG AND THE W[illegible] *6:15 A. M., *9:50 A. M., *2:00 P. M., [illegible] P. M. Local to Crewe, *6:35 P. M.

Arrive Richmond from Norfolk: *11:[illegible] M., *6:35 P. M., *9:00 P. M., *11:30 P. M. [illegible] the west: *6:15 A. M., *9:37 A. M., 12:20 [illegible] 11:40 P. M., *5:37 P. M., *9:00 P. M. [illegible] *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. [illegible] only.

W. B. BEVILL, Gen. Pass. Agt., Roanoke. W. C. SAUNDERS, P. T. M., Roanoke. G. P. A., Roanoke. C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. "The Progressive Railway of the South." Southbound trains scheduled to leave Richmond daily: 9:35 A. M., local to Norfolk; [illegible] P. M., sleepers and coaches to Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham; 6:35 P. M., through coaches and sleepers to Jacksonville; [illegible] P. M., Florida Limited; 12:45 A. M., sleepers to Atlanta, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Tampa and coaches to Jacksonville. [illegible] Northbound trains scheduled to arrive Richmond daily: 4:20 A. M., 7:23 A. M., [illegible] A. M., local, 9:30 A. M., 5:37 P. M.

Richmond & Petersburg Electric Ry.

Leave Richmond		Leave Petersburg	
*6 A. M.	4 P. M.	‡3:10 A. M.	3:35
7 A. M.	5 P. M.	6:35 A. M.	*4:35
8 A. M.	*5:15 P. M.	†7:30 A. M.	5:35
*9 A. M.	*6 P. M.	*7:35 A. M.	6:35
10 A. M.	7 P. M.	8:35 A. M.	‡7:35
11 A. M.	8 P. M.	9:35 A. M.	*7:35
*12 M.	*9 P. M.	*10:35 A. M.	8:35
1 P. M.	10 P. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:35
2 P. M.	11 P. M.	12:35 P. M.	*10:40
*3 P. M.	*12 P. M.	*1:35 P. M.	11:40
		2:35 P. M.	12:35

*Baggage. †Limited. ‡Week Days.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R[illegible]

To and from Washington and Beyond—Daily

Lv. Richmond *4:27 AM, †4:30 AM, Lv. Richmond *7:50 AM, *1[illegible] *7:10 AM, *7:27 AM, †8:40 AM, *12:50 PM, †6:25 PM, *6[illegible] *9:21 AM, *9:35 AM, *12:01 PM, *9:00 PM, *9:30 PM, *11[illegible] *3:50 PM, *5:47 PM, *8:20 PM, *11:28 PM, *12:35 M., *12[illegible]

Richmond-Alexandria Local, Lv. *2:12 PM, week days; *4:15 PM, days; Ar. 11:25 AM, daily. Fredericksburg-Acca, week days, Lv. [illegible] PM, Ar. 10:10 AM. Ashland-Acca, week days, Lv. *7:45 AM, 6[illegible] Ar. *5:30 AM, 5:42 PM.

*Main St. Sta. *Byrd St. Sta. (stopping at Hen). †Ore Sta. Read th[illegible]

Richmond & Rappahannock River

MAIN LINE.

Leave Richmond.	Leave Tappahannock
*7:00 A. M.	*8:15 A. M.
*11:00 A. M.	*12:15 P. M.
*3:45 P. M.	*5:00 P. M.
‡8:00 A. M.	‡10:15 A. M.

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily. [illegible] day only.

WEEK-END EXCURSION RATES [illegible] STATIONS.

For the right answer to the important question

How to get Fertile Eggs

Use Pratts Poultry Regulator

Guaranteed or Money Back

Sold by Seed, Feed and Poultry Supply Dealers Everywhere.

"Safe and Conservative Banking."

THE BROAD STREET BANK

(In the business and shopping center.)

Commercial and Savings Accounts Solicited.

3% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.

LOANS

on Aproved Real Estate Negotiated

Apply to Cashier.

ANDREW M. GLOVER.

W. M. Hableston, President.
J. W. Rothert, 1st Vice-Pres.
John G. Walker, 2d Vice-Pres.
E. L. Word, Asst. Cashier.

RICHMOND BANK & TRUST COMPANY

"PIONEERS IN THRIFT"

11TH & MAIN STREETS

UPTOWN BRANCH 1037 W. BROAD ST.

WOOD'S Seed Oats

are secured from crops that are grown and harvested in first-class condition. They are carefully recleaned and of high tested germination, and are of much better quality than oats as ordinarily sold.

Our Maine-grown Seed Potatoes

are inspected while growing and shipped to us under the State Department of Agriculture Maine Seed Improvement Certificates.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES have long had a reputation for superiority in quality and productiveness, and our trade in these is one of the largest in the South.

Write for Wood's Crop Special, giving prices of Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats and all Seasonable Farm Seeds. Mailed on request.

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

Sow the Seeds of THRIFT Early

YOU will not regret this course when you come to reap the crop.

Usually the RIGHT way of doing business is the SIMPLE way.

There is nothing complicated in transacting business if you use the complete financial service of

The American National Bank

OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

SECURITY AND SERVICE.

When Is the Interest Paid?

That is always a pertinent question to the investor.

The interest on our 6% real estate bonds is paid semi-annually, and it is always paid.

There is a big difference between an investment that pays semi-annually—if there is enough money in the treasury, and one that never skips a dividend.

The interest on our 6% real estate bonds is always paid, and regularly paid.

We have other interesting information about real estate bonds. Come in and talk to us.

Frederick E. Nolting & Co.

INVESTMENTS,

917 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

IS YOUR FAMILY BEING ROBBED?

Are you the robber?

Suppose you found some on stealing even a little of your money every day. You wouldn't rest until you had put a stop to it.

YOU don't mean to take something which does not belong to you. You have worked hard—honestly earned your money—but it isn't ALL yours to SPEND.

Your "rainy days"—your famliy has a claim that can't be denied.

Don't be robbed of a HAPPY OLD AGE—a SAVINGS ACCOUNT is the PROTECTION.

First National Bank

Ninth and Main.

Capital and Surplus Three Million Dollars