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.

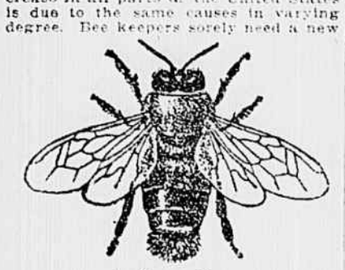
Facts for Farmers, Stock Breeders, Poultry Raisers, Orchardists, Truckers and Gardeners---Queries and Answers

GREAT VALUE OF BEES: LOSS THAT'S UNNECESSARY

The failure to cultivate bees in Virginia, according to the views of some of the demonstration agents, is curtailing the fruit crops to a greater or less extent. If this be true, the following article, prepared especially for The Times-Dispatch by E. F. Phillips, will prove to be of especial interest just at this time. In the long summer days it will pay every Virginia farmer to read it. Mr. Phillips says:

It is entirely practical for bee keepers to reduce their winter losses to less than 1 per cent. At present the annual loss is one-tenth of the colonies, and this minimum is frequently increased to one-half or even more.

It is usually believed that winter loss is confined to the Northern portions of the country, but this is far from true. The bee keepers of the South lose many colonies during the winter, and, peculiarly enough, the decrease in all parts of the United States is due to the same causes in varying degree. Bee keepers sorely need a new



A Drone Bee.

point of view as to success with this vital problem. No bee keeper, declare specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture, ever gave a colony too much protection in the winter. If the majority would give enough, winter losses would be vastly decreased.

The aim of the bee keeper should be to maintain a temperature about the bees of approximately 57 degrees F. When the temperature in the hive falls below this point, the bees form a cluster. Those in the center begin to generate heat by muscular activity, and those on the outside crowd together to prevent the escape of the heat the others are generating. The lower the temperature outside of the cluster is permitted to fall, the more heat must the bees produce inside, where the temperature frequently reaches 90 degrees or even more in abnormal colonies. Prolonged excessive heat production exhausts their vitality, and even if they survive the winter, they are unfit for the task of brood-rearing in the spring. This is usually the cause of "spring-dwindling." The adult bees, worn out by the hard winter, die faster than the young ones emerge, and the population diminishes.

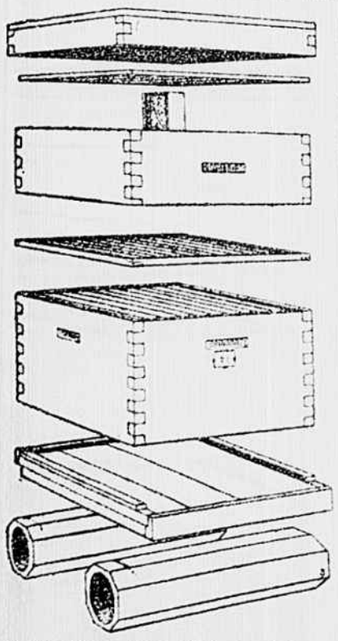
Increased heat production also causes increased consumption of stores. This, in turn, leads to an accumulation of feces, with consequent irritation, further activity and more heat production. Sometimes the bees are unable to retain the feces, and they are then said to be suffering from dysentery.

These facts emphasize the necessity of properly insulated hives in any locality where the temperature often falls to 40 degrees F. It is not possible to give the bee hives too much insulation. To give them too little is very easy and practically universal. As a means of insulation, any of the various materials in common use, such as sawdust, chaff, broken cork, shavings, paper, dry leaves, etc., should prove satisfactory. With sufficient insulation the exact method of packing is also comparatively unimportant. A common practice, however, of packing hives at the sides, top and rear only, leaving the front facing the south and unprotected, is to be condemned. The theory, of course, is that the heat of the sun will warm up the interior of the hive and reduce the work of the bees. Any channel, however, which admits heat into the hive will also let it out, and as in winter the sun shines even on clear days for only a small portion of the twenty-four hours, more heat is lost than gained by this method.

In experiments conducted in Philadelphia in 1913 and 1914, four single-walled hives were placed in a large packing case, two facing east and two west. Three inches of packing were placed below the hive, five inches on the ends, six inches on the sides and eight to twelve inches on top. The air that was in the hive, but outside the cluster, was found to range generally from 55 degrees to 57 degrees. In colder climates, greater protection than this will of course be necessary. A safe guide for the beekeeper is the fact that there is no such thing as too much insulation.

The weak place in the insulation of hives is usually the entrance. An opening eight inches wide and three-eighths of an inch high, constructed like a tunnel through the packing, is abundant. Even this small opening should be carefully shielded from the wind. As a matter of fact, however, the beneficial effects of even abundant insulation are to a great extent lost if the entire hive is not thoroughly protected from the wind. The desirability of such protection has long been known to beekeepers, but recent experiments have shown that it is even more important than had been supposed. Like insulation, it is not possible to have protection from the wind too thorough.

Proper wintering will greatly diminish the strain which severe weather puts upon bees, but even under the best



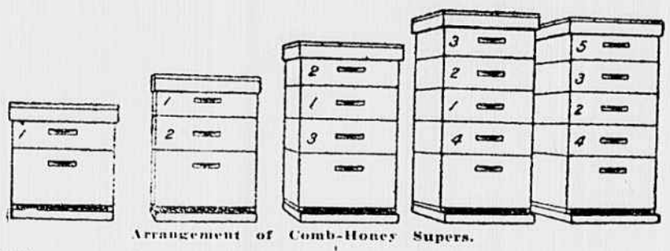
A 10-Frame Hive With Comb-Honey Super and Perforated Zinc Queen Excluder.

Apiary Sheltered by a Wind-Break.

of conditions their vitality will suffer before spring arrives and brood-rearing begins. For this reason it is most desirable that in the fall the colonies should be both populous and full of young bees. A strong colony presents, in proportion to its numbers, a smaller surface for the radiation of heat than a weak one, and in consequence a smaller proportion of the heat escapes. In weak colonies, the bees in their effort to replace the heat that is lost frequently raise the temperature of the interior of the cluster so high that brood-rearing begins. This is most disastrous if it happens at a time when frequent flights are impossible.

To secure strong colonies of young bees, too rapid an increase in the number of colonies during the summer must be avoided and prolonged brood-rearing carried on late in the season.

Essential as adequate insulation is to the safety of bees, if the packing is delayed too long, it may do more harm than good. A colony that has been forced by low temperatures to generate heat, is considerably disturbed

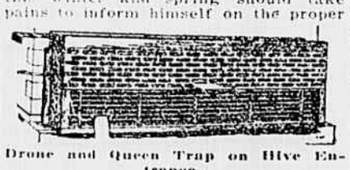


Arrangement of Comb-Honey Supers.

by the process of packing and the temperature in the interior of the cluster is at once raised unduly. This may result in injurious premature brood-rearing.

Excessive and unnecessary heat production and the death of colonies by starvation—a common occurrence—are closely connected. The more heat the bees are called upon to generate the more honey will they consume. In consequence if inadequate stores are provided for them they starve before the winter is over. The thrifty beekeeper will aim to save bees, not stores, and will therefore be liberal in his providing. If he really wants to save stores, however, he can do it by supplying insulation instead of stinting the bees.

When frames of honey are supplied they should be given before cold weather in order that the bees may form a proper clustering space by moving the honey. Extracted honey may also be fed. Honey-dew honey causes dysentery and it present in the fall should be removed. In place of extracted honey, a thick sugar sirup is more frequently supplied. This is made of from 2 to 2 1-2 parts of sugar to 1 part of water, by volume, with an ounce of tartaric acid added to each forty or sixty pounds of sugar. Any beekeeper who has unnecessary losses this winter and spring should take pains to inform himself on the proper



Drone and Queen Trap on Hive Entrance.

wintering of bees before another season. Farmers' bulletin No. 695 of the United States Department of Agriculture will help save your colonies if you send and get it. A better appreciation of the fundamental principle of wintering—adequate protection to lessen heat production—will result in a great development of the possibilities of commercial beekeeping. The winter losses which are now regarded as almost inevitable can, in fact, be readily avoided. The consequent profit should revolutionize the beekeeper's balance sheet.

The following on the manipulation of the supers will be read with interest by those comb-honey producers who have been making inquiries into this matter. Farmers' bulletins 503 and 447 contain much valuable information on this and many other subjects in connection with the bee industry.

Some comb-honey producers add to their equipment one shallow extracting super for each colony. These are a great convenience in a comb-honey apiary and may be used for the following purposes. (1) To keep the brood chamber free of honey before the beginning of the main honey flow; (2) to use at the beginning of the honey flow to induce the bees to begin work promptly in the supers; (3) to use at the close of the honey flow instead of the last comb-honey super; (4) to use during any flow of inferior honey or honeydew; (5) to use during very poor seasons when first-class comb honey cannot be produced.

Other comb-honey producers provide each comb-honey super with two shallow extracting combs. These are placed one on each side of the super with the sections between them. The purpose of this arrangement is to induce the bees to begin work in the super promptly without the use of "bait sections" (sections containing comb previously drawn) or an extracting super and also to do away with the usual poorly finished sections in the corners and outside rows. One great advantage of this system over the use of an extracting super to start early super work is that the combs are not removed. When shallow extracting supers are used for this purpose, they are removed as soon as the bees have started well in them and a comb-honey super substituted. This brings back much the same conditions existing before giving the extracting super, and while some colonies will begin work in the sections promptly when the change is made, many colonies hesitate about beginning the new work almost as though the extracting super had not been used. Such colonies are thus thrown out of "condition" and may begin preparations to swarm. The use of these combs in supers that are added subsequently allows the apiarist to place the empty super over the one already on the hive until the bees begin work wherein without seriously crowding the super room, because each super thus added contains room in the form of empty comb into which the new nectar may be stored at once.

DOCKING OF LAMBS

The lambs that have not already been docked should be attended to at once. If docking is delayed much longer, flies will give trouble by laying eggs close to the wounds. The maggots that hatch from these eggs feed in or near the wound and prevent it from healing.

Is docking necessary? Not absolutely, but it is advisable, because (1) docked lambs present a more attractive appearance than those with long tails, (2) they bring from 25 to 50 cents more per 100 pounds when marketed, and (3) in case of scours when the flock is turned on grass, filth will often collect on the tails of the lambs, presenting an ideal place for maggots to live.

In this practice at the Missouri agricultural experiment station no bad results from docking have ever been noticed, and in no case do the records show any loss in weight due to docking. Strong, healthy lambs can be docked most easily when from two to three weeks old by cutting the tails off about an inch from the body with a good sharp knife. Older lambs will frequently bleed badly if docked with a knife or hatchet. Hot irons are used in order to prevent the loss of blood, which in some cases will be so great as to weaken the lambs and cut down their gain for a week or more. The regular docking iron, which can be purchased from any sheep supply house at $1.25 to $1.50, is used for docking the lambs. A hot chisel, no doubt, would be just as successful.

The purpose of the use of the hot iron is to prevent bleeding by thoroughly searing the ends of the blood vessels. The irons should be heated until they are cherry red. If they are too cold, the blood vessels will not be seared thoroughly, or if they are too hot, the tails will be taken off too quickly, and some bleeding will frequently occur. An ordinary tinsmith's blow torch is one of the most convenient means of heating the irons, but a portable forge may be used.

Ram lambs that are not to be kept for breeding purposes should always be castrated at docking time. This is not necessary in case of lambs that are to be sold for mutton at the age of three or four months. However, spring lambs that are not marketed until fall are always castrated, because they are easier to manage and fatten than ram lambs. This operation should always be performed before flies become troublesome in spring.

POISONING THE CUT WORMS

Tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other vegetables and garden plants, and especially those which are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious injury by cutworms. And Virginia tobacco growers also know a great deal about the ravages of the cutworm. They appear sometimes in great numbers in spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed. The method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as these insects are of large size and voracious feeders, they are capable of destroying many plants in a single night, frequently more than they can devour. During the past two years these insects, working generally throughout the United States, destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops. By the timely application of remedies, however, it was demonstrated by the Department of Agriculture, through field agents and others of the Bureau of Entomology engaged in the investigation of insects injurious to truck and sugar beets in some of the principal trucking regions, that these insects can be readily controlled, large areas being successfully treated. The usual method of control is by the use of poisoned baits.

Take a bushel of dry bran, add one pound of arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroughly into a mash with eight gallons of water, in which has been stirred half a gallon of sorghum, or other cheap molasses. After the mash has stood several hours, scatter it in lumps of about the size of a marble over the fields where injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day, so as to place the poison about the plants over night, which is the time when cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary.

Easily Controlled.

The Kansas Experiment Station is of the opinion that the spring canker worm has killed more apple trees in that State in a single season than the San Jose scale has done since its first introduction, and there are orchardists in Virginia who are of the same opinion. Anything so easy of control as the canker worm should not be allowed to do serious damage. The canker worm is a leaf-eating insect, and easily poisoned by spraying.

ANNUALS

BY JOHN G. MAYO.

In planting trees, to obtain best results, dynamite the holes if possible, using a half-stick of 20 per cent dynamite to each hole. If this is not convenient, dig large, roomy holes so the roots will go in without crowding and straighten them out so they will occupy their natural positions. If any of the roots are bruised or broken, they should be cut off with a sharp knife. Pack the best soil, usually the top soil, firmly about the roots, the firmer the better, as this will insure close contact. A mulch of grass manure, straw or any other litter that will not blow away should be placed over the roots of the trees, in the fall after the growing season is over. Three or four pounds of bone meal fertilizer per trees is an excellent precaution in planting, and pays well in results.

This is the best month for sowing flower seeds in the garden. The seedlings will have time to make a good quantity of root before the weather becomes hot and dry. Sow both hardy annuals where they are to flower for this summer's flowers and perennials and biennials for next year's flowers. A seed bed must be provided for the perennials, as they are to be transplanted into the positions where they are to flower.

Good annuals are sweet Sultans, Gypsophila elegans, clarkia, godelia, scabiouses, viscarias, etc. Viscarias grow about fifteen inches high, and are excellent for small beds. It is to be had in separate colors; usually cardinalis, crimson, is used. Mixed colors may also be had in red, white and blue shades. Sow thinly broadcast on a finely raked surface, and dust over lightly with fine soil and gently firm it.

Of the pronnials, Canterbury bells, pansies, violas, aquilegias, sweet william are popular. Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills six inches apart and keep the ground moist. When the seedlings are large enough transplant. The seed bed should be sheltered, but not heavily shaded.

New Styles in Flower Seeds.

Do not be afraid to get away from the conventional when making flower beds. Have beds different from those of the neighbors and different from last season's beds. Geraniums, coleus and the other old bedding favorites are good, but it is tiresome to see them everywhere. Verbenas are not bedding novelties, but might be used more generally; also petunias, abutilons, cupheas, fuchsias, balsams and ivy-leaved geraniums.

A mixed foilage bed of tropical appearance can be made by the use of the following plants in such combinations as may be desired: Aspiristras, ficus in variety, crotons in variety, dracaenas, pandanus, pepperomia, palms in variety, sanservia, echeverias, ferns, grevilla robusta, white-leaved cineraria and centaures, pyrthrum goldenfeather, farfugium, maurandias, lobelias, lantanas, cupheas. The last three named will supply a little color lighten up the color of the various foilage plants. The taller plants scattered about, the bed will supply shade for the smaller shade-loving plants, and the ferns, which should be tucked in naturally to fill up space. The variety of colors in the foilage of dracaenas, pandanus, crotons, cineraria, centaureau and pyrethrum will contrast well, if the planting is arranged with care, and the whole will make an unusual and beautiful bed.

Old Walnut Is Still Valuable.

A good idea of the increase in value of the wood products of our farm would lots is shown in the fact that an old walnut tree that had been blown down and buried in the alluvial sands along one of the Western rivers brought over $1,500 on the market, though it had to be hauled a considerable distance to the nearest railroad after being sawed into logs.

Use Large Eggs.

Breeders are advised never to use eggs for hatching that are smaller than the ordinary sized egg laid by his flock. Most probably the small eggs are as fertile and productive of good chicks as the larger sized eggs, but such eggs may produce chickens that will have a propensity for laying small eggs.

Care of the Incubator.

After the hatch is over, all shells and bad eggs should be removed and the incubator thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying with creolin. The trays should be scrubbed in the same solution. After disinfection, the machine should be closed up with the heat still running and allowed to steam from the disinfectant spray.

Incubator Moisture.

Moisture has the effect of lowering the temperature of the incubator several degrees. If a moisture pan has been allowed to become dry, and then is filled, the temperature in the incubator will immediately drop several degrees.

Strawberry Runners.

Strawberries propagate from runners which take root and are then separated from the parent plant and from each other. If allowed to put out runners the bearing of the plants is more or less curtailed, but on a commercial plantation it is hardly practical to take the time to cut off all runners.

Tree Planting.

There are a few general hints in setting a tree which should not be forgotten. Trees are living organisms, and they cannot live if their roots are exposed for any length of time to the air or sunshine. So let us be very careful that we keep the roots moist at all times.

Worth Knowing.

If vegetables have burned in the kettle, put in soda and a little water; boil a while and the kettle is easily cleaned.

Sprinkle soda on the grease spots on the floor, then wash in luke-warm water and the result is fine.

Soda is good to clean the bowls and tub in the bathroom.

Eggs for Hatching.

No more than fifteen eggs should ever be used in a setting. Very much depends upon your selection of eggs for hatching. Select eggs for this purpose that are of uniform shape and size. Exclude from use all rough-shelled, dirty and mottled eggs.

A Good Ration.

A desirable grain ration for cows, when corn and oats are used as a base, is one made up of 300 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, 200 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of cotton-seed meal. Feed this at the rate of one pound for every three pounds of 4 per cent milk produced. In addition, feed as much legume hay and corn clover as the cows will consume.

PETERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL HOLDS FINALS THURSDAY

Diplomas Will Be Awarded to Thirty-Five Graduates at the Exercises.

PROFESSOR KENT TO SPEAK

Cars of Electric Line to Hopewell Will Begin Running on Tracks on Sycamore Street Before End of This Week.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., June 4.—The finals of the Petersburg High School will be held in the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, June 8, and the occasion is looked forward to with great interest in the community. Diplomas are to be awarded to twenty-one graduates of the June class and fourteen of the February class, a total of thirty-five, of whom twenty-four are girls and eleven boys. The address will be delivered by Dr. Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia.

To Run on Sycamore Street.

It is announced that cars of the Petersburg and Appomattox Railway, connecting Petersburg with Hopewell, will this week begin running on the tracks of the Virginia Railway and Power Company in Sycamore, Bollingbrook and River Streets. The Council some time ago granted this privilege. The running of these cars will be a great convenience to the crowds of travelers between Petersburg and Hopewell.

Memorial Day Plans.

At the meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association, held on Friday evening, arrangements for the observance of Confederate Memorial Day, June 9, was completed. The program is similar to that of previous years. As has been stated in The Times-Dispatch, there will be a parade of Confederate veterans and military and other organizations, and an address at Blandford Cemetery by Rev. Lewis M. Roper, D. D.

To Visit Richmond.

Cockade City Temple of Pythian Sisters, on Monday evening, will go in a body to Richmond to pay a fraternal visit to the sister temple of that city. Several candidates will be carried along to receive their initiation at the hands of the Richmond degree staff. Richmond Temple recently visited Cockade City Temple, and the occasion, socially and otherwise, was a most pleasant one.

Charged With Check Larceny

C. M. Fresch, of New York, was arrested here to-night on the arrival of the train from the South on the Atlantic Coast Line, on a warrant sworn out by Chief of Police Ragland, on the charge of being a fugitive from justice. Fresch is charged with the larceny of a certified check for $2,000, and the arrest was made at the request of Sheriff Morris, of Barnwell, S. C. Fresch admitted that he was the man, but claims that his arrest was caused by spite and prejudice. Sheriff Morris was notified of his arrest, and will send an officer for Fresch at once.

Brief Notes of Interest.

The window awning of an office on the second floor of the Mechanics' Building caught fire and was burned last evening. The flames were extinguished by water thrown on it from within.

"King" Kelley, late manager of the Petersburg baseball team, severed his connection with the local club last evening and left for Raleigh, N. C., where he has a proposition from the club of that city. He also has propositions from two other clubs.

An automobile owned by B. T. Meacham and driven by his son came in collision with a trolley car in Wythe Street to-day, and was damaged. The occupants fortunately escaped injuries of any consequence.

TWO WOMEN ARE INJURED WHEN CAR STRIKES POLE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

SALISBURY, N. C., June 4.—Mrs. Cap Stewart, a prominent Davie County woman, sustained a broken arm and collarbone, and Miss Effie Barnes, of Concord, suffered severe injuries to her face, when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a telephone pole in Salisbury to-day. Mrs. Stewart was taken to a hospital and Miss Barnes to the home of a friend. They were hurrying to the station to catch a train when the machine left the street.

LEG CRUSHED IN WRECK

Railway Telegraph Operator at Dry Fork Receives Serious Injury.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., June 4.—S. B. Huffine, railway telegraph operator at Dry Fork, was brought here early yesterday on a helper engine, with his right leg crushed and almost severed as the result of the wrecking of a southbound freight train at Dry Fork. He was taken to the General Hospital, and the leg amputated below the thigh. The hospital authorities say that Huffine stood the operation well.

The wreck was the first to be reported on the new stretch of track, and was due to a drawhead pulling out.

WAR ON DIRT.

What's this? Your house is all torn up. Things are a wreck.

My wife has started her spring offensive.

SUMMER RESORTS—Pennsylvania

BUENA VISTA SPRING HOTEL
Franklin County, Pa.
A High Class Summer Resort
2000 Ft. above sea level on the W. M. R. R.
Free use of 9 hole golf Course
Season begins June 22nd.
Until June 15th, address
A. J. Ford, Mgr., Port Deposit, Md.

ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC POLITICS

Wall Street Seems to Believe There Will Be Coalition of Republican Forces at Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Wall Street last week devoted much attention to domestic politics. The tone of the securities market, aside from a moderate setback resulting from fresh tension in the Mexican situation, seemed to imply, in the opinion of some observers, increasing belief in a coalition of the elements at Chicago.

The scene shifted suddenly on Friday, with the news of the North Sea battle. Quoted values of most issues yielded easily, and short selling helped to unsettle the list to a further extent. International issues were offered in large amounts at concessions.

Later advices concerning the naval encounter restored confidence to a degree, but standard stocks were made subordinate to specialties, especially motors and sugars. Various automobile issues were lifted 10 to 30 points, and some to new records, the advance coinciding with reports of a new combination whose proposed capitalization should place it in the forefront of such projects.

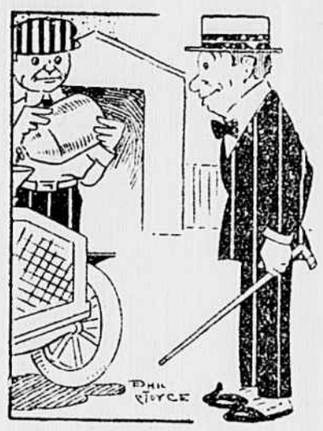
Shipping shares regained much of their recent prominence, Mercantile Marine achieving a new record on intimations that a plan of reorganization acceptable to all interests is soon to be adopted.

Industrials like United States Steel continued inactive, munitions were irregular and coppers showed marked restraint. Rails responded only slightly to further good statements of earnings, although Norfolk and Western was in a class by itself at the new maximum of 134½.

Trade prosperity was reported to be at its crest by eminent authorities, and the mercantile agencies noted a subsidence of "feverish" buying.

Blow Results Fatally.

BRISTOL, VA., June 4.—Arthur Love, eighteen, who was dealt a blow on the head with a brick by Henderson McNutt, a neighbor, died this afternoon without regaining consciousness. The assault followed a dispute as the boys were leaving a prayer service. McNutt is in custody.



A SUGGESTION.

I wish I could find a cheap substitute for gasoline.

Have you tried car tickets?

SUMMER RESORTS—Virginia

Crockett Arsenic Lithia Springs and Baths
Opens June 1. Elevation 2,150 feet. Cures nervous prostration, dyspepsia, malaria, kidney diseases, rheumatic and skin troubles and female irregularities. Clears and beautifies the complexion. Write for booklet.
M. C. THOMAS, Manager.

Orkney Springs Hotel and Baths
Orkney Springs, Va., Open June 1.
Beautiful mountains; always cool; elevation 2,200. Restorative waters equal Carlsbad, Germany, for nervousness, poor blood, general debility, rheumatism, kidney and stomach troubles. Free amusement, dancing, pool, tennis, croquet; good table; reasonable rates; cap. 350; booklet. H. C. Carter, Prop.

SEMINARY INN,
Waynesboro, Va.
A most delightful place. High in the Blue Ridge. Cool nights. Water from Basic Lithia Spring. Good board. Large, well ventilated rooms, with beds like in best city hotels. Macadam roads to all cities. Free garage. Good music and dancing in building separate from main building. Beautiful cottage with five rooms for family or congenial friends. Large, well-shaded grounds. Rates, $10 to $15 for one person. Address SEMINARY INN for further information.

OLD SWEET SPRINGS, W. VA.
A Charming Place at Which to Spend the Summer.
Amusements varied and attractive—GOLF, SWIMMING POOLS, orchestra, dancing, tennis, tally-ho, fine saddle horses, motoring, etc. For rates and reservations address W. D. PAXTON, Sweet Springs, W. Va.

SUMMER RESORTS—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis, ATLANTIC CITY.
Superior location with an unobstructed view of beach and boardwalk. A recognized standard of excellence.
Capacity 600. WALTER J. BUZBY.

HOTELS

TURKISH AND ROMAN BATHS.

THE JEFFERSON
RICHMOND, VA.
The most magnificent hotel in the South. European plan. Rooms single and en suite, with and without baths. Special sample rooms.

SCHOOLS

Virginia Military Institute
"THE WEST POINT OF THE SOUTH"
Collegiate and technical courses combined with the rigid discipline of an army post.
Virginia Cadets tuition free.
Lexington, Va. Gen. E. W. NICHOLS, Supt.

SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION Co-ordination of Mind, Body, Voice. 37th year opens Oct. 5. Summer Terms. Evening classes. Work for all needs. Write for list of Dr. Curry's books and "Expression."
S. S. Curry, Ph.D., President, Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

CONGRESS TO DO LITTLE DURING NEXT TWO WEEKS

Many Senators and Representatives Will Attend National Political Conventions.

SCORES LEAVE FOR CHICAGO

Others Will Go to St. Louis Later in Week—Only Routine Business to Be Considered in House While Senate Takes Recess.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Under an agreement reached by party leaders to permit Senators and Representatives to attend the national political conventions, Congress will do little during the coming two weeks. The Senate will not meet until Thursday, and then only to recess again, after complying perfunctorily with the Constitutional provisions limiting recess periods. While the House will continue its daily sessions, only routine business will be considered, and the proceedings will be virtually on a unanimous-consent basis.

Scores of members of both houses already have left for Chicago, and many more will go to St. Louis later in the week. Speaker Clark, Democratic Leader Kitchin and Republican Leader Mann, however, all have announced they will remain here during the conventions.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MONEY BILL TO COME UP

On Tuesday the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill will come up, and after it is disposed of the pension and fortifications bills will be considered. It already is evident that some of the appropriation bills will fail to get past both houses by June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, and that a joint resolution will have to be passed to extend current appropriations.

There will be some informal meetings of Senate committees during the conventions. Chairman Tillman, of the Naval Committee, will confer with other members over the naval appropriation bill, and will urge provision for six battle cruisers and two battleships, instead of five battle cruisers and no battleships, as provided in the measure as it passed the House.

Sunnis Grotto Special Train to Detroit June 17th, via N. & W. Ry. $27.60 Round Trip.

For the accommodation of members of Sands Grotto and their friends, a special all-steel train of Pullmans and dining car will leave Richmond 11 P. M., June 17, via Norfolk and Western Railway for Detroit, Mich., the convention city of the Veiled Prophets. Plans have been completed by the local committee and the railway company to make this a trip full of interest and pleasure. Fare only $27.60 round trip. Make your reservations now through Elmo S. Redwood, Chairman Detroit Committee; or C. H. Bosley, District Passenger Agent, 828 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Here It Is!
Our Warehouse No. 2, modern fireproof, with 60,000 feet of floor space. Let us submit our rates on dry storage. Any kind of merchandise or food stuffs.
Richmond Cold Storage
Cold and Dry Storage
Bonded Warehouses,
Eighteenth and Clay Streets.
Randolph 1728.

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

PERFECT PROTECTION
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
NINTH AND MAIN
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000

RICHMOND BANK & TRUST COMPANY
"PIONEERS IN THRIFT"
11TH & MAIN STREETS
UPTOWN BRANCH
1037 W. BROAD ST.