The Market Place of Richmond Shoppers

John H. Rose & Co. 1427 E. Main — Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware.

B. SAMUELS 1437 E. Main — Oldest Shoe Man in the City. 40 Years in Shoe Business. We sell our own make HAND SEWED SHOES.

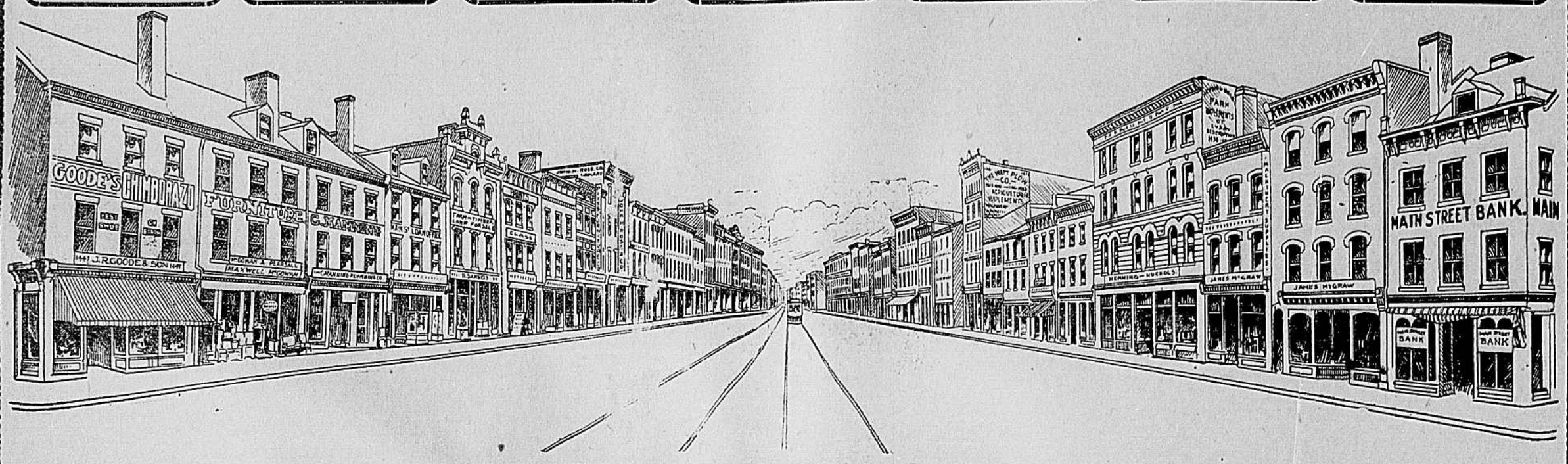
Phil. G. Kelly Co., 1413 E. Main — Mail Order Liquor House. Retail Quantities, Wholesale Prices. Write for Cat. & Price List.

Star Clothing House 1401 E. Main — K. FISHER & SON, Proprietors. Outfitters to Men and Boys

Bailey Furniture Co. 1406 E. Main — FURNITURE and STOVES.

Joseph C. Dickerson 1412 E. Main — Manufacturer of Hand-Sewed Harness and Saddles.

ABRAMS PAINT & GLASS CO. 1435 E. Main — GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.



The Convenient, Money-Saving 1400 East Main Block

"Do you shop on the 1400 East Main Block?" is the question passed from one delighted shopper to another these days. If you have not the habit, then get it. See how much more your money will buy here—how much more satisfactory your purchases. Shop here, because the combined buying power of these live merchants enables them to buy in larger quantities and at lower prices, and to sell goods lower. Because there is nothing that you can wish for your personal needs, your home or your farm but what it is here in variety. (See the cards of the merchants above and below.) And because the railway passenger depots are nearby, and all street car lines will carry you there.

McGowan & Pearsall 1445 E. Main — Furnish your home on our easy-payment plan. Everything in Furniture, Housefurnishings, Stoves.

Leibermuth Bros. 1425 E. Main — Manufacturers of PAINTS For All Purposes.

J. R. Goode & Son 1447 E. Main — SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS.

JAMES McGRAW 1440 E. Main — Hardware Machinery and Supplies. "If you can't find it, go to McGraw's."

The Watt Plow Co. 1426 E. Main — Plows, Castings, Baling Presses, Agricultural Implements and Machine

Main Street Bank 1444 E. Main — Cor. 15th and Main. At Your Service.

Hoenniger-Sizemore Co. 1433 E. Main — Agricultural Implements. Everything in Vehicles. Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engines.

Pitts Furniture Co., Inc. 1429 E. Main — Furniture, Stoves, Floor Coverings, Etc. Wholesale and Retail.

The Frederick OVER 1441 E. Main — First Class LODGING HOUSE. Meals at No. 1434 E. Main.

C. Manning Plumbing Co. 1443 E. Main — Tinning and Plumbing Contractors.

Ashton Starke 1422 E. Main — Engines, Pumps, Water Tanks, Hydraulic Rams. Every Implement for the Farm.

The Bodeker Drug Co. 1414 E. Main — Importers and Wholesale DRUGGISTS.

Jones Bros. & Co. 1418 E. Main — FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Wholesale and Retail.

Tanner Paint & Oil Co. 1419 E. Main — Manufacturers of High Grade PAINTS.

TheBristow-Worsham Co. 1417 E. Main — Manufacturers and Dealers in Buggies, Runabouts, Wagons, Trucks, Harness.

Sam'l Steiner & Bro. 1441 E. Main — Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Clothing, Musical Instruments

BOY FARMERS AIDING SOUTH'S PROSPERITY

Prejudices Against Scientific Agriculture Overcome—Prizes for Crops Are Revolutionizing Dixie Land---12,500 Youths Grow Corn.

Washington, D. C., January 15.—You doubtless saw a paragraph in the newspapers the other day about a presentation of prizes to four boys in the South by Secretary Wilson for raising the best crops of corn. It was an interesting incident and much more important and significant than the current accounts in the newspapers represented. It was the result of a contest among more than 12,000 boys between the ages of 10 and 16 years throughout eleven States of the Union to see which could produce the best crop of corn upon one acre of ground, cultivated according to scientific rules laid down by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The contest naturally interested their neighbors and friends, numbering hundreds of thousands of farmers, every one of whom must have profited more or less by the example and the experiments.

This contest is becoming a regular thing, and the number of boys who participate in it is rapidly increasing. It was first proposed three years ago in Holmes county, Mississippi, by a Mr. Smith, superintendent of schools, who had been invited to act as an agent of the Depart of Agriculture at Washington in educating the farmers to adopt better methods and better tools in preparing and cultivating their crops. Knowing the disposition of the southern farmer to adhere to the hereditary habits of his section, his prejudice against innovations and his contempt for "book farming," which have been the greatest obstacles in promoting the prosperity of the South, Mr. Smith decided that it was better to commence with the boys and educate the coming rather than try to uplift the present generation.

He enlisted the assistance of the rural school teachers under his charge, and through them in 1907, induced 250 boys between the ages of 10 and 16 in Holmes county to compete for prizes in growing corn.

The first step was to get their pledges to study and carry out strictly the instructions of the department of agriculture in the preparation of the ground, the selection of the seeds, cultivation of the crops, and the most of them did so in a conscientious and painstaking manner, even in cases where their parents objected or ridiculed them. They insisted that their honor was at stake, and stuck to the rules because they had agreed to do so.

The next step, after the crops were growing, was for Mr. Smith to hold field meetings at the competing acres, where as many as possible of the rivals gathered to inspect each others' success and to hear the advantages of such cultivation explained. These field meetings attracted great interest and brought together many farmers who became interested in studying the methods and watching the results. The general public became interested and also merchants and bankers put up money as additional prizes to inspire the contestants. Finally the entire population of Holmes county became excited by the race, and no circus or fair ever drew together so many people as assembled when the samples and reports of the crops were submitted and the prizes were awarded by a committee of judges, one of whom represented the Department of Agriculture at Washington and another the agricultural board of the State.

The next year (1908) other sections took it up, and this year, with the rapidly increasing interest, local prizes were offered in more than 200 counties in the South and State prizes in Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia, which included a trip to Washington with a week's stay at a first-class hotel for the winners. There were 12,500 competitors, representing every corner of those States, and while the winners were here Secretary Wilson made them a speech and gave them handsomely engrossed diplomas to testify that these four boys are the champion corn-raisers of the South:

Elmer Halter, Conway, Ark.
Dewitte Landy, Lexington, Miss.
Bascom Usher, Bennettsville, S. C.
Ralph Bellwood, Manchester, Va.

This unique contest has naturally created a great deal of excitement among the farmers in the neighborhoods where the contestants live, not only because of their sporting instincts, but because of the pecuniary profit that is involved. They have learned by these demonstrations that the careful cultivation of the soil according to scientific rules will produce larger crops of cotton and corn than careless farming, and that the difference is so great as to make it profitable to adopt the better way. No form of instruction has so much force as a successful example.

Another consequence is an awakened interest in agricultural education; the desire to know how to do better; how to get the largest results from labor; what seeds and what tools are the most effective. It has also encouraged the teaching of the simple sciences in the primary schools of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the educational authorities of these States have invited Dr. Knapp, general agent of the Department of Agriculture in charge of experimental stations in the South, to prepare textbooks and rules and instructions.

He is now co-operating with the agricultural colleges and the boards of agriculture in these States to superintend the work as far as possible, and he believes that it will soon spread over the entire South.

The competitions among the boys will undoubtedly next year engage 25,000 between ten and sixteen years of age, if not double that number of contestants, and will be conducted upon a uniform, definite plan in every case—the same sized lots of ground; the same kind of seed in the same section; the same methods of preparing the soil; the same kind and the same amount of fertilizer, and the same kind of tools, so that no one competitor will have any advantage over another, and each of them will demonstrate the pecuniary advantage of intelligent farming and of following the methods approved by the Agricultural Department as the best.

Dr. Knapp believes that the competitions among the boys are doing more than any other agency to improve the agricultural methods, which have been deplorable in the South. He has been himself working for seven years for the same results, and has an organization under Secretary Wilson for the purpose, as he explains, "of carrying the best practical methods of farming directly to the farmer, and inducing him to try them."

"To do this," continued Dr. Knapp, "we have one general director, with an office force, here in Washington; a superintendent in every State, a certain number of district inspectors in every State, and a progressive, energetic and intelligent local agent in every county, who goes right to the farm and says to the farmer, 'Now try this on a small scale and see how it works.' Each of these agents can handle from 50 to 100 demonstration farms, which are inspected every month to see that the farmers are following instructions in the preparation of the soil, the selection of seed, in plowing, harrowing, in the use of fertilizers, and are making accurate reports of their labor and the results.

The local agents call in the neighbors, as many as will come, and hold field schools with practical object lessons in the crops before them. At every one of these meetings some farmer, and sometimes many, becoming convinced, agree to adopt the same methods, and report the results.

"We had altogether during the past season about 32,000 farms, scattered all over the South, cultivated in whole or in part under the direction of our agents, according to rules laid down by the Department of Agriculture. In addition to these, we had the 12,500 corn contests, of an acre each, among the boys of the South, and about 250,000 of co-operating farmers who attended the field schools and agreed to follow the instructions they received there.

"Thus, after working for seven years, we have been able to induce about 300,000 out of a total of 2,000,000 farmers in eleven Southern States to adopt improved methods, and the results of those methods have been so apparent to everybody who has been willing to take notice of them that we are gradually revolutionizing agriculture in the South. We cannot tell what the material results have been until we see the statistics of the next census. We know that in many individual cases the profits of the farmers have doubled and quadrupled by the introduction of improved methods. We know that in certain sections of the South where the people used to import their meal and their bacon from the North they are now exporting it. We know that corn and hogs and cattle are now being shipped from hundreds of towns where such a thing was unknown until a few years ago. We know that the corn crop of the South is something like 160,000,000 bushels more than it was, and although the devastation of the bollweevil in the cotton fields has offset the results of our labor, if it had not been for improved methods the crop could not have been kept up and the cotton-growers of the South to-day would be poor instead of rich.

"The census returns of 1910 will show the increase in the corn, hogs and cattle, the dairy products, and pork and bacon that have been produced during the last seven years, and I am confident that the figures will astonish those who are not aware of the revolution which has been going on.

"But the main thing is the education of the people. Many old-fashioned farmers would not believe that their soil could produce what it is now yielding. They were satisfied a few years ago with one-third of a bale of cotton per acre, but, with improved methods some of them are now getting two bales per acre. This has inspired a desire to know more. They are reading books and taking agricultural papers, sending their boys to agricultural colleges and insisting upon agricultural education in the primary schools. They are adopting modern machinery and implements. When we commenced our work 95 per cent. of the small farmers of the South were using a one-mule plow, and were able to plow three-fourths of an acre a day. Now almost everybody is using two mules and plowing three acres a day, and twice as deep. We introduced the disc plow last year, which was unknown to the average farmer until then, and one firm in a single county in Alabama sold 165 last spring. The same can be said of all kinds of tools. The common tooth harrow was unknown in certain sections of the South until we introduced it, and now the agricultural implement makers are selling thousands of them. This shows a progressive spirit, which is the most important thing, because they already have the soil and the climate, and the result is profitable crops. The cotton crop this year is worth a billion dollars the hay crop will amount to tens of millions, where a few years ago no hay was raised at all. The corn crop shows similar increase. They are exporting corn from Louisiana for the first time this year.

"Big crops and big prices have filled the South with money. Mortgages are being lifted, debts are being paid, the planters are buying their release from the commission men, who formerly held mortgages on their crops to secure money advanced to cultivate them. They are living better, wearing better clothes, eating better food and taking a greater interest in life. Among the poorer farmers a great improvement has been noticed. They are whitewashing their houses, planting shrubs and flowers, making gardens, where they raise fresh vegetables, all the year round instead of eating canned stuff from the stores. And they are even putting money in the bank.

"The colored farmers are saving their money and are buying little patches of ground instead of renting. They are fixing up their cabins to make their families more comfortable, and building new ones. There was never such a demand for lumber in the history of the South to build new houses and barns.

"On the big plantations they are crying for more labor, and the Legislatures of all the Southern States are seeking immigrants, because only a small part of the area is under cultivation, and if they could get labor more would be cultivated. But what is wanted in the South above all else is more independent farmers to buy land and grow cotton and corn and hay. The South is the best place for a homeseeker to go, and he ought to go now or soon, because the price of land is going up since new methods of agriculture have made the farmers rich and shown how productive the soil may be.

"WILLIAM E. CURTIS."

Receipts Continue Small.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bedford City, January 15.—On account of the cold weather the receipts of tobacco since the holidays have been small, though a partial season has caused daily offerings at the three warehouses. The demand for all grades is good, competition among the various buyers very advice, prices showing an advance in all lines since the opening of the new year. The color is still disappointing, though it is claimed that much better tobacco in this respect has been held in reserve for more favorable weather conditions which will be offered later.

Some dark wrappers have been offered, select lots selling for varying prices, up to $30 a hundred.

A rain Thursday night, with a much milder temperature, may be the beginning of the season for which the buyers have been hoping, promising large receipts and better selections.

At the breaks Friday morning there was an advance in prices of all grades.

Statement of the Financial Condition of the 241 State Banks Doing Business in Virginia

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOVEMBER 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$51,440,568 81
Overdrafts		171,576 15
Bonds, securities, etc., owned, including premium		5,855,085 61
Banking houses		1,780,189 64
Other real estate owned		579,772 88
Furniture and fixtures		514,559 18
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings		429,908 62
Other cash items		165,278 55
Due to national banks		6,626,040 20
Due to State banks, private bankers and trust companies		1,882,436 00
Paper currency		1,814,900 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		65,688 39
Gold coin		355,499 39
Silver coin		253,871 25
All other items of resource		141,250 90
Total resources		$72,076,625 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$11,560,123 78
Surplus fund		4,557,675 33
Undivided profits, less interest, taxes and expenses		2,739,366 97
Dividends unpaid		7,180 34
Individual deposits subject to check	$26,293,694 78	
Savings deposits	13,250,895 50	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,382,903 05	
Time certificates of deposit	6,797,156 80	
Certified checks	143,133 70	
Cashier's checks outstanding	125,167 99	
Total deposits		48,892,951 82
Due to national banks		594,509 33
Due to State banks, private bankers and trust companies		1,611,315 50
Notes and bills rediscounted		620,556 23
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit, representing money borrowed		1,095,584 97
All other items of liability		397,361 30
Total liabilities		$72,076,625 57

Increase in total deposits between call of September 1 and November 16	$1,452,363 73
Decrease in total overdrafts between call of September 1 and November 2	78,312 62
Increase in total loans between call of September 1 and November 2	2,562,187 20
Increase in total resources between call of September 1 and November 2	2,756,779 47
Increase in total number of banks engaged in business between call of September 1 and November 2—four.	

Everybody Wants Cheap Power

Nowadays, the man who succeeds in getting it, is the man who wins in the commercial construction daily. People in Richmond, Manchester, Petersburg and vicinity are particularly pleased in having cheap electric power. In this way they are ready to beat their competitors in other cities, because power and labor are the two principal factors in construction. The Virginia Railway and Power Company aim to co-operate with the manufacturers along its lines and in building up other industries.

If you wish cheap power, that is convenient and reliable, call Madison 3400, Light and Power Department.

New Sleeper From Capitol to Capitol

A new sleeping car line between Richmond and Washington on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad began running last night. This car is open at 10 o'clock in Byrd Street Station every night, and leaves here at 4:50 A. M. each morning, arriving in Washington at 8 o'clock. The Pullman berth rate is $1.50. This perfects the sleeping car service between Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

15,000 MILES

is a pretty long trip, but we have just made a shipment of 40,000 feet of Lumber to SHANGHAI, CHINA, that will travel this distance before reaching its final destination. Orders for a single wagon load, for delivery within one square of our yards, will receive equally careful and conscientious attention, and if you are a user of lumber of any kind, a share of your patronage is respectfully solicited. In our ten yards in Richmond and Manchester we carry the largest and best assorted stock of Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hardwood and Mahogany Lumber in the South Atlantic States, and with yards and buildings covering ten acres, and private sidings over a quarter of a mile in length, we have unsurpassed facilities for handling your orders—whether large or small—with promptness and dispatch.

WOODWARD & SON

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash, Blinds and Doors. Richmond and Manchester.