

GREAT FEAST DAY FOR BUSY EMPORIA

(Continued from First Page.)
somewhat less than four feet. The height of the dam from the average position of the surface of the water in the fall race to the crest of the spillway power-house is 107 feet long by 22 feet in width, inside measurement. The thickness of the walls vary from six feet on the front to four feet on the back; the back wall, however, are reinforced by pillars. The floor is three feet thick, and it is also strengthened by arches and is designed rather more to hold the floor down against an uplift of water than to support the same from a downward weight of machinery. At the time of a maximum flood, such as has occurred in the past, there will be an upward pressure on this floor capable of floating quite a respectable sized ocean-going steamer.

Built for Keeps.
The bed of the river underneath the power-house is excavated to a depth of twelve feet below the surface of the water in order to allow for an easy exit for the water after clearing the draft tubes from the tinnars. This makes the power-house itself about seventy feet high from the bed of the tall race to the top of the pinnacles. The power-house, the dam and the tinnars are built with a downward slope by the insertion of steel rods at various positions in the concrete. There are also several hundred steel bolts fastened into holes drilled in the bed rock of the river, which project up into the concrete and hold the dam firmly to the river bed.

The wheels are of the horizontal type of turbine, with two runners on the same shaft covered by the same casing. These wheels are capable of developing 150 horsepower each, and are designed to run at a speed of 300 revolutions per minute. There are five wheel pits available for use, three of which have been equipped at present, leaving two for future pits for additional power, as may be developed hereafter.

A Great Fishery.
There is on the statute books of Virginia a law that requires everybody who builds a dam in any part of the Commonwealth for latter-day industrial purposes to include in the structure a fish ladder, so that the finny tribe can climb over and complete their voyage to the upper waters, to the delight of the schoolboys and lazy grown folks who have a fondness for baiting hooks, etc. The statesmen in passing this law undertook to make the specifications by which a "state-of-the-art" fish ladder shall be built. The ladder, built after the specifications of the statesmen are very much like some of the laws the same fellows build—absolutely worthless.

Engineer Burgwyn and the Emporia folk determined to build in their Meherrin River dam a ladder that is a ladder, and one that really can be climbed by the fish in "the spring-time, Gentle Annie," and again safely descended by such of them as manage to escape the nets and hooks of the up-stream anglers, and a model fish ladder is a very interesting as well as a very expensive part of this dam. Emporia is a manufacturing town, being filled with cotton mills, wood-working plants of various kinds, saw-mills, box factories, veneer factories, keg and barrel and basket factories, grain mills and numerous smaller factories and shops. Heretofore all of these have been run by steam power, and the many smokestacks emitted smoke and soot that sometimes gave the town much of a Pittsburg appearance. All of this is now changed, as all of these busy plants will be run by electric power generated from the completed water power. The power now harnessed and in hand amounts to at least 1,000 kilowatts of primary power and 2,000 additional kilowatts of secondary power, and is enough for at least 250 days' regular work in a year. The town is brilliantly lighted by this power, and power for fans, sewing machines and other household purposes will always be in abundance. The whole town of Emporia is going to celebrate next Tuesday.

ACRY FOR BETTER POULTRY SHOWS

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plaint of the feeding and care of exhibitor's birds, but let me say right here the chicks are mostly unjustified. Some exhibitor will come along and find the water trough empty. He immediately registers a howl about the chickens not being watered. Another will bring along a little meat, and, because his chickens jump at it, he naturally infers that they are not being fed enough. Remember, when a bird is caged it has nothing to do all day but think of eating, and would soon get sick if stuffed from morn till night. Just send your choice specimens along to our State Fair. They will have good attention, water and feed twice per day, and will be sent back to you in good condition.

Kicks of Non-Winners.
There are bound to be many complaints at any large show of those falling to win. You will always find the most of the kicks are beginners in the business. We old hands have had our knocks over and over again, and take things philosophically, and if we get beat this time, why we come back stronger at the next show. I had two birds entered at Washington last

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December, and didn't get a place on them. While the same birds took the ribbon in January following at one of the largest shows in the South, and under the same judge, too.
Condition of your show birds sometimes is a great factor in winning the ribbons. A specimen may be a little ragged in appearance or light in weight and two weeks hence be in fine shape again. Then again, always remember the judge does his best. He has to, for his reputation is at stake. You may get a little the worst of it at one time and the next time be all to the good. Don't forget that a judge attempting to favor any one man or set of men would be soon found out and lose his job.

Old Exhibitors Versus New Ones.
Just a few more words before I close. Last Sunday there was a new beginner at my place, and after a little general talk he said to me: "You know you don't want us little fellows to exhibit at the fair, as we might take a ribbon away." All wrong, my friend; on the contrary, we like to see our customers win. To prove this, come out to-day or to-morrow, ask me anything you wish to know. I'll tell you any little wrinkles I know to help you make your stock look better, and if you need an odd bird to help make up a pen I'll put you on the track to get it quickly, and at a reasonable price. The entries at the State Fair are at this time way ahead of last year, with the Leghorns leading and Orpingtons a close second, followed by the Wyandottes. Mr. Warren has telegraphed for 100 additional coops, and hopes to be able to coop each entry separately. Mr. S. P. of Jeffers, Va., asks for an article on incubators. Will write one soon in plenty of time, as you don't want to start your machines until after the fair. Middle of November is plenty early for February and March trying chickens.

BEST OF FARMING TO-DAY'S DEMAND

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seed of a known type, carefully selected, graded and stored for the first year's planting of a small field remote from any grain crop of the same type; this seed patch to be especially prepared, fertilized, and planted with seed selected in the field the previous fall when the grain was ripe and stored in a dry place.

Great use is made of the section harrow before and after planting and when the plants are very small. Cultivation of corn in rows is at first deep, but shallow and frequent after the plants are an inches tall. This conserves the moisture.
Seeing Is Believing.
It generally requires from two to three years to thoroughly impress the average farmer that this lesson of making a greater yield per acre is a practical method of farming applicable to his entire farm. The first year he rarely carries out the entire plan. He has not quite faith enough, or possibly the season is adverse, but he generally succeeds so much better than he expected that the second year's trial is more thorough, with correspondingly increased gain.

The farmer is a natural doubter. When he has harvested the larger crop the second year he is frequently inclined to attribute it to one thing, generally the seed, because this is most in evidence. Instead of distributing the credit between the better seed, the better seed and the intensive cultivation. Frequently his neighbors, full of the one-idea merit, offer \$5 a bushel for the seed, thinking that the seed alone will make the crop. The third year the demonstration farmer is generally more of a convert and enlarges his trial area, frequently including his entire farm. In the meantime his neighbors have been observing, and have commenced to inquire and follow his example.

It requires from three to five years to have the increase yield show a considerable average gain in the local markets. This depends, however, somewhat upon the number of demon-

strations established in a county. Where one can be placed in each neighborhood the progress is rapid, because the interest soon becomes intense. If only one or two demonstration farms are established in a county the work does not create interest enough to arouse public sentiment and produce at once a strong opinion in its favor.

Advanced Courses in School.
As soon as the primary lessons, as above explained, have been accepted and tested by a farmer, a secondary series is commenced, which includes: 1. Demonstrations in conserving and enriching the soil by the use of legumes and winter cover crops. These are the simple crop rotation and the turning under of green crops; also the prevention of soil waste by erosion. 2. The value and uses of barnyard manures and commercial fertilizers, and how to apply them. 3. Simple methods of farm drainage.

The third series of lessons relates to better pastures and meadows, and how to secure them; the most economic grain crop, or crops, for work animals or to produce flesh as a supplement to the pasture and meadow grasses. This line of instruction is necessary because the economic production of farm crops depends in a great measure upon an economic support of the work teams.
The general method among the small farmers of the South was to depend mainly upon fodder and corn for their stock. Some had pastures, but rarely a good pasture. This method is expensive and causes a reduction of animals kept for work to the smallest number possible, and a corresponding substitution of hard labor. Modern methods of farming require the economic production of the number and strength of teams. Profitable farming has become a team and implement problem. The improved pasture and cover-cured hay furnish foods of great economy, and are sufficiently nutritious for the ordinary support of work stock. For heavy work a small addition of grain to the ration is required.

If it is necessary in the interest of economy to produce upon the farm the food for the work animals it is still more important to produce, as far as possible, the food required by all the laborers and their families. The family garden, the poultry and the cow are great cash economizers and pocketbook conservers, and may be classed with the better teams and equipment as essential to better farm equipment.

Boys' Corn Clubs.
One of the greatest problems before the American people has been how to interest in rural life and attach to it the young man who has acquired a habit of idleness and displayed a capacity for idleness, the loss of rural leaders by emigration to the cities has been one of the most serious retrogressive factors in our whole civilization. The farmers' co-operative demonstration work has solved the problem. These young men left the farm because they were repelled by the hardships, excessive and meagre gains on the farm, and were allured by a seemingly greater opportunity to acquire wealth, influence and position in the city. The demonstration work in the schoolboy work and a new hope by showing the wonderful possibilities of the soil when properly managed and the ease with which wealth and distinction are achieved in rural life when science and art join hands. This is worked out by co-operation of the demonstration workers, the county superintendent of public instruction, and the rural teacher.

The superintendent and teachers organize the schoolboys from ten to eighteen years of age into clubs; the demonstration work furnishes the plan of organization and the instruction (which the boys agree to observe); the parents furnish the land, teams and implements; the merchants and bankers provide the prize and the local papers give the prize and the local papers give the prize. Each boy must personally work one acre under the same regulations governing other contestants. The result of 200 to 400 boys entering such a contest in a county arouses intense interest. The boy learns the way to raise corn, and his appreciation of the farm is greatly enhanced. In 1909 the boys in the corn contest in one county in Mississippi averaged a production of 74 bushels of corn per acre, while the farmers averaged less than 20. In South Carolina one boy raised 152 1/2 bushels on a measured acre, while the State average was less than 14.

Two Viewpoints.
The farmers' co-operative demonstration work may be regarded as a method of increasing farm crops and as logically the first step toward a true uplift, or it may be considered a rural education for boys and adults by which a readjustment of country life can be effected and placed on a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence and power.

Because the first feature of this demonstration work is to show the farmer how he may more than double his crop at a reduced cost of production, it has been regarded by some solely as a method of increasing farm crops by applying scientific principles to the problem. This would be of great value to the world and would stand as a sufficient justification for the efforts put forth and the expenditures involved, but such a conception would fail to convey the broader purpose of the work.
There is much knowledge applicable and helpful to husbandry that is annually worked out and made available by scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture and in the State experiment stations and by individual farmers upon the farm, which is sufficient to readjust agriculture and place it upon a basis of greater profit, to reconstruct the rural home, and to give to country life an attraction, a dignity and a potential influence it has never received. This

body of knowledge cannot be conveyed and delivered by a written message to the people in such a way that they will accept and adopt it. This can only be done by personal appeal and ocular demonstration. This is the mission of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work, and it has justified its claims by the results.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

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seven and eight hundred feet, fronting on North Lamb and Barton Avenues, comprising between twenty and twenty-five building lots.
Building operations in Battery Court are still noticeable, new houses being started nearly every day. The sales of lots there the past week were to several actual settlers who will commence building as soon as designs and drawings can be made and contractors can be heard from.

Ginter Park.
During the past week all of the vacant lots in and about Ginter Park have been neatly trimmed and the improvement to Brook Road by the building of a new roadbed progressed rapidly. The county is just completing a good gravel road twenty feet wide on the Boulevard, from the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bridge to Westwood Avenue, the avenue leading into Ginter Park, thus giving another desirable entrance and elegant road to the park. The Hermitage Road from Broad Street to the same avenue, leading into the park, and along the side of the Fair Grounds, is also greatly improved and is being cleared.

The residences of Charles G. Taylor, Jr., and Dr. Irvin B. Smith have been completed, and their owners have moved into them. The dwellings of W. C. Graham, S. E. Bates, Jr., and J. A. Lancaster, Jr., are being rapidly pushed and will be completed during the late fall. It is estimated that over \$400,000 have been expended in the erection of dwellings and other improvements in this suburb during the past eighteen months.

Other Suburbs.
Out in the far west there has been considerable activity, and the inquiry for residential property has been pointed to a very big business there as the fall days come along. Golsan & Nash made several splendid sales there the past week, and every day there are more and more people traveling out that way who are prospecting for suburban homes.

Westham agents also report activity in the production of building inquiries from a distance regarding this splendid location for a nearby country home.
Benton, the new model village, is at present very much indeed in the public eye and mind, not only because of its own natural beauty, which all ways brings hundreds of people here on nice days, but just at present many persons with aquatic tastes, who are more or less interested in the Richmond and Chesapeake Bay, are large to see the completed building ground will be broken during this week for a large general store at Stop 29, and the other buildings here at the course of construction are making satisfactory progress.

Woodland Heights.
Things are active in this progressive suburb. Three lots were sold to J. A. Clarke a few days ago, and three more new residences started by lot owners who purchased earlier in the year.
It is most gratifying to see that a good percentage of the new houses in Woodland Heights are being built of brick or cement stucco and are all of good design.
The company reports excellent prospects for fall business.

Chesterfield Park.
Chesterfield Park, a magnificent suburb on the Richmond-Petersburg electric line, and also on the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railways, is looming up as a place of up-to-date homes for those who love to live out in the country while doing business in the city. The new suburb is destined to attract the attention of the business men of the two cities of Richmond and Petersburg, for it is said to lie on higher ground than either of the towns, and already within a radius of a few miles around there are some of the handsomest rural residences of the State of Virginia, and nearly all of them are occupied by business men of Richmond.

A company composed of Richmond men have acquired this Chesterfield Park property, and they propose to make it a most attractive place, as it is already a most healthful location.

Notes by the Way.
Many of the agents report very active demand for small farm property near the city. One of the says: "Any man who has such property should not ask the balance of the earth for it can find a customer any hour in the day." The reason is that such property within a few miles of Richmond and that is now covered with weeds and grass and pines and other things that are bred in the bone, is a very desirable investment.
The Noonan Realty Corporation has fitted up handsome offices with brilliant signs at 28 North Eighth Street and furnished the same in elegant style, and there they propose to do big business this fall and winter, or know the reason why.

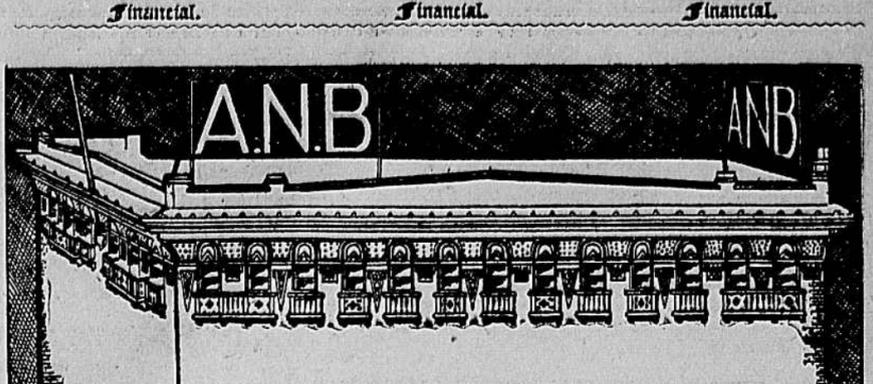
The Epiphany Church, in Barton Heights, has been in the hands of contractors for a week or two, who are enlarging the Sunday school accommodations and otherwise improving the edifice.
The immense woodworking establishment of the Miller Manufacturing Company, in the Ward, has been fully completed, and the whole plant is under steam and turning out work every hour in the day.
Richard A. Rolster, a well-known young lawyer, who has for the past ten years or more made a specialty of the examination of real estate titles, has severed his connection with the concern he has long been with, and will hereafter give his undivided personal attention to the title examination business for the real estate men.

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