

WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



Letters of this sort, which I have condensed from the rather long one, are very encouraging to me, as they show that some one is anxious to advance in his farming. Now as to sowing peas in the ensilage corn. If you sow a running variety it will give you the job of your life to cut it where the vines have run up on the corn, and I would not advise this. But for the benefit of the land it will pay to sow a bush pea like the New Era to leave on the land after the corn is cut, and to be disked down for winter grain. Then as to the peas sown separately, while the corn is made into silage, I prefer greatly to use them as hay. All the cowpea ensilage I have ever seen is a very odd sort of silage. Stock will eat it but I do not like it, and greatly prefer making the hay from peas and clover. It is right in mixing the peas and clover for the erect habit of the peas will help hold up the peas and make the harvesting of the hay easier. You can sow peas and beans in the corn at any time in early July or even later with the New Era, which is a very early sixty-day pea. As to the article on the all-the-year garden, I will get back to that topic in time to start people on the fall garden. But perhaps the managing editor can give you a copy of the paper containing the article.

Now as to fertilizer in the corn. It will pay very well to apply 300 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash well mixed and broadcasted. These will help the corn stand particularly the peas. What I have said in regard to the use of fertilizer on corn applies especially to the constant dependence of some on a complete fertilizer mixture, or one containing a large percentage of the readily available nitrogen. Where one practices a good rotation of crops and always has a winter cover he will get all the nitrogen needed from the soil, and will pay to use some phosphate and potash with this turned-over clover. It will pay especially where there is not enough manure made to cover the corn tend in winter. But in all your farming you should aim at that very thing, and grow forage enough to feed stock till you do make manure enough to apply over a field of clover in winter that is to go in corn in the spring. It can be done finally on the largest farm, especially if the spreading is done with the manure spreader that will make the manure go further than it can be made to go by hand spreading. Then do not imagine that manure on a farm run as a general grain and stock farm is something to rotter over and compost. I do not believe in composting except for the more valuable crops of the market garden, where it is important to rot down and fine the manure. On a grain farm I would get the manure out as fast as possible after it is made and save my best stock till it will lose less than in any other way. Manure is a thing one cannot keep and handle without loss, and the more rapidly it is spread where there are plants growing or to grow the more rapidly it will be used. The manure into manure spreaders and drive it with it whenever it is practicable to do so on the land either on a sod or among growing crops.

It will be all right to sow crimson clover among corn at laying by. Two years ago, by your advice, I bought a Koster pea and bean thrasher. The machine has given perfect satisfaction. But now I want a pea harvester—something that will pick up the peas in the field and thresh them as they go. What do you think of the Keston Harvester? This machine is all right. I have followed it in the field and have seen it gather the peas from the rows and thresh the peas as it goes, drawn by a pair of mules, and have seen it do this as fast as twenty hands could gather them by hand. I have never seen a pea harvester so personal, but I do not propose here to advertise the makers for you, they should advertise the machine. There are many inquiries in regard to it. This machine is used when the peas are planted in rows for seed and it is necessary to let them get perfectly ripe, and the vines and hulls are left on the land for its improvement. Where peas are used as a soil for the seed and the improvement of the soil, it is a very valuable implement.

Lowest mixture: orchard grass, one to one and a half bushels an acre; red clover, five pounds; white clover, two pounds; Japan clover, four pounds. Would you suggest a better mixture? I have no very special objection to your mixture, except that in your section (Japan clover) that in your elevated section this will hardly reseed itself, and will be of less value than in the warmer parts. A little red top will do a little better, but will not last long. If the grass is mainly for pasture, I would certainly add some Kentucky blue grass and some of the tall meadow fescue, known as Randall grass in the southwest part of the State. Then the following mixture will be found good: orchard grass, ten pounds; tall meadow fescue, five pounds; Kentucky blue grass, five pounds; red top, five pounds, and then sow the clovers as you suggest, for you cannot keep these mixed well with the lighter grass seed. This will be quite heavy sowing, and it is desirable that the sowing should be heavy. The South-south Bacterial you cannot plow. Then if you will give the pasture a dressing of lime about once in six years, you will finally have a blue grass pasture.

Can you give a remedy for blight in tomatoes? It depends on what sort of blight you have. The leaf blight can be prevented and controlled by the Bordeaux mixture. The fruit blight every ten days from the time the plants are set till the fruit is more than half grown. This will also prevent most of the rot in the fruit. But if you have the Southern Bacterial blight, there is no remedy known for it, except to avoid infected soil. This blight is caused by bacteria that get into the roots and gradually choke them, and the plant gradually withers and dies. The effect of this is not shown till the plants are large and well-set with tomatoes. Then one after another will fall and die. Limiting the soil has been found to check it one season, but if the same land is planted the next season the blight will appear again. On land that is infected with this blight no tomatoes should be planted. The blight is not a soil-borne disease, for melons, for example, are not attacked by the blight. Some day perhaps the Southern experiment stations will breed a resistant strain of tomatoes.

How shall I rid my garden of moles? Trap catch some, but they increase, and seem fond of potatoes and the roots of beets. It is not the moles that eat the roots and tubers, as they are after worms and grubs, but the field mice that follow in the mole runs. The best thing I have tried, though I keep my traps in the garden, is to get some carbon bisulphide and punch holes along the runs and pour a teaspoonful in each and cover it, and the fumes will kill anything that runs in the runs.

Sowing Rape and Clover. From Frederick County: "I want to sow rape for hogs. The point not clear is the time for the sowing in the spring. When sowing rape and crimson clover together, would you sow both at the same time and not graze till spring? What is the best corn to plant now for roasting ears, about sixty days? Is there any danger of scurrying cutworms grazing oats too small to cut?" In your section I would sow the rape in August for the fall and early winter crop. I would sow the crimson clover and rape together, and the crimson clover pasture the rape, and then be taken off for spring. Sowing rape in spring should be done in early May, so that it will be gotten in good order and ready to be sown. The best corn to come in sixty days will be the Norfolk Market corn. This is not a sweet corn, and would prefer to plant Country Gentleman or Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn, as there will still be time enough for these to make roasting ears, and the late sugar corn is generally more from the ball worms than the early I would not fear any danger from pasturing oats now.

Rot in Grapes. "My grapes have begun to rot very badly. I tried to use a remedy, but you are too late to use any remedy. Prevention is always better than cure with any plant disease. You should have sprayed the vines with blight spray before the buds had swollen, and then, after the buds had opened, sprayed again every ten days till the grapes begin to show a little color. You may perhaps check the rot a little by spraying now, but not much.

Advise spraying cantaloupes with one pound of lead arsenate in five gallons of water to prevent the worms from eating the fruit. It is better to spray with arsenate than with lead arsenate. It is rather hard to avoid spraying cantaloupes when not in bloom, but it is better to spray them if you are careful in spraying. Do not hit the male of the open flowers more than you can avoid. I do not think much damage will be done. The important thing is to spray the underside of the leaves and the young setting melons. Spray every ten days till the cantaloupes are nearly grown.

Pine Ashes. "Will it pay to use pine ashes two miles to use on sweet potatoes? Pine ashes are of much less value than hardwood ashes, but if they have been kept in a barrel, it will pay to use them liberally on the carrots.

Making Ensilage. "In our section large quantities of early corn is grown for shipping to the Northern markets as roasting ears. When the crop is off there is a large amount of fodder and unsalable grain. Would it not be profitable to build silos and save this feed as ensilage? It would be properly saved in the heat of summer. Yes, it will certainly pay to have silos and cure ensilage, and the weather will not make any difference in the curing, and the great need of the farm district is more stock and more feed for them. In sections where great quantities of green corn are packed by the carriers, they have found it profitable to ensilage even the green husks and make cut-up corn.

And Worms in Corn. "There is a little worm getting into the heart of my corn and doing considerable damage. Can you suggest a remedy that will not hurt the corn? I have the same trouble in the field in corn two years ago, but had it in peanuts last year, and thought I could get rid of the trouble. Evidently you are hearing the old practice of corn and peanuts alternately. You need to practice a longer and better rotation that can help some. There is nothing that can be done for the corn now. The best thing to prevent bud worms is late fall plowing and the heavy use of kamin on the land broadcast in spring. Practice this, and always have a winter cover on the land to turn for the corn, and then practice a rotation that will build up the land for both corn and peanuts, and you can finally get ahead of the bud worms. Liming once in five or six years, after plowing for corn, will help, but the kamin is the best preventive, and by the late fall plowing, exposing the insects to the cold.

WANT TO PUBLISH STATE MAGAZINE

Freeman and Associates Submit Offer to State Board of Education.

Proposals for publishing the Journal of Education, the official organ of the State public school system, were submitted yesterday afternoon to the Board of Education by Dr. Douglas Freeman. The proposition was referred to a committee consisting of Governor Mann and Superintendent R. C. Stearnes, of the Department of Public Instruction. They will hold a conference with Dr. Freeman and his associates and draft a definite plan to submit to the board. The magazine is peculiar in many respects. It is a technical journal of about sixty pages of reading matter, and is sold at a nominal subscription price, being published ten times a year. The State makes a small appropriation for its support, but nothing is provided for its deficit. The running expenses are heavy and are met by advertisements and subscriptions. Dr. Freeman and his associates propose to take over the publication of the journal and relieve the State of all liability, but to allow the school people to use as much space as they require free of cost. They promise to improve the magazine by the addition of several departments with the view of making it a publication essentially for the benefit of the private average school teacher. They admit that the offer is not made through philanthropy, but is a business venture which will be the mutual advantage of all parties.

The paper has been edited by R. L. Blanton, who died last week, and is under the control of the Department of Public Instruction, which has supervision of all matter published. The new owners, provided the proposition meets with the approval of the board, will continue the same policy, but along broader fields. Dr. Freeman is a member of the State Health Department, and is an experienced newspaper man. He will edit the paper, while his associates will do the publishing.

Sacks—Jacobs. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, June 26.—A marriage of much interest took place to-night at 8 o'clock at the Virginia Hotel, when Miss Lela Irene Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jacobs, of Lynchburg, became the wife of Jacob Sacks, a wholesale merchant of Norfolk. The celebrant was Dr. L. Goldberg, of Norfolk.

Miss Ester Jacobs, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and J. Haskell, of Norfolk, was best man. Little Miss Frieda Croekin, of Baltimore, was the flower girl, and Miss Anna Kaufmann, of Baltimore, Rose Lebarwich, of Richmond, Evelyn Cobe, of Baltimore, and Frances Greenberg, of Norfolk, were the bridesmaids.

After the marriage an elaborate wedding supper was served in the dining room, at which there were fifty guests, those from out of town being Mr. and Mrs. Emil Croekin, Miss Frieda Croekin, Harold Jacobs, and Miss Anna Kaufmann and Evelyn Cobe, of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Croekin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Haskell and Miss Frances Greenberg, of Norfolk, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. of Norfolk, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Lebarwich, of Blenheim, and J. Lebarwich and Miss Rose Lebarwich, of Richmond.

After a Canadian trip, Mr. and Mrs. Sacks will be at home in Norfolk on August 15th.

Trade Report. Bradstreet's to-morrow will say for Richmond and vicinity: The condition of trade as a whole may be termed as favorable. Some lines are well up to the average, while others show a tendency to dullness. Wholesale drugs and chemicals are moving well. Groceries and provisions are quiet. Provisions are in good demand, and the high price of fruit has diminished sales. Vegetables are fairly plentiful, and shipments to Northern markets are normal. Shoes and dry goods are quiet, however, some filling-in orders are noted. Building is less active, and a consequent reduction in lumber is evident. The demand for lumber is not great, however, little curtailment in production is noted. Coal operators and brokers report little future business, because of the unsatisfactory conditions existing in mining operations. Retail trade is generally good, having been augmented by a long period of reasonable weather. This is especially true in wearing apparel, where sales are irregular, with a general tendency to reticence.

Continued reasonable weather has favored all growing crops. Tobacco, corn and peanuts are reported in excellent condition. In most sections cotton is looking well, a full acreage having been planted. Wheat has all been harvested, the crop being the best field in several years.

Mother's Friend in Every Home. Comfort and Safety Assured Before the Arrival of the Stork. In thousands of American homes there is a bottle of Mother's Friend that has saved many a mother and child through the trying ordeal, saved her from suffering and pain, kept her in health and comfort, and had a wonderful influence in developing a healthy disposition in the child.

There is no other remedy so truly a help to nature. It relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the ligaments, the inflamed blood vessels and the inflammation of breast glands.

Mother's Friend is an external remedy, and not only banishes all distress in and about the breasts, but assures a speedy recovery for the mother. This is because a healthy woman with all her strength preserved, thoroughly enjoys the rearing of her child. Mother's Friend can be had at any drug store for \$1.00 a bottle. Write to Bradford Richards Co., 205 E. Lamar Rd., Atlanta, Ga. for their free book. Write today!

TO REPORT DAMAGES. Special Joint Committee of Council Inspects Street. The special joint committee of the council, appointed some time back to ascertain the amount of damages to property shattering on River Street, that could be caused by the proposed improvement and elevation of the grade of that street, on the 22nd inst., has visited and inspected the property that will be affected, and has formulated a tentative report. The committee, however, will be holding its evening to the owners of property in the street and heard their views. The committee will make its formal report to the July meetings of the Council. The improvement of the street in which improvements by the Norfolk and Western Railway and the United States government are waiting has been held up until the city's responsibility for damages to property could be definitely ascertained.

DEATH OF AMELIA CITIZEN. Joseph L. Liedig, Well-Known Farmer, Dies at Home of Daughter. Joseph E. Liedig, a well-known farmer of Amelia County, died yesterday.

THE BEER OF EXCELLENCE Perfect Brew I've tried them all; I've made the test, And "Perfect Brew" Is sure the best. You'll like it, too, This "Perfect Brew." Served in bottles everywhere. Ask for it at the nearest cafe, restaurant, hotel, club. This beer is bottled only at the Brewery under the most hygienic conditions. It is drawn direct from porcelain-lined tanks, and does not come in contact with the air while being bottled. THE BEER FOR THE HOME You've never tasted a finer, more sparkling, more appetizing beverage. Let us send you a case of two dozen bottles. Monumental Brewing Company, RICHMOND BRANCH: Phone Monroe 37. 1520 West Broad Street.

News of Petersburg

Times-Dispatch Bureau. 5 Bollingbrook Street, Petersburg, Va., June 26. The Woman's Christian Temperance Institute held yesterday at the Second Baptist Church was largely attended and much interest was shown. The principal speaker at the session was Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president of the State Temperance organization, who gave a full explanation of the work that has been done and is being done throughout the State, and who made a forceful appeal for continued and more active warfare against the liquor traffic. Other features of the program marked the sessions, and a number of persons who were present signed the temperance pledge. The local union fees much encouraged by the success of the institute.

PRETTY DINWIDDIE WEDDING. Miss Mattie V. Harrison Becomes Bride of Henry P. Goodwyn. Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at Elm Grove, the home of the bride in Dinwiddie County, Miss Mattie Vaughan Harrison was married to Henry Peterson Goodwyn, the Rev. L. R. Phaup performing the ceremony in the presence of a large assemblage of guests. The house was tastefully decorated with ferns and potted plants. The bride wore a traveling suit of tan, and bride wore a traveling suit of tan, and carried blue ribbons, and carried Bride roses. Her attendant was Miss Edna Harrison, attired in lavender dress, carrying maiden-hair bouquets. The bridesmaids, carrying maiden-hair ferns tied with tulle, to match their brides, were Miss Kate Peebles, of Chester, in light blue crepe de chine, with Cleveland Boisseau; Miss Katharine Cousins, in Nile green crepe de chine, with Meade M. Goodwyn; Miss Clara Lee, in yellow crepe de chine, with Edwin Harrison, brother of the bride; Little Miss Virginia Cousins, of the bridegroom, in white lingerie, was ring-bearer, and Little Miss Edna Boisseau and Allie Goodwyn were ribbon girls. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwyn will spend their honeymoon in the North.

DROWNED IN HARBOR. Negro, Apparently in Dazed Condition, Walks Into River. Henry Goodwyn, colored, was drowned in the harbor night before last, and his body was recovered last evening. Goodwyn had been away on an excursion during the day, and it is supposed had taken too much liquor. When the train returned to the station at night he got off on the wrong side and apparently in dazed condition, walked into the river instead of coming uptown. He was not missed until yesterday.

TO ANALYZE CITY WATER. Sample Will Be Sent to Richmond as Precautionary Measure. Health Officer Martin will to-morrow secure a sample of city water to Richmond for analysis. It is not thought that the water is contaminated, but the analysis is to be made as a precaution in order to remedy any impurity that may be discovered. The city is drawing its supply in part from the river.

Painful Accident. Stephen Morris, a young man of twenty-five years, of Chesterfield County, is a patient in the Petersburg Hospital. Several days ago he had the half of one of his feet cut off by a swing saw used in cutting staves. He is getting along all right.

Personal and Otherwise. In Berkeley this afternoon at 5 o'clock Miss Jeanette, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Berman, was married to Abe Gellman, a merchant of Petersburg. The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride.

Thompson—Baldwin. Raleigh, N. C., June 26.—There was great interest here the past week in the marriage of Miss Mamie Baldwin and Alf A. Thompson, Jr., which took place Wednesday in Christ Episcopal Church. It was a very quiet wedding. There were present only the relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. Milton A. Barker, the rector, officiated. Miss Thompson has gone to Nags Head for a few weeks stay. They will make their home in Clayton, where Mr. Thompson is in business. He is a son of A. Thompson, president of the Raleigh and the Neuse cotton mills.

McKay—Miller. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Winchester, Va., June 26.—William Edwin McKay, of Baltimore, and Miss Louise Cassandra Miller, daughter of the late Dudley I. Miller, of Stephens City, Frederick County, were married to-night in Christ Episcopal Church Winchester, by Rev. William D. Smith. Marion McKay, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was best man, and the ushers were Andrew McKay, Frank Hanson and William H. Dixon, of Baltimore; Lawrence Hutchins, of Frostburg, Md.; Charles L. Bowley and Dr. Robert E. Baker, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were bridesmaids. The bride's sister, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Shirley Miller, Winchester; Liddella Jones, Huntsville, Texas; Celeste Williams, Culpeper, and Maria Hack, Frederick County. The couple will live in Baltimore.

FOUR NEGROES SENTENCED. Get Terms in Jail for Complicity in Murder of Clyde J. Carpenter. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Winchester, Va., June 26.—Judge Thomas W. Harrison, in the City Court to-day, sentenced Houston Taylor, Aquilla Stephenson, George Thomas and Charles Brooks, negroes, to four months in jail each for complicity in the murder of Clyde J. Carpenter, a young white man, which occurred in April. Carpenter was shot and killed by Charles Fisher, a negro, who was sent to the penitentiary for twelve years. The negroes sentenced to-day turned State's witnesses.

Wingausheck Inn Three and one-half miles from Mount Gloucester. Cottages. Fine beach; quiet; retired. Phone A. E. C. 218. Annisquam, Mass.

WHY NOT TRY BLUE RIDGE WATER? No typhoid germs have ever been known to disturb any one using it. Five-gallon demijohn, \$2.50; empty refilled for \$1.00. Address PHIL F. BROWN, Blue Ridge Springs, Va.

GET THIRTY DAYS FOR TRESPASSING. Young Men Arrested Near Gladstone Given Jail Sentence and Face Theft Charge. Five young men who live in South Richmond were given thirty days in jail each by Magistrate T. J. Puryear yesterday, for trespassing on the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. They were Frank Childers, Lloyd Sawyer, Kenneth Porter, Lee McCarthy and Ira Longwell. They varied in age from eighteen to twenty years.

They were arrested near Gladstone upon a box car of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and were sent here for trial, charged with trespass and with breaking into the car. There was a witness who testified to having seen them break into the car and steal some shoes, while the shoes they were wearing were identified as belonging to the same lot contained in the riddled car. The magistrate dismissed this charge for lack of jurisdiction, since it was not certainly proved where the moving car was when the theft occurred. They will be tried on this charge when the jurisdiction has been established.

The prisoners pleaded a first offense, and told how they had agreed to take a little "hoop" trip for the first time. An appeal was noted by Longwell.

Children cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA 4th of July EXCURSION TO THE Seashore VIA NRY.W

The No-Change-of-Cars Route. \$1.50 ROUND TRIP TO NORFOLK AND OCEAN VIEW \$1.65 ROUND TRIP TO Virginia Beach | Cape Henry

SPECIAL VESTIBULE TRAIN, carrying through coaches to and from Virginia Beach, without change, will leave Byrd Street Station July 4, 1913, on the following schedule: Leave Richmond 8:10 A. M.; arrive Norfolk 10:50 A. M.; Virginia Beach 11:45 A. M.; leave Virginia Beach 6:40 P. M.; Norfolk 7:40 P. M.; arrive Richmond 10:25 P. M. Electric Cars Give Quick and Frequent Service Between Norfolk and Ocean View.

WEEK-END RATES: Norfolk, \$3.00; Virginia Beach, \$5.25. On sale Fridays and Saturdays. Limit Monday following.

Original Paints Tanner Paint & Oil Co. 1417 and 1419 East Main. Richmond, Va.

DIACRAMP stimulates salivary activities and induces proper digestion. For sale at all druggists; a neat engined box; fits the pocket; contains three doses for 10c.