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If you want eggs during the winter, you must feed Animal Foods, such as

**Meat Meal,  
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opens with a triumphant arch made up of over 40 varieties of vegetables the world has learned to value, and of which we were the original introducers. It has some both new and good for this season, and a vast variety of standard vegetable and flower seed, with intelligent instructions for the cultivating of all of them. Catalogue FREE.  
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### Do You Want a Bargain in Fruit Trees for Market Orchard?

We have a fine lot of small Peach trees 1 to 2 ft., 2 to 3 ft and 3 to 4 ft. of the following varieties: Sneed, Victor, Amaden, Alexander, Greensboro, Carman, Mathews Beauty, Elberta, Crawfords Early and Late, Heaths Cling, Gordon, Chinese Cling, Bell of Ga., and others which we are going to make, as long as they last, low enough for any one to purchase. 1 to 2 ft., \$12.50 per thousand; 2 to 3 ft., \$17.00 per thousand; 3 to 4 ft., \$25.00 per thousand. Larger sizes \$5.00 per hundred. We have also a fine lot of Japanese Plums, 16 varieties, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 per hundred; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.00 per hundred; up to 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00 per hundred. A large lot of Cherry, about 16 varieties, 3 to 4 ft., \$5.00 per hundred; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$12.00 per hundred.

These trees are first-class and guaranteed to be true to name or money refunded. Be sure to place your order quick as they will soon go at these prices.

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## COMMON DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK.

A CONSIDERATION OF THEIR CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE.

### I.—An Introductory Word.

The Editor of The Progressive Farmer and Cotton Plant has asked me to write a series of articles on the common ailments of domestic animals. I have consented with some reluctance, owing to the difficulty always experienced in conveying technical knowledge to those who have had no special training in the particular line under consideration.

To treat a disease is much more simple and easy than to diagnose it. In fact, the real difficulty in the practice of medicine is to find out just what is the matter. To enable any one to do this, no education is too thorough. A knowledge of the healthy animal is plainly essential. Anatomy and physiology are foundation studies and chemistry is scarcely less important. It also goes without saying that a knowledge of drugs is necessary if one is to prescribe them with safety.

After this there is the study of the diseases. Their nature, causes, symptoms and treatment in all their different stages, complications and variations must be studied with care and keen intelligence if good is to result from an attempt at their medicinal treatment.

Of course the giving of such knowledge as we have indicated cannot be attempted in the proposed series of articles, and consequently the scope and probably the usefulness of these articles will be limited to an extent fully appreciated by the writer.

The object of these articles, therefore, will be to convey information such as everyone who has the care of live stock should possess, and if as they progress it occurs to the reader that not enough of the actual medicinal treatment of disease is given, I beg him to remember that in the opinion of the writer medicines should never be given unless the one prescribing them knows their full and different effects and also knows just what ails the animal to which they are to be given.

It is probably a fact that more harm than good is done to our live stock by the medicines they now receive. I believe they would be better without any medicine than with what is now given. Live stock suffer from hundreds of different diseases, and if we are to guess at a diagnosis of their ailments the chances for error are too great. And then, if after we have guessed at the disease, we must again guess at the appropriate remedies the danger of our dumb servants and friends is still further increased. Better by far let them alone and give nature, that greatest of healers, a chance to repair the injury. For we should not forget that every living thing has within it a tendency and power which operates to repair any injury to its body. If left alone probably nineteen out of twenty cases would get well; then by all means be careful that no medicines are given that will lessen the power of the animal to get well. It will not do to depend on the ability of the animal to get well in spite of our treatment, as I fear is now frequently the case. There is one other consideration which must operate to make such an attempt as is proposed still more difficult. Nine-tenths of those who have handled live stock for any considerable length of time imagine they are competent to treat their common diseases. The writer believes that it requires just as much knowledge to know how to treat the diseases of domestic animals as to know how to treat the diseases of man, and that it takes the same sort

of study and effort to obtain that knowledge. That is, he does not believe that a liveryman, or any other man who has cared for live stock for a term of years, is because of such experience any better fitted to treat the diseases of live stock than is a man who has associated with men for a like period qualified to treat their diseases.

In conclusion, our first lesson should be to learn what not to do, or if we do not know what to do, let us insist that the best course is to do nothing; that is, let the greatest doctor, Nature, have the case without interference on our part.

TAIT BUTLER,

Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

### Tennessee Short Course in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

At the University of Tennessee for ten weeks—January 4th to March 14, 1906—a short course in agriculture and domestic science will be given.

Object.—To furnish men and women on the farm the privilege of taking practical courses in any or all of the following branches of study: Farm Crops, Dairying, Stock Husbandry, Horticulture, Plant Study, Insect Life, including bee culture and Household Economy.

Cost.—The cost of the course need not exceed \$50, exclusive of railroad fare, which means about \$5 a week, or a little more than living expenses at home.

The Course.—The course includes 450 lectures and exercises on agriculture, animal husbandry, stock judging, dairying, horticulture, botany, veterinary science, agricultural chemistry, cooking, hygiene and home management.

Entrance Requirements.—Students must be sixteen years of age or over. Men of mature years have taken the course with great profit. There are no entrance examinations, but students should have at least a fair rural school education. Tuition is free.

Equipment.—Morrill Hall, the agricultural building, containing laboratories for agricultural chemistry, soils, physics, pruning and grafting, zoology and entomology, and botany, and also a good library; the University farm of 145 acres; 900 experimental plots; a fruit farm of eighteen acres, including orchard, garden and vineyard; a special dairy school building with modern equipment; special dairy, beef and hog barns; 125 head of live stock, and laboratories for cooking, sewing, etc.

Prizes.—Valuable prizes are offered for proficiency in the various subjects.

For full information and special circular of the course of study, etc., write to

H. A. MORGAN, Chairman,  
College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

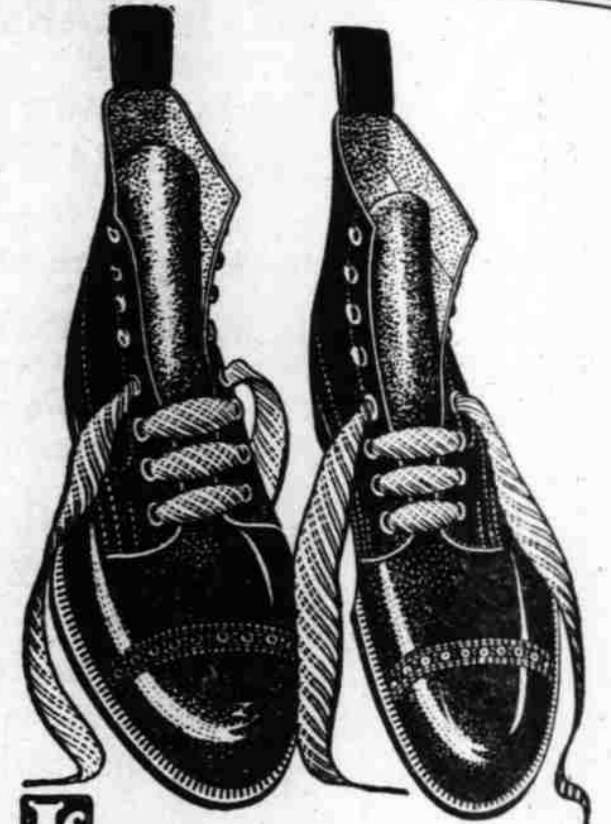
### Nash County Alliance Changes Date.

Please announce in The Farmer that the Franklin County Alliance will be held with New Port Sub on first Thursday in January instead of second, as formerly announced.

Fraternally,  
W. H. STALLINGS,  
Secretary.

Nash Co., N. C.

Stronger by weakness, wiser men become  
As they draw near to their eternal home.  
—Waller.



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Where to Get Most for Your Guano Money.

Each week we want to call the attention of the farmers of North and South Carolina to what some of our customers say about the results obtained through our guanos last year. See the North Carolina Bulletin for 1905 and consider this evidence carefully when you go to purchase guanos for 1906.

8-5-7 Truck Fertilizer Best of all Grades Handled.

Lumber Bridge, N. C., Nov. 8 1905.  
The Southern Exchange Co., Maxton, N. C. Gentlemen—I handled about 100 tons of your various kinds of fertilizers this year, also handled and sold 800 tons of other guano. I found your fertilizers to compare favorably with any I handled. As for your 8-5-7 truck fertilizer, I can say that gave the best results of any fertilizer I handled. My customers all praise it and will all buy it the coming season.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) M. L. MARLEY.

"Makes Best Crop I've Raised for 20 Years."

Draughton, N. C., October 18, 1905.  
The Southern Exchange Co., Maxton, N. C. Dear Sirs—I used 50 bags of your 8-5-4 Guano and am bound to say that I got better results from it than any guano I ever used. I used it for potatoes and cotton. I have had the best crop on my place this year I have had in 20 years. My neighbors readily tell me this and ask me why it is, and I tell them I can't see any reason other than I find that I used the best guano I ever used. So I advise everybody that wants to make a good crop to use "Bull of the Woods 8-5-4 Guano."

Yours truly,  
(Signed) J. H. WILKINS,

THE SOUTHERN EXCHANGE CO.,  
Maxton, N. C.

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