

WOOD'S SEEDS



Plant Soja Beans FOR Crop, Forage and Soil Improvement.

No crop is more valuable for fattening hogs than Soja Beans. They are the surest of summer forage crops. They add heavily to the land's supply of humus and nitrogen. For soil improvement purposes, they have few equals.

For the South, we recommend our Mammoth Yellow variety, which yields both beans and forage in great abundance.

Sorghum is an excellent feed for dairy cows. Stands drouth better than corn and is a better yielder on poor land.

Wood's Ingold and Cleveland Big Bell Cotton—Our stocks grown from the best yielding crops in districts free from the

boll weevil. Two of the best varieties to grow for yield and for combating the boll weevil.

Sudan Grass—An ideal sure hay crop for the South. Three or four cuttings a season. Yields 4 to 8 tons of forage per acre. First cutting 45 days.

Write for Wood's Seed Catalog and Crop Special, giving full information and current prices on all seed. Mailed free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

SEEDSMEN,

13 South 14th St.,

RICHMOND, VA.

Make eight cows produce what ten did before

Write for ALL the
FACTS Regarding
Larro Dairy Food



Turn Your Dairy Losses Into Profits!

Are you getting all the milk you can sell? If so, why not cut down the cost of that milk? Get rid of the low producers. Feed LARRO to the good cows. If you have ten cows, sell off the two poorest ones. The remaining eight will give as much milk on LARRO as you are now getting. You'll save hay, silage, labor and trouble, and make a profit instead of standing a loss.

Larro The Ready Ration for Dairy Cows

LARRO gives wonderful results because it is a blend of the very best obtainable ingredients. LARRO is succulent, palatable and easily digested. It keeps cows in good physical condition. Home mixed feeds too often vary in quality and analysis. LARRO never does.

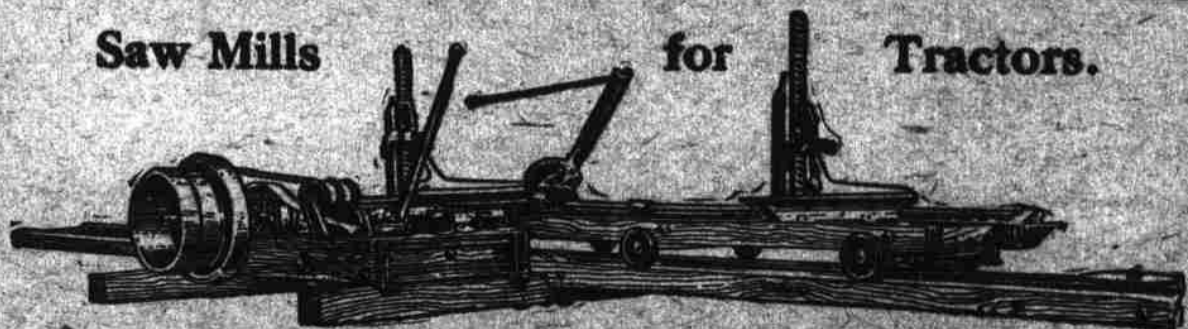
Go to your dealer. Buy a supply of LARRO on our money-back guarantee plan. A trial will convince you that LARRO pays the biggest profits. If you don't know the name of a LARRO dealer, write us NOW.

THE LARROE MILLING CO., Dept. 2611 Detroit, Mich.

No Filler— no off-grade ingredients

Every bag of LARRO contains the same high quality of ingredients, and is of the same high feeding value. LARRO high quality is never changed. It never did, it does not now, and never will contain materials of low feeding value. It is always the same—yesterday, today, tomorrow.

Saw Mills for Tractors.



TURNER'S NEW PONY SAW MILL

You can cut 3,000 to 8,000 feet of Lumber per day with this mill and your oil or gas engine. This is the first and original TRACTOR SAW MILL, built and designed especially for this purpose, and light steam power, and requires less power to operate than any mill built. WRITE TODAY for low price and descriptive matter. Give size of engine. Manufactured by

C. H. TURNER,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

Stove, Range and Heater Economy

WHY PAY EXCESSIVE PRICES FOR STOVES AND RANGES, when you can buy, at very reasonable prices, a Cook Stove, Range or Heater that will last a lifetime and is fully guaranteed? Our prices are not only cheap, but you save freight from our plant here in the center of the Carolinas. Inquire at your dealer's or write us direct.

GLASCOCK STOVE & MFG. CO., Greensboro, N. C.

Growers Control Majority of Tobacco Warehouses

By S. D. FRISSELL

Headquarters Tri-State Tobacco Association, Raleigh, N. C.

WITHIN a week's time, the directors of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, elected to lead the 70,000 organized tobacco farmers of the Carolinas and Virginia, successfully completed the first phase of the most far-reaching economic revolution of our time and section.

More than 150 warehouse properties, giving ample facilities for handling the majority of the tobacco crop, are now signed over to the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association. These were secured in four days' time at the meeting of warehousemen and directors held in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina from April 5 through April 8.

The first conference was with the warehousemen of Virginia, at South Boston. This resulted in the sign-up of more than 40 warehousemen and the gaining of 28 out of 35 marketing points in Virginia by the marketing association.

Offering all warehousemen in the state an opportunity to sell or lease their properties, Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association and also counsel for 14 successful cooperative exchanges of California, stated: "The warehousemen are among the most essential friends of the farmer, and as such we have drawn this contract as among friends and not as though these properties were being thrown on the market by forced sale."

North Carolina Warehousemen Tender Properties

PRACTICING cooperation to win cooperation, the directors gained the confidence of the great majority of Carolina warehousemen in a conference in Greensboro, and at a meeting in Raleigh, which completely filled the chamber of the House of Representatives in the capitol building. More than 80 warehousemen of North Carolina have signed contracts, tendering properties, which assure the marketing association a majority of desirable points in North Carolina.

Mr. Sapiro came directly from the successful Kentucky Association of burley tobacco growers and prophesied that the organized Kentucky growers would receive 5 cents a pound more for their tobacco than growers selling on the open market. He congratulated the warehousemen of North Carolina on their desire to aid the farmers in gaining similar economic freedom for the growers of their state.

The directors let it be known that although they had offered in all fairness to meet with the warehousemen from every market in the state, relative to the sale or lease of their properties, they were pleased that it would not be necessary to consider some of the high-priced properties in the congested centers which they could do well without.

Fair Play and Cooperation Shown at Florence

IN NO meeting of the Belt was the spirit of fair play and constructive cooperation between tobacco growers and warehousemen more strikingly exemplified than at Florence, S. C., on April 8. Like business men eager to share in the performance of a big constructive piece of business and like pioneers in a high adventure in uplift, 40 warehousemen of South Carolina supported the movement with enthusiasm and signed marketing contracts which assure the cooperative association all but two markets in the state which were of importance under the old system.

Thus, under the skilful guidance of their leaders, the ownership of the majority of warehouses passes into the possession of a majority of the growers—the men who produce the vast wealth of the tobacco crop of the Carolinas and Virginia. This marks the beginning of a new era of prosperity if the growers will do their duty as well as their leaders.

The campaign for a 75 per cent sign-

up throughout the old tobacco belt has begun in all three states. The directors have done their duty. They now urge the growers to do theirs.

If every signer who can win a signer will make the earnest effort to add another member to the Association now, the success of the Virginia-Carolina growers should equal that of those Kentuckians who have sold 75,000,000 pounds of their tobacco and are on the road to permanent prosperity.

That Young Alfalfa Patch—How to Treat It

THE success or failure of a field of alfalfa can be largely determined by its first year's treatment.

Be just as indulgent with it as you can. Do not cut it until blooms begin to appear. If weeds come up let them grow. Do not become discouraged. They may hide the alfalfa. That will be all right. Do not cut it until it begins to bloom. Then cut it leaving a three-inch stubble. Do not cut it closer than that. That will kill the weeds and will let the alfalfa grow.

At no time cut your alfalfa too close. Three-inch stubble will be a safe rule. Do not try to cut it too often. After the first year, I cut four times. The first time about May 10, and second, about June 20, the third, about August 1, and the fourth time about the middle of September. I leave the aftergrowth for winter protection. Since I adopted this plan, my alfalfa lasts longer than it did when I tried to get five cuttings a season.

Do not pasture alfalfa under any circumstances. Pasturing may be all right out West but it will not do with me.

Do not put in a large acreage until you have learned how to handle the crop. One or two acres will do to experiment with. Do not become discouraged if you fail the first time you try alfalfa. The crop is too valuable to give it up with one or two failures.

T. B. PARKER.

Time to Cut Alfalfa Nearly Here

ONE eye on the alfalfa should be the order of the day now. This is the season when alfalfa grows by jumps and bounds and is ready for the first cutting almost before you know it. And if you don't keep a sharp lookout it will be ready before you know it.

The stage of blooming isn't altogether a safe guide for the first cutting. Early in the year, and especially following the seasons of general and plenteous rains, the alfalfa plant is exceedingly growthy. The secondary shoots, those that are to make the second crop of hay, usually start a little bit ahead of time under such circumstances. And if you don't look out, they'll be stretching up above the height of your cutter-bar before you know it. Then you can't save your first cutting without seriously damaging the second.

The alfalfa plant is usually so sappy and rapid growing early in the spring that the secondary shoots tend to get ahead of the blooming. Later in the season when soil water is not so plentiful the plant is not growthy, the secondary shoots do not grow so rapidly, and there is a tendency for the blooming to be a little more forward.

This is the reason experienced alfalfa growers are being guided primarily by the stage of the secondary shoots in deciding when to cut alfalfa. Of course, weather frequently interferes. In that case, every man knows that all he can do is to do the best he can under the circumstances.

What are secondary shoots? you ask. They are the little buds close to the ground on the stem of the plant. If you watch you can easily see them. They grow out to make the new stems.

CALCIUM arsenate two years old is just as effective in boll weevil poisoning as at the time it was manufactured, says the United States Department of Agriculture, replying to numerous inquiries from cotton farmers relative to the poisoning quality of the poison.