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5559
Read the advertisements of Augusta's
Leading Merchants, Manufacturers,
Poultry Breeders, Cotton
Factors, Etc.

1219

TWO STATES

GEORGIA SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSTITUTION

ALMANAC

1910

37th ANNUAL EDITION

[[Calculations Carefully Made for the Latitude and Meridian of
AUGUSTA, GA., and SURROUNDING TERRITORY
PUBLISHED BY
ALEXANDER SEED CO.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF PATRONS

Copyrighted by J. H. ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER'S SEEDS

The Best That Grow

Selected for the South

Record Company St. Augustine, Fla.

A Few of Augusta's Leading Poultry Breeders

The Best Layers in the World

*Buff Orpingtons and
White Leghorns*

Winners First Pen, Augusta Show, November, 1909

EGGS FOR SALE

Orpingtons, \$2.50 per setting. Leghorns, \$2.00

Jno. Jay Cohen
Augusta, Ga.

White Rocks

EXCLUSIVELY

J. WILLIE LEVY

(FANCIER)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Stock and Eggs from Prize Winners
for sale.

1,000 HENS

Buff Orpingtons

White Orpingtons

Brown Leghorns

White Leghorns

Rhode Island Reds

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Eggs in Quantity

J. MILLER WALKER
AUGUSTA, GA.

WYANDOTTES

White and Columbian

Eggs and Stock For Sale

R. S. GUESS

AUGUSTA, GA.

DR. J. T. WHITE LAW, DENTIST

834 Broad, AUGUSTA, GA.

BREEDER OF

Pit Games

White Wyandottes

White Guineas

Stock and Eggs For Sale

RIVERDALE POULTRY YARDS AND COLLIE KENNELS

Breed Silver Laced, Buff and Columbian
Wyandottes, Buff Cochins Bantams and
Collie Dogs.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR GOOD STOCK
OR EGGS, THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET OFF

H. H. VERDERY, Prop.

AUGUSTA, GA.

COLUMBIA POULTRY FARM, EVANS, GEORGIA

*Breeder of Columbian Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Buff Columbian
Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons. Stock and Eggs in Season*

A. BINDEWALD, Proprietor

Augusta, Ga.

PLEASURE AND GREAT PROFIT IN POULTRY RAISING

This business, although looked upon by some people as a small affair, is really of more importance than the majority of the agricultural products of this country.

It stands ahead of all other farm products. The daily consumption of eggs and poultry in this country is almost incredible.

There are used daily in the United States about 85,000,000 eggs, the value of them and the poultry consumed per annum is \$600,000,000. Do you get part of this?

We import millions of eggs annually. If it pays to produce and import from foreign countries with cost of importing will it not pay to produce them here?

There is great need for more poultry raising in the South; millions of dollars go North and West every year for eggs and poultry that can be and should be raised at home.

Incubators and brooders make the hatching and raising easy and sure. Scientific feeds are cheapest because they keep the stock in better health and cause more rapid development, making them ready for sale much quicker than ordinarily. Less capital is required for a first class start in poultry raising than in almost any other line and a thousand dollars a year has often been cleared from a well-bred flock in a city back yard; \$25 to \$50 besides what the family uses is often cleared in a year.

Augusta's poultry show is the best in the South. Highest premiums, best judges and prompt payment. Write W. A. Herman, Secretary, Augusta, for premium list.

See page 30 for poultry supplies. Alexander's Poultry Supplies are the Best.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

Almanac Calculations for 1910.

The year 1910 comprises the latter part of the 134th and the beginning of the 135th year of American Independence, and corresponds to the year 6623 of the Julian Period; the year 5670-5671 of the Jewish era. The year 5671 begins at sunset on October 3rd; the year 2663 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; the year 2570 of the Japanese era and to the 43rd year of the period entitled "Meiji"; the year 1328 of the Mohammedan era or the era of the Hegira, begins on the 13th day of January, 1910. The first day of January, 1910, is the 2,418,673d day since the commencement of the Julian Period.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES FOR 1910.

Dominical Letter	B.	Solar Cycle	45.
Lunar Cycle or Golden No.	11.	Roman Indiction	8.
Epact	19.	Julian Period	6623.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS FOR 1910.

The Planet Venus (♀) is Evening Star until February 12th, then Morning Star until November 26th, after which date she is Evening Star to end of the year.

The Planet Mars (♂) begins as Evening Star and continues as such until September 27th, after which date he is Morning Star balance of the year.

The Planet Jupiter (♃) is Morning Star till March 31st, then Evening Star until October 19th, and then Morning Star to end of the year.

The Planet Saturn (♄) begins as Evening Star and continues as such until April 16th, after which date it is Morning Star to October 27th, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

CHURCH DAYS FOR 1910

Epiphany	Jan. 6.	Easter Sunday	Mar. 27.
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 23.	Low Sunday	Apr. 3.
Sexagesima Sunday	Jan. 30.	Rogation Sunday	May 1.
Quinquagesima Sunday	Feb. 6.	Ascension Day	May 5.
Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 8.	Whit Sunday	May 15.
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 9.	Trinity Sunday	May 22.
Quadragesima Sunday	Feb. 13.	Corpus Christi	May 26.
Palm Sunday	Mar. 20.	Advent Sunday	Nov. 27.
Good Friday	Mar. 25.	Christmas Day	Dec. 25.

EMBER DAYS FOR 1910.

February 16, 18 and 19.	May 18, 20 and 21.
September 21, 23 and 24.	December 14, 16 and 17.

SEASONS FOR 1910.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

☉ enters ♈ Spring begins	March 21 d. 7 h. 3 m.	Morning
☉ enters ☊ Summer begins	June 22 d. 2 h. 58 m.	Morning
☉ enters ♏ Autumn begins	Sept. 23 d. 5 h. 31 m.	Evening
☉ enters ♏ Winter begins	Dec. 22 d. 0 h. 12 m.	Evening

ECLIPSES FOR 1910.

In the year 1910 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun May 8th, invisible here, but visible to Australia and a large area around that continent.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon May 23rd-24th, visible here, the beginning visible generally in south west Europe, the central and western parts of Africa, South America, North America excepting Alaska, and the South Pacific Ocean; the ending visible generally in South America, North America except Alaska and the central and southern Pacific Ocean.

Time of the Eclipse is as follows:

THE USE OF CONCRETE.

Concrete was employed by the Romans centuries ago in the construction of river works, etc. In the middle ages it was used in making fortifications. Today we have concrete foundations, cellar bottoms, sidewalks, floors in the barn, stables, concrete stairs and steps, concrete water trough and tanks, cisterns, cesspools, shelves, fences, houses, dams, and many other things.

In preparing concrete the ingredients, cement, sand, and broken stone, must be thoroughly mixed. The most satisfactory mixture for general work is in the following proportion: One part of cement, five parts of broken rock, and two and one-half parts of good clean sand which is free from sticks, leaves or rubbish, or clay or soil. A mixture with less cement; that is, one part of cement, four parts of sand and eight parts of rock will answer for unimportant work, such as in backing for stone masonry or any large foundations.

Mixing concrete: Concrete should be very carefully mixed on a water-tight platform or in a shallow box. The sand should first be spread on the platform and on top of this is placed the cement. These are thoroughly mixed until the entire mass of sand and cement is uniform in color. Then a hollow space should be made in the center of the mass into which, a little at a time, the water is poured; then work the dry material up from the outside toward the center, turning rapidly with shovels, adding a little water now and then until the entire mass reaches the proper consistency; then the broken stone thoroughly wet is added and all well mixed.

When concrete is used to make fence posts, it should be reinforced. This can be done by placing in the post forms before the concrete has been poured in, steel rods or pieces of old barb or bale wire in such a position that they will take the strain. This will prevent the post from breaking when the wire is stretched. Do not use wood for reinforcing concrete.

Do not make the mistake of assuming that if you use five barrels of stone and two barrels of sand and one barrel of cement that you will have eight barrels of concrete mixture, because you will not. The sand and cement fill in the space between the stone so that in reality you will have a little more than five barrels of mixture.

In figuring the cost of concrete work the following can be taken as a basis:

Concrete work for foundations including material and labor per cubic foot from 27 to 30 cents.

Labor for mixing and placing concrete per cubic foot from 10 to 12 cents.

Concrete sidewalks and cellar bottoms four inches thick will cost from \$1.10 to \$1.50 per square yard.

A. G. HACKETT

H. H. BELL

T. B. DENDY

HACKETT, BELL & DENDY

Real Estate and General Insurance

PHONE
553

No. 1 Union Savings Bank Building, AUGUSTA, GA.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

R. G. TARVER, *The SHOE MAN*

R. G. TARVER, Manager

THE RED HOT SHOE HOUSE

The Best Shoes
On Earth for
the Money

EVERY PAIR A
BARGAIN

OUR GREAT SPECIALTIES ARE

Gents' Shoes \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50

Ladies' Shoes \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50

We have something new in a Shoe, that actually makes work easy. Soft as a rag
and wears like buckskin.

We Also Carry a
Complete Line of

Hats and Trunks

Mail Orders Solicited and Special Attention Given to Them. We Carry a Line of
Goods for Merchants as Well as Retail Trade. Give us a
Trial, and You Will be Convinced.

The Great Eastern Shoe Co.

915 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Red Hot Bargains and Ice Cold Water

ECLIPSES FOR 1910 — CONTINUED EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

	D.	H.	M.	
Moon enters penumbra	23	9	32	p. m.
Moon enters shadow	23	10	46	p. m.
Total eclipse begins	24	0	9	a. m.
Middle of the eclipse	24	0	34	a. m.
Total eclipse ends	24	1	0	a. m.
Moon leaves shadow	24	2	22	a. m.
Moon leaves penumbra	24	3	36	a. m.

For Central Time deduct 1 hour, Mountain Time 2 hours and Pacific Time 3 hours.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun November 1st, invisible here. Visible to a large area of the North Pacific, parts of Japan, eastern Siberia and extreme western Alaska.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon November 16th, visible here, the beginning visible generally in Europe, Africa central and western Asia, South America and eastern North America; the ending visible generally in Europe, Africa, western Asia, North and South America.

Time of the Eclipse is as follows:

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

	D.	H.	M.	
Moon enters penumbra	16	4	46	p. m.
Moon enters shadow	16	5	44	p. m.
Total eclipse begins	16	6	55	p. m.
Middle of the eclipse	16	7	21	p. m.
Total eclipse ends	16	7	47	p. m.
Moon leaves shadow	16	8	58	p. m.
Moon leaves penumbra	16	9	56	p. m.

For Central Time deduct 1 hour, Mountain Time 2 hours and Pacific Time 3 hours.

ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY.

AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE SIGNS.
ARTS—head and face.

Pisces—Feet.

TO KNOW WHERE THE SIGN IS.—Find the day of the month, and against it, in the column that shows the moon's place, you will find the Sign that shows the part of the body supposed to be governed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TROY WEIGHT.

21 grains	1 pwt.
29 pwt.	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

20 grains	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 dram
8 drams	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound

The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy weight.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27 11-32 grains	1 dram
16 drams	1 ounce
16 ounces	1 pound
25 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 cwt.
2,000 pounds	1 short ton
2,240 pounds	1 long ton

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
31 1/2 gallons	1 barrel
2 barrels	1 hogshead

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30 1/4 square yards	1 square rod
10 square rods	1 rood
4 roods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile

TIME MEASURE.

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 hour
24 hours	1 day
7 days	1 week
28, 29, 30 or 31 days	1 calendar month
(30 days)	1 month in computing interest
365 days	1 year
366 days	1 leap year

THE READ PHOSPHATE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fertilizers and Acid Phosphates

FACTORIES AT

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CORDELE, GA.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Our goods are manufactured from the best obtainable materials and contain plant food in its most available form. Their mechanical condition is excellent, and for use in drills where fine, dry goods are required they have no equal. Twenty years in the business have enabled us to know what the crops require. Our prices are always in line and our deliveries are promptly made.

For prices and all information, write

READ PHOSPHATE COMPANY

CHARLESTON, S. C.

or

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

WILL YOU PAY A
DOLLAR MORE
FOR YOUR SHOES
OR WILL YOU BUY
THE

ECONOMY
SHOE?

ECONOMY SHOE STORE, 224 Jackson Street

It's simply a business proposition. When you buy The Economy Shoes you buy of the manufacturer direct. Our organization owns both of the factories in Cincinnati and the 43 stores throughout the country and you pay this one organization just one profit. That's the reason we can sell you the regular \$3.50, \$1.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for

\$2.50 and \$3.00

It's a nice way to trade as the price is always the same, being stamped on both the shoe and the carton. We use the best materials. We have more than 100 styles to select from. Sizes AA to EE.

DIVERSIFY YOUR CROPS
BY PLANTING

Fruit Producing Trees and Vines

Every Southern Farm Should Produce
an Abundance of Fruit from Early Spring
until Frost and Enough Nuts for the Winter.

It is Easy to Grow Fine Fruit if Good Trees are Planted.

The Griffing Brothers Company

Nurserymen, Jacksonville, Fla.

Will Gladly Mail you a Catalog of Fine Fruits, Nuts, also
Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Roses.

WRITE FOR IT

START THE YEAR RIGHT FOR GOOD CROPS WITH GOOD SEEDS—ALEXANDER'S.

MAKE UP AND SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR SEED AS SOON AS YOU RECEIVE ALEXANDER'S CATALOG OF THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW, SELECTED FOR THE SOUTH. They are not only grown right, but are handled right after they are grown, and are sent to you promptly in perfect condition.

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR JANUARY

Get land thoroughly prepared and manured for early crops. Top dress asparagus beds with manure and give dressing of salt and kainit. Get potato land ready to plant in February. Plant first crop Alaska and Premier Extra Early Peas, also onion sets, and sow carrots, turnips, mustard and kale. Sow cabbage, lettuce, beets, cauliflower seed in hot beds or cold frames to be transplanted later. Trim all fruit trees and vines and spray everything thoroughly. Sow flower seed in hot beds for transplanting. Sow rye, barley, wheat and put in 10 pounds of vetch per acre with them, also sow vetch alone. Put in Early Burt or 90-day oats. Use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops and prepare it well. Read the *Southern Ruralist*, sent without cost to you if you plant a dollar's worth of Alexander's Seed. See page 8 of catalog.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

1st Month		JANUARY				1910								
PHASES OF THE MOON.					EQUATION OF TIME.									
Eastern Standard Time		D.	H.	M.										
☾	Last Quarter	3	8	27 mo										
☾	New Moon	11	6	51 mo										
☾	First Quarter	18	5	21 mo										
☾	Full Moon	25	6	51 mo										
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.														
Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.			Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.		☾'s Pl.		Moon South.	
					H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		C. H.		M.	
1	Sa.	⊕ in Perihelion.			7	6	4	54	10	49	Ω	4	37	
2	S.	2d Sun. after Christmas.			7	6	4	54	11	45	♍	5	19	
3	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾			7	5	4	54	morn	♍	5	59		
4	Tu	☐ ♀ ☾			7	5	4	55	0	36	♍	6	38	
5	W.	Dr. W.A. Hammond, U.S.A., d., 1900			7	5	4	55	1	33	♍	7	19	
6	Th	Epiphany.			7	4	4	56	2	31	♍	8	2	
7	Fr.	☐ ♀ ☾			7	4	4	56	3	31	♍	8	48	
8	Sa.	Galileo died, 1642.			7	4	4	56	4	31	♍	9	37	
9	S.	1st Sun. after Epiphany.			7	3	4	57	5	33	♍	10	30	
10	Mo	Penny Postage begins, 1840.			7	3	4	57	6	32	♍	11	25	
11	Tu	Alabama seceded, 1861.			7	3	4	58	sets	♍	eve	23		
12	W.	♂ ♀ ☾			7	2	4	58	6	25	♍	1	20	
13	Th	♂ ♀ ☾			7	2	4	59	7	33	♍	2	15	
14	Fr.	Jno. Howard Bryant d., 1902			7	1	4	59	8	41	♍	3	7	
15	Sa.	A. Jackson born, 1767.			7	0	5	0	9	52	♍	3	58	
16	S.	2d Sun. after Epiphany.			6	59	5	1	10	59	♍	4	47	
17	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾ ☐ ♂ ☾			6	59	5	2	morn	♍	5	35		
18	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾			6	58	5	2	0	2	♍	6	25	
19	W.	Gen. R. E. Lee born, 1807.			6	57	5	3	1	11	♍	7	16	
20	Th	Pa. 2c.R.R. fare law dec. unc. '08			6	56	5	4	2	19	♍	8	11	
21	Fr.	Stonewall Jackson b., 1824.			6	55	5	5	3	28	♍	9	8	
22	Sa.	Chas. E. Dameron (painter), d., 1908			6	54	5	5	4	35	♍	10	6	
23	S.	Septuagesima Sunday.			6	53	5	6	5	37	☐	11	5	
24	Mo	Chas. Fox born, 1749			6	53	5	7	rises	♍	morn			
25	Tu	Guiteau convicted, 1882.			6	52	5	8	5	36	☐	0	2	
26	W.	♂ ♀ ☾			6	52	5	8	6	38	☐	0	55	
27	Th	Tea first used, England, 1666			6	51	5	9	7	38	Ω	1	44	
28	Fr.	W. H. Prescott died, 1859.			6	50	5	10	8	36	Ω	2	30	
29	Sa.	A. W. Fergusson, Sec. Ma'l., d., '08			6	49	5	11	9	34	Ω	3	13	
30	S.	Scragesima Sun. ♂ ♀ ☾			6	48	5	11	10	28	♍	3	54	
31	Mo	Steamer Metropolis lost, 1878.			6	48	5	12	11	22	♍	4	34	

1st to 2d—cloudy; 3d to 4th—rain; 5th to 7th—falling temperature; 8th to 10th—snow; 11th to 12th—milder; 13th to 14th—damp; 15th to 18th—foggy; 19th to 21st—heavy snowfall; 22nd to 23rd—cold; 24th to 25th—very cold; 26th to 27th—blustery; 28th to 29th—milder; 30th to 31st—slushy.

TEMPERATURES INJURIOUS TO PLANTS.

In the table below will be found the temperatures at which most of the plants are liable to be injured by frost. These temperatures are as nearly as possible those of the air in contact with the plant itself. Plants may very often be saved if they are but slightly protected. A cover of cheese-cloth, branches of trees, or even newspapers will prevent nipping by frost. In small and sheltered gardens frost may be prevented by building a smudge fire or by placing shallow pans of water near the plants. Frost usually comes when the sky is clear, the wind dies down at sunset, and the air feels crisp and sharp.

Plant or Fruit.	In Bud.	In Blossom.	In Setting Fruit.	At Other Times.
Apples	27	29	30	26
Asparagus	29	29	29	26
Barley	..	29	..	..
Beans	..	31	..	..
Beets	..	..	..	25
Cabbage	..	..	..	15-27
Cantaloupes	32	32	..	30-31
Cauliflower	..	..	..	20-27
Celery	..	..	..	28
Cucumbers	31	31	31	32
Squash	31	31	31	30
*Flowers	31	31	31	30
Grapes	31	31	30	28
Grapefruit	30	31	31	28
Lemons	30	31	31	28
Lettuce	..	..	..	12-23
Oats	31	..	..	..
Okra	..	..	..	31
Onions	..	..	..	20
†Oranges	30	31	31	26† 29§
Parsnips	..	..	..	27
Peaches	29	30	30	29
Pears	28	29	29	28
Peas	29	30	30	25
Plums	30	31	31	29
Potatoes	30	30	30	31
Radishes	..	..	..	25
Shrubs	26	28	..	30
Roses	30	32	..	26
Spinach	..	..	..	21
Strawberries	28	28	28	30
Tomatoes	31	31	31	31
Turnips	..	..	..	26
Watermelons	..	..	..	28-31
Wheat	31	31	31	..

*Depends on variety. †Injured at 2 higher if continued 4-6 hours. ‡Ripe. §Green.

THE PINK PILLS FOR PALE PLANTS

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. A new scientific odorless, concentrated fertilizer for potted plants and vegetables.

Take the place of liquid manure. Used by dissolving in water. They start the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and make them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious and are clean and easy to handle, and owing to their concentrated form are far superior to other plant fertilizers which are composed largely of waste material and useless filler. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited.

Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for three months, 10 cents; postpaid, 12 cents. Regular size box sufficient for 35 plants for three months, 25 cents; postpaid, 29 cents. For sale by Alexander Seed Co.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC

USE ALEXANDER'S FERTILIZER

Concentrated Pulverized Manure for Lawn and Garden.

Alexander's Special Lawn Fertilizer.

Ground Bone, Cotton Seed Meal.

Blood and Bone, Nitrate of Soda.

Armour's Concentrated Plant Food. Any quantity from a pound up. Ask for Price List.

ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY

Augusta, Georgia

WHEN WRITING.

"KNOXEM" Will Kill All the Bugs

In this new insecticide we have what our customers have been calling for, a preparation that will destroy all the forms of insects which are most destructive to vegetable crops. This preparation is called "KNOXEM," and after watching its work on any crop infested with bugs or worms, that eat the leaves or bore into the fruits you will agree that it is well named, for it certainly KNOCKS THEM promptly and thoroughly, at the same time not harming tender plant growth. We have experimented with this preparation carefully before taking up the sale of it, and we know it to be superior to any other preparation on the market for the purpose. It has done the work in every case, and has proved itself to be a BUG KILLER THAT KILLS.

DESTROYS LEAF-EATING BUGS AND CUTWORMS—"KNOXEM" is effective on all insects which eat the leaves, such as the striped potato bug, (which is so destructive to potatoes, egg plants, etc.), the cabbage worm, the harlequin bug (found on the cabbage and collard), beetles (destructive to beans), grasshoppers, crickets, and many other forms of bugs and worms. For cutworms use "KNOXEM" as follows: Before setting plants in a field, or after planting seed and before the plants are up, take wet cabbage, turnip or collard leaves, dust one side of the leaf with "KNOXEM" and place them about the field or along the rows 15 to 20 feet apart each way. Be careful to place the dusted side down. Do this in the late afternoon, or in cloudy weather, and you will find that you will have little trouble from the cutworms as your crop comes on. They will eat these leaves which have been treated with "KNOXEM," AND WILL DESTROY THEMSELVES.

GOES TWICE AS FAR AND DISTRIBUTES BETTER—It goes twice as far as other insecticides. A pound of "KNOXEM" gives almost twice the bulk of any other standard insecticide. That means that a pound of "KNOXEM" will cover twice as much surface. That makes the cost per acre as low as possible, and means economy to the grower. Every ounce of "KNOXEM" is effective. It is not made up of 100 parts of cheap heavy filler, and one part of insecticide. Everything put into its manufacture has a distinct part to play in making it effective, and adds some distinct quality to it. IT DISTRIBUTES BETTER THAN ANY OTHER INSECTICIDE.

Most insecticides are so heavy that they are difficult to distribute evenly. "KNOXEM" is both heavy and light. It is heavy enough to get right down into the cracks and crevices of the leaf, and yet has a peculiar lightness that gives a perfect distribution.

VERY EASILY APPLIED—It can be dusted over the plants by being shaken over them from a coarse cloth, or put on by bellows, atomizers, powder guns or in any way you find easiest. Apply when there is no wind and the plant is wet with dew or rain. Dust the plants thoroughly, but lightly. Wherever "KNOXEM" strikes a wet leaf it sticks, and whenever a leaf-eating bug strikes "KNOXEM" he dies. The man with the family garden, or the man with 50 acres in truck both need "KNOXEM" to protect themselves against the loss which otherwise they will suffer from insects. Order it with your seeds, and have it on hand at all times. It will protect the young plants in the seed bed, and the growing crop in the field or garden.

PLANT LICE KILLER—"KNOXEM" is for leaf-eating bugs and worms and is not effective on different plant lice or aphids that attacks young cabbage, melons, squash, cucumbers, etc. Our "PLANT LICE KILLER" has all the good points of "KNOXEM" and at the same time contains other ingredients that are sure death to all forms of plant lice or aphids. Do not use "PLANT LICE KILLER" for leaf-eating bugs, but dust your vegetable plants with it when the plant lice appear.

PRICES—FOR "KNOXEM" AND "PLANT LICE KILLER." Your merchants should keep it on sale regularly, and we will supply him if he desires, at wholesale prices. "KNOXEM" and "LICE KILLER" in three and five-pound packages cannot be sent by mail. When ordering seed by freight or express, include a package, as it can be packed and shipped with the seed.

Single pounds, postpaid, 25 cents. When shipped with seed by freight or express 15 cents per pound; 2 pounds, 25 cents; 3-pound package, not prepaid, 35 cents; 5-pound package, not prepaid, 50 cents; 12½-pound box, not prepaid, \$1.00; 50 pounds, \$3.75.

To any express office reached by the Southern Express Company, will ship a 3-pound box, charges prepaid, for 60 cents, a 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 85 cents; a 12½-pound box charges prepaid, \$1.45.

To any express office on the line of the Wells-Fargo, American, or Pacific Express Companies, we will send, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound box, charges prepaid, 60 cents; 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 90 cents; 12½-pound box, charges prepaid, \$2.00.

ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia

Materials for Basket and Hat Making

	1 lb.	½ lb.	¼ lb.	2 oz.	1 oz.
Rattan—No. 00 (smallest).....	\$1.25	\$.75	\$.40	\$.25	\$.15
" No. 2½	1.25	.75	.40	.25	.15
" No. 4	.75	.40	.25	.15	.10
" No. 5	.70	.40	.25	.15	.10
" No. 8	.60	.35	.20	.15	.10
Raffia—Colored	.75	.40	.25	.15	.10
" Natural or Plain—Used by most large growers of asparagus for tying bunches, also other vegetables, and for tying vines and plants; better and stronger than twine. Special price on large quantity.....	.20	.10	.05	...	...

Colors are light brown, green, yellow, orange, blue, black, dark brown, red and bleached. RAFFIA NEEDLES, 10 cents per paper, (2 dozen).

BOOKS OF BASKET MAKING FROM RAFFIA—"Indian Basketry," price, \$2.50. "Basket Making—how to do it," price, 25 cents.

The above prices are all made F. O. B. Augusta. If to be sent by mail, add to price for pound 17 cents; half-pound, 9 cents; quarter-pound, 5 cents.

For Sale by ALEXANDER SEED CO., Augusta, Georgia

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR FEBRUARY

Finish dressing asparagus beds, set out asparagus roots and sow asparagus seed. Plant artichokes and Irish potatoes during the month and all varieties of Extra Early and Medium Early English peas. Sow early corn such as Snowflake and Sugar the latter part of month. Bed sweet potatoes for slips, set strawberry plants. Sow turnips, carrot, mustard, lettuce, beets, leek, radish, salsify, parsley, cress and celery. Sow in hot beds collards, cauliflower, cabbage, eggplant and tomatoes. **FLOWERS**—Sow under glass, Zinnia, Balsam, Asters, Pinks, Candytuft and Alyssum. In open ground sow Nasturtium and Sweet Peas. Pruning and transplanting of all trees and shrubs should be done now and everything should be thoroughly sprayed.

In the field sow Canada peas, rye, vetches and oats. Barley makes a fine winter hay crop if cut in dough state. Beardless Barley is especially fine for hay. Sow grasses and clovers later part of month. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for quick green feed and salad. For the latest farm and garden news and the kind that will help make better crops, read the *Southern Ruralist* each month. It will cost you no money to get the paper. See page 8, ALEXANDER'S Seed Catalog.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

2d Month FEBRUARY 1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.				EQUATION OF TIME.									
Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		Moon Sets		Sun Slow	
Last Quarter	2	6	27 mo	S.	43	9	23	24	13	50	18	4	1
New Moon	9	8	13 eve	M.	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	1
First Quarter	16	1	32 eve	D.	1	6	9	13	17	21	25	28	1
Full Moon	23	10	36 eve										
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.													

Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets H. M.	Moon Rises H. M.	☾ s Pl. C.	Moon South. H. M.
1	Tu	Texas seceded, 1861.	6 47	5 13	morn	☾	5 14
2	W.	Mannal II, proc. King of Port'l, 1908	6 46	5 14	0 19	☾	5 55
3	Th	Thos. G. Lawler d., 1908.	6 45	5 15	1 17	☾	6 39
4	Fr.	Confed. States org. 1861.	6 44	5 16	2 16	☾	7 26
5	Sa.	Cato killed, 46 B. C.	6 43	5 17	3 17	☾	8 17
6	S.	Quinquagesima Sun.	6 42	5 18	4 17	☾	9 11
7	Mo	Dickens born, 1812.	6 41	5 19	5 16	☾	10 8
8	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. ☿ & ☾	6 40	5 19	6 9	☾	11 6
9	W.	Ash Wednesday. ☿ & ☾	6 39	5 20	sets	☾	eve 2
10	Th	Arb. Treaty with France signed '08	6 39	5 21	6 26	☾	0 58
11	Fr	A. H. Stephens born, '12	6 38	5 22	7 37	☾	1 50
12	Sa.	☿ & ☾	6 37	5 23	8 48	☾	2 41
13	S.	Quadragesima S. ☿ & ☾	6 36	5 24	9 52	☾	3 31
14	Mo	St. Valentine.	6 35	5 25	11 4	☾	4 22
15	Tu	☿ & ☾	6 34	5 26	morn	☾	5 13
16	W.	Ember Day.	6 33	5 27	0 12	☾	6 7
17	Th	Ghent Treaty ratified, 1815	6 32	5 28	1 22	☾	7 2
18	Fr.	Ember Day.	6 31	5 29	2 27	☾	8 0
19	Sa.	Ember Day.	6 30	5 30	3 31	☾	8 58
20	S.	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 29	5 31	4 29	☾	9 54
21	Mo	Voltaire died, 1694.	6 28	5 32	5 20	☾	10 48
22	Tu	Amerigo Vespucci d., 1512.	6 27	5 33	6 5	☾	11 38
23	W.	J. Q. Adams died, 1848.	6 26	5 34	rises	☾	morn
24	Th	St. Matthias.	6 25	5 35	6 25	☾	0 24
25	Fr.	Battle Trenton, 1776.	6 24	5 36	7 23	☾	1 8
26	Sa.	Victor Hugo born, 1802.	6 23	5 37	8 18	☾	1 49
27	S.	3d Sunday in Lent. ☿ & ☾	6 22	5 38	9 12	☾	2 30
28	Mo	Wilson post-general, '95.	6 21	5 39	10 10	☾	3 10

1st to 3d—cloudy; 4th—threatening; 5th to 6th—falling temperature; 7th to 8th—blustery; 9th to 12th—storm period; 13th to 14th—high winds; 15th to 17th—snow squalls; 18th to 20th—cold; 21st to 22nd—heavy freezing; 23rd—moderating; 24th to 25th—fair and frosty; 26th to 28th—high winds.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 degree
30 degrees	1 sign
90 degrees	1 quadrant
4 quadrants	12 signs
or 360 degrees	1 circle

LONG MEASURE.

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5½ yards	1 rod
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile
3 miles	1 league

CLOTH MEASURE.

2¼ inches	1 nail
4 nails	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 yard

PAPER MEASURE.

24 sheets	1 quire
20 quires	1 ream (480 sheets)
2 reams	1 bundle
5 bundles	1 bale

SURVEYOR'S MEASURE.

7.92 inches	1 link
25 links	1 rod
4 rods	1 chain
10 square chains or 160 square rods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
36 square miles (6 miles square)	1 township

CUBIC MEASURE.

1,728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard
128 cubic feet	1 cord (wood)
40 cubic feet	1 ton (shipping)
2,150.42 cubic inches	1 standard bushel
268.8 cubic inches	1 standard gallon
1 cubic foot about	4-5 of a bushel

MARINER'S MEASURE.

6 feet	1 fathom
120 fathoms	1 cable length
7½ cable lengths	1 mile
5,280 feet	1 statute mile
6,085 feet	1 nautical mile

MISCELLANEOUS.

3 inches	1 palm
4 inches	1 hand
6 inches	1 span
18 inches	1 cubit
21.8 inches	1 Bible cubit
2.5 feet	1 military pace

FAR-SIGHTED INVESTORS

Are people who have a little ready cash and are on the lookout for real estate bargains--- properties that will enhance in value in a short time.

BUY FARM LAND

It is growing more valuable every day. We have some real bargains that will interest you.

ALEXANDER & STEINER

REAL ESTATE

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

Seed Sweet Potatoes and Plants

For those who wish to grow their own plants, we are prepared to furnish a large supply of strictly pure seed of the following choice varieties:

THE GENUINE PUMPKIN YAM—This well-known and long stand-by sweet potato needs but little introduction. It is one of the best and most popular sweet potatoes in cultivation; it is a good yielder and keeper, and will bring from 15 to 20 cents more per bushel in market than any other variety; it is always in good demand when other varieties are dull on the market.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL is beyond question among the very best potatoes grown. Skin, yellow; flesh, a deep yellow, and of an excellent quality, a first-class keeper and very productive and early; short, heavy vines, with large, round leaves; tubers large. A profitable sweet potato to grow for home or market; a good seller.

TRIUMPH—This excellent sweet potato possesses many good qualities; it is the best keeper of them all, will keep in good condition as late as September. The tubers are large, and smooth; skin, russety white; flesh, creamy yellow, sweet and delicious. Vines short, dense and vigorous; very early.

PRICE OF SEED—Of either variety in our list, \$1.75 per measured bushel.

ALL ORDERS—For seed sweet potatoes should be in before March 10th, for we bed out all seed not sold during March. Seed potatoes can be shipped by freight at a small cost. We ship all seed potatoes by freight unless otherwise directed. We ship no potatoes C. O. D.

PLANTS

TREATMENT OF PLANTS ON ARRIVAL—If the plants can not be set out same day they arrive take them from the crate, dip the roots into water and place them in a cool, shady place. Plant as soon as possible, and see that the plants have plenty of moisture to start them to grow.

ACCEPTANCE OF ORDERS—All orders for plants are taken subject to the uncertainties of the season and crops. It is almost impossible for us to tell a week ahead what our supply may be. As much as we possibly can we fill orders in rotation as they come in; first orders in, first filled. We do all we can to fill orders promptly, sending notices what day we ship, so that each person can be on the lookout for the plants. We prefer to send out large, strong and well rooted plants and will always do so unless we are hurried too much by our customers.

EXPRESS RATES—The express rates on plants is 20 per cent. less than merchandise, the minimum charges being 35 cents. One thousand medium-sized plants weigh about twelve pounds and the Southern Express Company will carry a package of that weight to almost any point on its route for 35 cents. Your express agent can tell you what it will cost you on your order, estimating 1,000 plants to weigh twelve pounds.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready about April 10th to August 1st. Price for any variety on our list, 50c per 100, postpaid; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000 to 10,000, at \$1.50. To be sure of getting stock, send order at once.

OUR PERFECTION ASPARAGUS BUNCHER

Easily regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of any size; very strong and durable. Easy to operate.

PRICE, \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES, BEST QUALITY, 35c POST-PAID; DOZ., \$3.00.

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR MARCH

Get all kinds of hardy seeds in as soon as possible. Set out two-year-old asparagus roots. Plant more English peas and Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. Transplant from hot bed or cold frames to open ground cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce. Sow more asparagus, beets, early cabbage, carrots, corn, cauliflower, celery, collards, eggplant, lettuce, kale, mustard, salsify, peppers. Transplant and protect tomato plants and plant beans after the twentieth. Prepare land for melons, squash and cucumbers. In field sow grass and clover early, put in plenty of spring oats. Plant our Jerusalem artichokes and rape, also Spanish peanuts, and have all early corn planted by 25th if possible and get ready to plant cotton in April. Give your grain and early truck crops a good dressing of Nitrate Soda.

For the latest farm and garden news, the kind that will help make better crops, read the *Southern Ruralist* each month. It will cost you no money to get the paper. See page 8, ALEXANDER'S Seed Catalog.

3d Month				MARCH				1910						
PHASES OF THE MOON.					EQUATION OF TIME.									
Eastern Standard Time		D.	H.	M.	Sun Slow		S.		S.		S.		S.	
☾ Last Quarter		4	2	52 mo	1	12	35	48	44	27	26	13	59	
● New Moon		11	7	12 mo	1	12	35	48	44	27	26	13	59	
☾ First Quarter		17	10	37 eve	1	12	35	48	44	27	26	13	59	
☾ Full Moon		25	3	21 eve	1	12	35	48	44	27	26	13	59	
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.														
Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.			Sun		Sun		Moon		Pl.		Moon	
					Rises	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.	Pl.	South.	South.		
					H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	C.	H.	M.	
1	Tu	St. David.			6	20	5	40	11	6	☾	3	51	
2	W.	Wesley died, 1791.			6	19	5	41	morn	☾	4	30		
3	Th	Idaho a Territory, 1863.			6	18	5	42	0	4	☾	5	18	
4	Fr.	Sen. Redfield Proctor, Vt., d., 1908.			6	17	5	42	1	4	☾	6	7	
5	Sa.	Madison born, 1757.			6	16	5	44	2	3	☾	6	58	
6	S.	4th Sunday in Lent.			6	15	5	45	3	1	☾	7	53	
7	Mo	Flor'a became a State 1845			6	14	5	46	3	55	☾	8	49	
8	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾			6	13	5	47	4	45	☾	9	46	
9	W.	♂ ♀ ☾			6	12	5	48	5	28	☾	10	42	
10	Th	Boers capt. Methuen, 1902.			6	11	5	49	6	7	☾	11	36	
11	Fr	P'ce Henry sails on ret. voyage, '02			6	10	5	50	sets	☾	eve	20		
12	Sa.	F. W. Dawson assass., '89.			6	9	5	51	7	34	☾	1	21	
13	S.	5th Sun. in Lent. ♂ ♀ ☾			6	8	5	52	8	46	☾	2	12	
14	Mo	Corsica sold to France, 1733			6	7	5	53	9	58	☾	3	5	
15	Tu	Maine admitted, 1820.			6	6	5	54	11	10	☾	4	0	
16	W.	♂ ♀ ☾			6	5	5	55	morn	☾	4	57		
17	Th	St. Patrick.			6	4	5	56	0	20	☾	5	55	
18	Fr.	Suez Canal compl'd, 1869.			6	3	5	57	1	25	☾	6	53	
19	Sa.	♀ Greatest brilliancy.			6	2	5	58	2	26	☾	7	50	
20	S.	Palm Sunday.			6	1	5	59	3	19	☾	8	44	
21	Mo	☾ enters ♀, spring begins.			6	0	6	0	4	5	☾	9	34	
22	Tu	Father Ryan died, 1886.			5	59	6	1	4	43	☾	10	21	
23	W.	Bat. Winchester, 1862.			5	58	6	2	5	16	☾	11	5	
24	Th	Longfellow died, 1882.			5	57	6	3	5	45	☾	11	47	
25	Fr.	Good Friday.			5	56	6	4	rises	☾	morn			
26	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾			5	55	6	5	7	4	☾	0	27	
27	S.	Easter Sunday.			5	54	6	6	8	1	☾	1	7	
28	Mo	Gen. Joubert died, 1900.			5	53	6	7	8	59	☾	1	48	
29	Tu	Jno. Jacob Astor d., '48.			5	52	6	8	9	56	☾	2	30	
30	W.	Earthquake in Peru, 1828.			5	51	6	9	10	55	☾	3	14	
31	Th	♂ ♀ ☾			5	50	6	10	11	53	☾	4	1	
1st to 3d—clear and cold; 4th to 5th—storm period; 6th to 7th—March-like; 8th to 10th—rain; 11th to 12th—windy; 13th to 14th—cold wave; 15th to 16th—freezing; 17th to 19th—moderating; 20th to 22d—genial, pleasant; 23rd to 26th—storm period; 27th to 29th—fair; 30th to 31st—pleasant.														

1st to 3d—clear and cold; 4th to 5th—storm period; 6th to 7th—March-like; 8th to 10th—rain; 11th to 12th—windy; 13th to 14th—cold wave; 15th to 16th—freezing; 17th to 19th—moderating; 20th to 22d—genial, pleasant; 23rd to 26th—storm period; 27th to 29th—fair; 30th to 31st—pleasant.

WEIGHTS FOR BARN USE.

Frequently the farmer wishes to feed a given weight of this, that, or the other stuff and has no scales at hand to weigh it. If he has a quart measure handy, he can use it to measure out the required weight. The quart weight of various feeds is as follows:

Cottonseed meal, 1.5 pounds; linseed meal, old process, 1.1 pounds; gluten meal, 1.7 pounds; gluten feed, 1.2 pounds; wheat bran, coarse, .5 pound; wheat middlings, coarse, .8 pound, and fine, 1.1 pounds; mixed wheat feed, .6 pound; cornmeal, 1.5 pounds; oats, 1.2 pounds; rye bran, .6 pound.

TO MEASURE CORN.

IN COB.—Two heaping bushels of corn on the cob will make one struck bushel of shelled corn. Some claim that one and one-half bushels of ear will make one bushel of shelled corn. Much will depend on the kind of corn, shape of the ear, size of the cob, etc.

IN CRIB.—To measure corn in a crib, multiply the length of the crib in inches by the width in inches, and that by the height of the corn in the crib in inches, and divide the product by 2,748, and the quotient will be the number of heaped bushels of ears. If the crib flares at the side, measure the width at the top and also at the bottom, add the two sides together, and divide by two, which will give the mean width.

ESTIMATING HAY.

Good timothy hay, not too ripe, in a bay fourteen feet or more deep, or of less depth with grain above, will average for the mow about five hundred cubic feet per ton. Finer hay is heavier. Hay cut when nearly ripe is lighter than that cut green. Hay in a stack usually occupies a little more space per ton than in a well-filled mow. On a scaffold or in a shallow bay at least six hundred feet of good timothy will be required for a ton. Clover hay is much lighter than hay from the grasses, usually requiring from seven hundred to eight hundred cubic feet for a ton, in a well-filled mow, or somewhat more if in smaller bulk. There is much guesswork in measuring hay.

COW PEAS BOUGHT

Josh Billings says—

"We lay all of our bad luck tew sumbody else, but our successes we giv ourself kredit for"

By offering us your peas you will be in the latter class

ANY QUANTITIES
ANY VARIETIES

WE BUY ANY TIME
ANYWHERE

We are the largest buyers of peas from Virginia to Mississippi

ROWLAND & CO. DEALERS IN PEAS
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

We carry a large stock of best 2½-bushel Export Burlap Sacks

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

FERTILIZERS

Georgia Chemical Works

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

PATAPSCO---MASTODON

The Famous Brands for Cotton, Corn and Wheat

EARLY TRUCKER

For Truck and Market Garden Products

The Merits of These Goods are Proven by Thirty-seven Years of Successful Results

*Fish Goods, Blood and Bone Goods, Cotton Seed Meal
Mixtures, Acid Phosphates, and Agricultural
Chemicals of Every Kind*

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*IT MEANS DOLLARS TO YOU
TO BUY YOUR CLOTHES HERE*

Hats, Clothes and Furnishing for Men and Boys

A Complete Department of Ladies' Tailored Suits, Shirt Waists, Skirts and Furnishings

Call and leave your packages here. We send them to the train for you.

Waiting rooms for the ladies.

Prices the Lowest

Merchandise the Finest

THE J. WILLIE LEVY CO.

824 Broad St., AUGUSTA, GA.

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR APRIL

Nearly every variety may be planted this month and second sowings of seed sown earlier should be made. Plant bush and pole beans, sweet and field corn, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, okra, all melons, beets, lettuce, mustard, endive, parsley, celery, cabbage, tomatoes, eggplant and pepper for succession. Use "Our Trucker Fertilizer"—it will make them grow quick and extra fine. Field—Sow millets, sorghums or cane, beggarweed, peanuts, velvet beans, etc. Spray and work fruit trees. Plant sunflower seed everywhere; easy to grow and make fine poultry feed. Sow Soja beans, chufas, kaffir corn; plant sweet potatoes. Give the flowers close attention. Plant all spring bulbs, Nasturtium and other flower seed. Read the *Southern Ruralist* for the latest farm news.

For poultry and dairy supplies of all kinds call on the Alexander Seed Co. for catalogs and let us show you.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

4th Month			APRIL						1910						
PHASES OF THE MOON.						EQUATION OF TIME.									
Eastern Standard Time			D.	H.	M.										
☾	Last Quarter		2	7	48 eve	Sun	5	4	52	4	40	Fast	13	0	39
☾	New Moon		9	4	25 eve	Slow	4	2	44	0	40	Fast	1	2	2
☾	First Quarter		16	9	4 mo	D.	1	5	9	13	17	Fast	21	25	29
☾	Full Moon		24	8	23 mo	M.									
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.															
Day of month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.		☾'s Pl.		Moon South.				
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	C.	H.	M.				
1	Fr.	Santa Anna president, '33.	5	48	6	12	morn	m			4	50			
2	Sa.	Copenhagen cap., 1801.	5	47	6	13	0 51	☾			5	43			
3	S.	Low Sunday.	5	46	6	14	1 45	☾			6	37			
4	Mo	Harrison, died, 1841.	5	45	6	15	2 36	☾			7	32			
5	Tu	♂ ♀ ☉	5	44	6	16	3 20	☾			8	27			
6	W.	♂ ♀ ☉	5	43	6	17	4 0	☾			9	21			
7	Th	Wordsworth born, 1770.	5	42	6	18	4 36	☾			10	13			
8	Fr	Louisiana admitted, 1812.	5	41	6	19	5 7	☾			11	5			
9	Sa	♂ ♀ ☉	5	40	6	20	5 45	☾			11	57			
10	S.	2nd Sun. after Easter.	5	39	6	21	sets	☾			eve	50			
11	Mo	Rowland Hill died, 1833.	5	38	6	22	8 49	☾			1	46			
12	Tu	Ed. Abbott, jour'list, d., '08	5	37	6	23	10 2	☾			2	44			
13	W.	♂ ♀ ☉	5	36	6	24	11 13	☾			3	44			
14	Th	Wm. Elouin, London actor, d., '08	5	35	6	25	morn	☐			4	45			
15	Fr.	Shakspeare died, 1616.	5	34	6	26	0 18	☐			5	44			
16	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☉	5	33	6	27	1 15	☐			6	40			
17	S.	3rd Sun. after Easter.	5	32	6	28	2 4	☐			7	32			
18	Mo	Battle Cerro Gordo, 1847.	5	31	6	29	2 46	☐			8	20			
19	Tu	Byron died, 1824.	5	30	6	30	3 20	☐			9	5			
20	W.	W. Va., admitted, 1863.	5	29	6	31	3 50	☐			9	47			
21	Th	Rome founded, B. C., 153.	5	28	6	32	4 15	☐			10	27			
22	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☉	5	27	6	33	4 39	☐			11	7			
23	Sa.	St. George.	5	26	6	34	5 8	☐			11	47			
24	S.	4th Sun. after Easter.	5	25	6	35	rises	☐			morn				
25	Mo	St. Mark.	5	24	6	36	7 49	☐			0	28			
26	Tu	W. Booth shot, 1865	5	23	6	37	8 47	☐			1	11			
27	W.	Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.	5	22	6	38	9 47	☐			1	57			
28	Th	Naval Parade, N. Y., 1893	5	21	6	39	10 44	☐			2	46			
29	Fr.	Severe earthq's shocks, Iceland, '02	5	20	6	40	11 40	☐			3	37			
30	Sa.	Cerverra's sail for W. Indies, '98	5	19	6	41	morn	☐			4	30			

1st to 4th—cool period; 5th to 7th—warmer; 8th to 9th—rain; 10th to 12th—mild period; 13th to 14th—soft, spring-like; 15th to 18th—thunder showers; 19th to 20th—warm; 21st to 23rd—hot; 24th to 26th—thunder storms; 27th to 30th—general rains.

TO MEASURE THE CONTENTS OF CISTERN.

To ascertain the contents of circular cisterns, multiply the square of the diameter in feet by the depth in feet, and that product by 373-4000 for the contents in hogsheds, or by 373-2000 for barrels, or 47-8 for the contents in gallons.

Square Cisterns.—Multiply the width in feet by the length in feet, and that by the depth in feet, and that again by 19-160 for hogsheds, or by 19-80 for barrels, or 748-100 for gallons.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
1/2 foot	174,240	6 feet	1,216
1 foot	43,560	7 feet	880
1 1/2 feet	19,360	8 feet	680
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	576
2 1/2 feet	6,969	10 feet	435
3 feet	4,520	11 feet	360
3 1/2 feet	2,660	12 feet	305
4 feet	1,584	15 feet	193
4 1/2 feet	1,088	18 feet	134
5 feet	810	20 feet	108
5 1/2 feet	629	25 feet	69
6 feet	422	30 feet	49

Germinating Table of Garden Seeds.

	Days.		Days.
Bean	5-10	Lettuce	6-8
Beet	7-10	Onion	7-10
Cabbage	5-10	Pea	6-10
Carrot	12-18	Parsnip	10-20
Cauliflower	5-10	Pepper	9-14
Celery	10-20	Radish	3-6
Corn	5-8	Salsify	7-12
Cucumber	6-10	Tomato	6-12
Endive	5-10	Turnip	4-8

A. B. Saxon & Bro.

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MULLARKY & SULLIVAN CO.

830 BROAD STREET

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The liberal treatment and square dealing of Augusta Cotton Factors is widely known.

We quote the following from "Augusta Chronicle" Editorial, December 8th:

"The integrity of the Augusta cotton merchants is one of the controlling factors of this market. The establishment here of some of the largest houses of English exporters was a consequence of the high reputation of Augusta's cotton emn. The exporter must have the best cotton that it is possible to secure. At this point he has always been protected. As one of them has put it, "In Augusta you get what you buy." The exporters look to the Augusta market for their supply and they are in the market at all times to secure it. They are in easy reach of four or five ports and the facilities and freight rates at hand to reach these ports are most favorable."

Here and on the following page we publish a list of Augusta's Cotton Factors who will give you the best service:

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Wm. M. Butt

C. B. Garrett

B. B. Russell, Jr.

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A. H. DeVaughn

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Cotton Factors

857-861 Reynolds Street,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Personal Attention Given to All Branches of the
Business.

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR MAY

Plant corn, lima and cornfield beans, melons, cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, lettuce, Wakefield and Augusta trucker cabbage, all-season radish, late peas, white solid celery and okra. Cauliflower and cabbage sown now will be ready for transplanting in fall. Field—Sow cow peas, millets sorghum or cane, field corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes for late crop, and stock hedges for winter stock feed. Harvest oats and prepare land to plant Our Mammoth June Corn and Extra Early King Cotton in June. Flowers—Plant Dahlia and Tuberose bulbs, Gladiolus and Caladium. Sow Summer Annuals. Use our Perfection Lawn and Flower Fertilizer. Remember, Alexander supplies the best of all seeds for planting in the South. Look over our catalog or ask for prices. Read the *Southern Ruralist* for the latest farm news.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

5th Month MAY 1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.				EQUATION OF TIME.										
Eastern Standard Time		D.	H.	M.										
☾	Last Quarter	2	8	30 mo										
☾	New Moon	9	0	33 mo										
☾	First Quarter	15	9	13 eve										
☾	Full Moon	24	0	39 mo										
☾	Last Quarter	31	5	24 eve										
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.														

Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.		☾ s	Moon South.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		H.	M.
1	W.	Rogation Sunday.	5	19	6	41	0	30	☾	5	24
2	Mo	Bat. Chancellorsville, '63.	5	18	6	42	1	16	☾	6	18
3	Tu	Washington incorp., 1802.	5	17	6	43	1	56	☾	7	10
4	W.	Pope died, 1744.	5	16	6	44	2	32	☾	8	1
5	Th	Ascension Day. ♂ ♀ ☾	5	15	6	45	3	3	☾	8	51
6	Fr	Bat. of the Wilderness, 1864	5	14	6	46	3	35	☾	9	42
7	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾	5	13	6	47	4	11	☾	10	34
8	S.	Sunday after Ascension.	5	12	6	48	4	45	☾	11	28
9	Mo	Gen. Sedgwick killed, '64.	5	11	6	49	sets	☾	☾	eve	25
10	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	5	10	6	50	8	49	☾	1	25
11	W.	Minnesota admitted, '58.	5	9	6	51	10	0	☾	2	28
12	Th	♂ ☾	5	9	6	51	11	3	☾	3	30
13	Fr.	1st English settle'mt in America, 1607	5	8	6	52	11	57	☾	4	30
14	Sa.	C. A. Whittier, Br.-Gen. U.S.A.d.'08	5	8	6	53	morn	☾	5	26	
15	S.	Pentecost—Whit Sun.	5	7	6	53	0	44	☾	6	16
16	Mo	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.	5	6	6	54	1	21	☾	7	3
17	Tu	Rev. in Venice, 1797.	5	6	9	55	1	53	☾	7	46
18	W.	Ember Day.	5	5	6	56	2	21	☾	8	27
19	Th	♂ ☾	5	4	6	56	2	45	☾	9	6
20	Fr.	Ember Day.	5	4	6	57	3	10	☾	9	46
21	Sa.	Ember Day.	5	3	6	57	3	36	☾	10	27
22	S.	Trinity Sunday.	5	3	6	57	4	1	☾	11	9
23	Mo	P. F. Daily, actor, died, 1908.	5	2	6	58	4	30	☾	11	55
24	Tu	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5	2	6	58	rises	☾	☾	morn	
25	W.	♂ ♀ ☾	5	1	6	59	8	40	☾	0	43
26	Th	Corpus Christi.	5	1	6	59	9	35	☾	1	34
27	Fr.	W. Q. Gresham died, 1895.	5	0	7	0	10	28	☾	2	26
28	Sa.	Thos. Moore born, 1779.	5	0	7	0	11	14	☾	3	20
29	S.	1st Sun. after Trinity.	5	0	7	1	11	56	☾	4	13
30	Mo	Capt. of Corinth, Miss., '62	4	59	7	1	morn	☾	☾	5	5
31	Tu	Prof. Briggs convicted, '93	4	58	7	2	0	32	☾	5	55

1st to 3rd—showery; 4th to 6th—cool wave; 7th to 8th—sharp frosts; 9th to 10th—warmer; 11th to 13th—sultry; 14th to 15th—storms; 16th to 17th—floods; 18th to 22nd—wet period; 23rd to 27th—storm wave; 28th to 31st—prostrating heat.

Seeds Necessary to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow a Given Amount of Ground.

		Quantity per Acre.	
Artichokes, 1 oz to 500 plants.	1/4 lb.	Asparagus, 1 oz to 200 plants.	5 lb.
Barley	2 1/2 bu.	Beans, dwarf, 1 qt to 150 ft of drill.	1 1/2 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 qt to 200 hills.	1 1/2 bu.	Beet, garden, 1 oz to 100 ft of drill.	10 lb.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz to 150 ft of drill.	6 lb.	Broccoli, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.
Broom Corn	10 lb.	Brussel Sprouts, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.
Buckwheat	1/2 bu.	*Cabbage, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.	4 oz.
*Carrots, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	2 1/2 lb.	*Cauliflower, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.
*Celery, 1 oz to 10,000 plants.	4 oz.	Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	6 lb.
Clover, lucerne, large red and crimson.	15 lb.	Clover, medium	10 lb.
*Collards, 1 oz to 2,500 plants.	6 oz.	Corn, Sweet, 1 qt to 500 hills.	8 qt.
Cress, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.	8 oz.	*Cucumbers, 1 oz to 80 hills.	1 lb.
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 1,500 plants.	4 oz.	Endive, 1 oz to 300 feet of drill.	3 lb.
Gourd, 1 oz to 25 hills.	2 1/2 lb.	Grass, Blue Kentucky (Cleaned seed)	2 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.	1/2 bu.	Grass, Mixed Lawn	3 bu.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top.		Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow.	2 bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb to 10 feet of drill.	2 bu.	Hemp	1/2 bu.
Kale, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.	6 oz.	Kohl-Rabi, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.	1 1/2 lb.
Leek, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	4 lb.	Lettuce, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	3 lb.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz to 100 hills.	1 1/2 lb.	Melon, Water, 1 oz to 25 hills.	1 1/2 lb.
Nasturtium, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.	10 lb.	Oats	2 1/2 bu.
Okra, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.	10 lb.	Onion Seed, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.	4 lb.
Onion Seed, for transplanting.	2 1/2 lb.	*Onion Seed, for sets.	60 lb.
Onion Sets, 1 qt to 20 feet of drill.	8 bu.	Parasol, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	5 lb.
Parasol, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	8 lb.	Peas, field or cowpeas, broadcasted.	2 bu.
Peas, Garden, 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.	1 1/2 bu.	Pepper, 1 oz to 1,500 plants.	4 oz.
Potatoes	9 bu.	Pumpkins, 1 lb to 300 hills.	4 lb.
Radish, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.	8 lb.	Rye	1 1/2 bu.
Salsify, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.	8 lb.	Spinach, 1 oz to 500 feet of drill.	10 lb.
Summer Savory, 1 oz to 500 ft of drill.	2 lb.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz to 40 hills.	2 lb.
Tomato, 1 oz to 2,000 plants.	4 oz.	Tobacco, 1 oz to 5,000 plants.	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.	1 1/2 lb.	Wheat	1 to 2 bu.

*The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring. In the summer it requires double the quantity of vegetable seed to give the same number of plants.

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Dear Sir: I beg to state that after having been a student with you for six weeks, you secured for me a position in the Auditing Department of the Georgia and Florida Railway, which position I am now holding with satisfaction to all parties concerned, and at a fair remuneration.

I deem the Chartier system of shorthand just what you claim for it, truly "so simple that a child can learn it," and I would not close this letter without saying that I believe Miss Blake, the principal of the Shorthand Department is as nearly perfect as instructors get to be.

Thanking you for all past favors, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. E. RAINWATER.

OUR STUDENTS SECURE POSITIONS

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GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR JUNE

Plant our Mammoth June Corn and Improved Extra Early Snowflake, also Harris Early and Seminole watermelons, Nixon and Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Transplant late or winter cabbage, celery and tomatoes. Plant snap and pole beans, cucumbers, squash, etc. Sow early flat turnips. In field—Sow cow peas, Soja beans, chufas, peanuts; plant King's Extra Early Cotton after oats and hay. Sow stock beets and set more sweet potato slips. Sorghum or millet sown with peas makes the best of forage. Flowers—Sow Zinnia, Balsam, Cockscorn, Asters, Candytuft, Nasturtium. Put out more Tuberose bulbs and Dahlias. We hope you have been receiving the *Southern Ruralist* regularly on 1st and 15th. It's free with an order for a dollar's worth of seed and it's worth more than a dollar without the seed. See page 8 of catalog, Alexander Seed Co. New Fall Catalog will be ready in July.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

6th Month JUNE 1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	7	8	16 mo
First Quarter	14	11	19 mo
Full Moon	22	3	12 eve
Last Quarter	29	11	39 eve

For Central Time deduct 1 hour.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Sun Fast	M.	S.	23	50	6	18	Slow	24	15	5
D.	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29	33	37

VARIOUS PHENOMENA.

Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Pl. C.	Moon South.
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	W.	P't of Boston closed, 1774.	4 57	7 3	1 4	∞	6 44
2	Th	Sir Redvers Buller d., '08.	4 57	7 3	1 34	∞	7 33
3	Fr	Nat. D. Rothschild d., '79.	4 57	7 3	2 9	∞	8 22
4	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	4 56	7 4	2 40	☾	9 13
5	S.	2d Sun. after Trinity.	4 56	7 4	3 14	☾	10 7
6	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾	4 56	7 4	3 57	☾	11 6
7	Tu	Caimanera bombard'd, 1898	4 55	7 5	sets	☾	eve 7
8	W.	Jackson died, 1845.	4 55	7 5	8 44	☾	1 11
9	Th	♂ ♀ ☾	4 55	7 5	9 45	☾	2 14
10	Fr.	Jno. Fred'ck Finerty, jour'ist, d., '08	4 54	7 6	10 36	☾	3 13
11	Sa.	Senator Morgan, Ala., died, 1907.	4 54	7 6	11 17	☾	4 7
12	S.	3d Sun. after Trinity.	4 54	7 6	11 53	☾	4 57
13	Mo	Gen. Scott born, 1786.	4 54	7 6	morn	☾	5 42
14	Tu	Arnold died, 1801.	4 54	7 6	0 23	☾	6 24
15	W.	♂ ♀ ☾	4 54	7 6	0 47	☾	7 4
16	Th	The Great Eclipse, 1806.	4 53	7 7	1 14	☾	7 44
17	Fr.	Harlem Canal open, 1895.	4 53	7 7	1 40	☾	8 25
18	Sa.	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 53	7 7	2 4	☾	9 7
19	S.	4th Sun. after Trinity.	4 53	7 7	2 32	☾	9 51
20	Mo	Augsburg Diet, 1530.	4 53	7 7	3 3	☾	10 38
21	Tu	Victoria's Jubilee, 1887.	4 53	7 7	3 39	☾	11 28
22	W.	☾ enters ☽, Summer begins	4 53	7 7	rises	☾	morn
23	Th	Union of Eng. and Scotland, 1706.	4 53	7 7	8 24	☾	0 21
24	Fr.	St. John Baptist.	4 53	7 7	9 12	☾	1 15
25	Sa.	1st Meth. conference, 1744.	4 53	7 7	9 56	☾	2 9
26	S.	5th Sun. after Trinity.	4 53	7 7	10 34	☾	3 2
27	Mo	Joe Smith killed, 1844.	4 54	7 6	11 7	☾	3 53
28	Tu	☾ ☽ ☾	4 54	7 6	11 36	☾	4 42
29	W.	St. Peter and St. Paul.	4 54	7 6	morn	☾	5 29
30	Th	Guiteau hung, 1882.	4 54	7 6	0 5	☾	6 17

1st to 3rd—local showers; 4th to 6th—threatening; 7th to 8th—thunder storms; 9th to 11th—unsettled; 12th to 13th—dark, drizzly; 14th to 17th—cool period; 18th to 19th—warmer; 20th to 21st—thunder storms; 22nd to 25th—warm wave; 26th to 30th—storm wave,

INFORMATION FOR BUILDERS.

Stone and Brick Walls.

A perch of stone is 24.75 cubic feet. When built in the wall, 234 cubic feet are allowed for the mortar and filling; hence, 22 cubic feet of stone make one perch of wall.

Masons estimate 3 necks lime and 4 bushels sand to a perch of wall.

To find the number of perches of stone in a wall, multiply together the length, height and thickness in feet, and divide by 22.

Common bricks are 7½ to 8 inches long by 4½ inches wide and 2½ inches thick. Front bricks are ¼ inch longer and wider.

It requires 20 common bricks to lay one cubic foot. In an 8-inch wall 15 common bricks make one foot of wall.

To find the number of bricks in a wall 12 inches or more in thickness, multiply together the length, height and thickness in feet, and that again by 20. For an 8-inch wall, multiply the length by the height, and that by 15, and the product will be the number of bricks in the wall. If the wall is perforated by openings, such as doors, windows, etc., multiply the length of such openings by the width, and that by the thickness, and deduct from the cubic contents of the wall before multiplying by 15 or 20 as above.

Labor for laying common brick will cost \$3 to \$4 per thousand. Material and labor for laying common brick will cost from \$10 to \$15 per thousand.

Labor for laying pressed brick will cost from \$12 to \$14 per thousand.

Labor and material for laying pressed brick will cost from \$32 to \$40 per thousand.

One and one-eighth barrels of lime and ¾ yards of sand will lay 1,000 common brick.

One mason and helpers (at the rate of 1½ helpers to each mason) will lay in one day of 10 hours 1,800 to 2,000 common brick.

Chimneys cost 90 cents per foot for an 8-inch flue to \$1.20 per foot for a 12-inch flue.

HOW TO MIX PAINTS FOR TINTS.

For Brown, mix Red and Black.
For Rose, mix Lake and White.
For Chestnut, mix White and Brown.
For Purple, mix White, Blue and Lake.
For Pearl, mix Blue and Lead Color.
For Pink, mix White and Carmine.
For Silver Gray, mix Indigo and Lamp-black.
For Lead Color, mix White and Lamp-black.
For Chocolate, mix Black and Venetian Red.
For Bright Green, mix White and Green.
For French White, mix Purple and White.
For Dark Green, mix Light Green and Black.
For Pea Green, mix White and Green.

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American	- \$1.50	} \$2.00
Cosmopolitan	- 1.00	
Uncle Remus	- 1.00	
McCall's	- - 50c	} \$1.50
Designer	- - 75c	
Modern Priscilla	- 75c	

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR JULY

Get ready for Fall Garden. Our catalog will reach you this month. More pole and bush beans may be planted, also sow tomato and late cabbage seed and Alexander's Improved Extra Early Snowflake Corn, Bon Air Rutabagas and Turnips, Georgia White Collards. Put in fall crop of Irish potatoes. Remember that all seeds are difficult to germinate in July and August and should be sown thicker than in spring and small crops should be shaded until plants are up and strong. In field continue to sow sorghum, millet and peas. Plant peanuts and chufas, also ensilage corn. Sow crimson clover at last plowing of cotton and corn. Sow a patch of rape for winter grazing. **USE OUR EARLY TRUCKER FERTILIZER FOR QUICK CROP.** Sow Nasturtiums and Zinnias.

Plant Alexander's seeds for best results. Buy direct from us and you will be better satisfied. For the latest farm and garden news read the *Southern Ruralist*.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

7th Month				JULY				1910					
PHASES OF THE MOON.					EQUATION OF TIME.								
Eastern Standard Time		D.	H.	M.									
☾	New Moon	6	4	2 ⁹ eve									
☾	First Quarter	14	3	2 mo									
☾	Full Moon	22	3	3 ¹ mo									
☾	Last Quarter	29	4	34 mo									
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.													
Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.			Sun Slow		Sun		Moon		Moon		
					Rises	Sets	Rises.	Pl.	South.				
					H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	C.	H.	M.
1	Fr	♂ ♀ ☾	4	54	7	6	0	40	☾	7	6		
2	Sa.	Bomb. of Tien-Ts' in by allies, 1900.	4	54	7	6	1	11	☾	7	5		
3	S.	6th Sun. after Trinity.	4	54	7	6	1	49	☾	8	51		
4	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾ ☉ in Aphelion.	4	55	7	5	2	32	☾	9	50		
5	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	4	55	7	5	3	24	☾	10	52		
6	W.	Daguerre died, 1851.	4	55	7	5	4	22	☐	11	55		
7	Th	Mme. Anna Gould married, '08.	4	56	7	4	sets		☐	eve	5		
8	Fr.	♂ ♂ ☾	4	56	7	4	9	11	☾	1	54		
9	Sa.	Zack. Taylor died, 1850.	4	56	7	4	9	48	☾	2	46		
10	S.	7th Sun. after Trinity.	4	57	7	3	10	21	☾	3	34		
11	Mo	Peary expd. sails, 1895.	4	57	7	3	10	49	☾	4	15		
12	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	4	57	7	3	11	13	☾	5	0		
13	W.	Cloudburst near Manila, 1904.	4	58	7	2	11	42	☾	5	4		
14	Th	The Bastile destroyed, 1789	4	58	7	2	morn		☾	6	23		
15	Fr.	Explosion Battleship Georgia, '07.	4	59	7	1	0	6	☐	7	7		
16	Sa.	Santiago surrendered, 1898	4	59	7	1	0	32	☐	7	4		
17	S.	8th Sun. after Trinity.	4	59	7	1	1	3	☐	8	3		
18	Mo	Heat prostrates 3000 in Phila., '07	5	0	7	0	1	37	☾	9	2		
19	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	5	0	7	0	2	17	☾	10	1		
20	W.	Jno. W. Mackey d., 1902.	5	1	6	59	3	4	☐	11			
21	Th	Bat. of Bull Run, 1861.	5	1	6	59	rises		☐	morn			
22	Fr.	Haiti independent, 1801.	5	2	6	58	7	54	☾	0			
23	Sa.	Gen. Burnside born, 1824.	5	3	6	57	8	34	☾	0	5		
24	S.	9th Sun. after Trinity.	5	4	6	56	9	9	☐	1	4		
25	Mo	St. James	5	4	6	56	9	39	☐	2	3		
26	Tu	Earthquake at Naples, 1805.	5	5	6	55	10	8	☐	3	2		
27	W.	French revolution, 1830.	5	6	6	54	10	42	☐	4	1		
28	Th	Reign of Terror end, 1794.	5	7	6	53	11	13	☐	5			
29	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾	5	8	6	52	11	47	☐	5	5		
30	Sa.	☐ ♀ ☾	5	9	6	51	morn		☐	6	4		
31	S.	10th Sun. after Trinity.	5	10	6	50	0	27	☐	7	4		

1st to 2nd—advanced heat; 3rd to 4th—hot wave; 5th to 6th—threatening
7th to 9th—thunder storms; 10th to 12th—warm; 13th to 14th—hot and sultry;
15th to 19th—storm period; 20th to 21st—cool period; 22nd to 23rd—fine
seasonable; 24th to 27th—general rains; 28th to 31st—sultry period.

1st to 2nd—advanced heat; 3rd to 4th—hot wave; 5th to 6th—threatening; 7th to 9th—thunder storms; 10th to 12th—warm; 13th to 14th—hot and sultry; 15th to 19th—storm period; 20th to 21st—cool period; 22nd to 23rd—fine, seasonable; 24th to 27th—general rains; 28th to 31st—sultry period.

INFORMATION FOR BUILDERS.

Wood and Lumber.

A cord of wood contains 128 cubic feet. To ascertain how many cords there are in a pile of wood, multiply the length by the height, and that by the width, and divide the product by 128.

To ascertain the circumference of a tree required to hew a stick of timber of any given number of inches square, divide the given side of the square by .225, and the quotient is the circumference required.

Round timber, when squared, loses one-fifth.

To measure round timber take the girth in inches at both large and small ends, add them, divide by 2, which gives the mean girth; then multiply the length in feet by the square of one-fourth of the mean girth, and the quotient will be the contents in cubic feet. This rule is commonly adopted, and gives four-fifths of the true contents, one-fifth being allowed to the purchaser for waste in sawing.

To measure inch boards, multiply the length in feet by the width in inches, and divide the product by 12. The quotient will be the contents in feet. For lumber 1½ inches thick, add ¼ to the quotient. If 1¾ inches thick, add ½. If 1¾ inches thick, add ¾. If 2 inches thick, divide by 6 instead of by 12. If 2¼ inches thick, add ¾ to the quotient and so on. If 3 inches thick, divide by 4. If 4 inches thick, divide by 3. If 6 inches thick, divide by 2.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

1 acre of land is 220 by 198 feet, or a square of 208.71 by 208.71.

It contains 160 square rods, 4,840 square yards, 43,560 square feet.

One mile long is 5,280 feet.

640 acres make one square mile or section.

20 struck bushels make 25 cubic feet.

1 struck bushel equals 1.2445 cubic feet.

1 cubic foot equals .80356 of a struck bushel.

1 cubic foot of gravel is 109 pounds.

1 cubic foot of earth, loose, 93¾ pounds.

1 cubic foot of sand, loose, 95 pounds.

1 cubic foot of sand, solid, 112½ pounds.

1 cubic yard sand, about 3,037 pounds.

1 cubic yard common soil, about 3,429 pounds.

1 cubic foot water, 62.3 pounds.

1 cord Southern pine, about 3,300 pounds.

100 cubic feet of stone weighs about 13,000 pounds.

1 cubic foot cement, 125 pounds.

1 cubic foot limestone, 172 pounds.

J. T. MOSLEY,
Pres. & Mgr.

J. K. HEFNER,
Sec'y & Treas.

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Dealers in Furniture, Stoves, Organs, MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

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All Flavors*

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(Distilled Water Lithiated)

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All Flavors*

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BELLE of GEORGIA

An Invigorator and Health Upbuilder

None Better

Send your orders direct to us

Write for prices or phone No. 95

Augusta Brewing Co.

Bottling Department

AUGUSTA, GA.

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR AUGUST

Sow Bon Air rutabaga, turnips, lettuce, radish, endive, late cabbage, mustard, celery, carrots, garden peas and bush beans. Continue planting fall Irish potatoes. Set out tomatoes, cabbage, collard, cauliflower plants. Sow more crimson clover for hay and to improve the land, also rye and bearded barley. Last of month sow beardless barley which can be cut October and November, and followed by other crops such as hairy vetch, oats and rape. Vetch, rape, alfalfa and other clovers may be planted late in the month. Use Early Trucker Fertilizer to make good vegetables quick. Always read the *Southern Ruralist* for the latest farm news; see page 8, Alexander's Catalog.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

8th Month			AUGUST			1910					
PHASES OF THE MOON.						EQUATION OF TIME.					
Eastern Standard Time			D.	H.	M.						
● New Moon			5	1	37 mo						
☾ First Quarter			12	9	1 eve						
☾ Full Moon			20	2	14 eve						
☾ Last Quarter			27	9	33 mo						
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.											
Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets.		Moon Rises.		☾'s Pl.	Moon South.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	C.	H.	M.
1	Mo	Queen Anne died, 1714.	5	10	6	50	1	15	♂	8 40	
2	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	5	11	6	49	2	9	□	9 41	
3	W.	Burr's trial, 1807.	5	12	6	48	3	9	□	10 42	
4	Th	Gibraltar taken, 1704.	5	13	6	47	4	14	☾	11 41	
5	Fr.	First Book printed, 1462.	5	14	6	46	sets	☾	☾	eve35	
6	Sa.	♂ ♂ ☾ ♂ ♀ ☾	5	15	6	45	8	19	☾	1 25	
7	S.	11th Sun. after Trinity.	5	16	6	44	8	49	☾	2 11	
8	Mo	Jerusalem taken, 70.	5	16	6	44	9	14	☾	2 54	
9	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	5	17	6	43	9	42	☾	3 36	
10	W.	Missouri admitted, 1821.	5	18	6	42	10	7	☾	4 16	
11	Th	Irish Land Bill passes 3d read, '03	5	19	6	41	10	32	♂	4 57	
12	Fr.	J. Russell Lowell d., '91.	5	20	6	40	11	1	♂	5 40	
13	Sa.	Brit. Bark Inverkip sunk, 1904.	5	21	6	39	11	33	♂	6 24	
14	S.	12th Sun. after Trinity.	5	22	6	38	morn	☾	☾	7 12	
15	Mo	Bering Arbitrat'n ends, 1893	5	22	6	37	0	11	☾	8 3	
16	Tu	Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.	5	23	6	36	0	56	☾	8 56	
17	W.	Ole Bull died, 1880.	5	24	6	36	1	46	☾	9 51	
18	Th	Queen visits Paris, 1855.	5	25	6	35	2	44	☾	10 46	
19	Fr.	Jer. S. Black died, 1883.	5	26	6	34	3	48	☾	11 40	
20	Sa.	Wayne def. Indians, 1794.	5	27	6	34	rises	☾	☾	morn	
21	S.	13th Sun. after Trinity.	5	28	6	33	7	41	☾	0 32	
22	Mo	Bat. Bosworth Field, 1485.	5	29	6	32	8	10	☾	1 22	
23	Tu	Japan's warships silence forts, '04	5	29	6	31	8	42	☾	2 11	
24	W.	St. Bartholomew.	5	30	6	30	9	14	☾	3 0	
25	Th	♂ ♀ ☾	5	31	6	29	9	48	☾	3 49	
26	Fr.	Battle of Dresden, 1813.	5	32	6	28	10	27	☾	4 41	
27	Sa.	Battleship Louisiana launched, '04	5	33	6	27	11	11	☾	5 36	
28	S.	14th Sun. after Trinity.	5	34	6	26	morn	☾	☾	6 34	
29	Mo	Brigham Young d., 1877.	5	35	6	25	0	2	☾	7 33	
30	Tu	Fire N.O. dest. \$1,500,000 prop. '08	5	36	6	24	0	59	☾	8 33	
31	W.	Charleston earthqu'ke, 1886	5	37	6	23	2	2	☾	9 32	

1st to 4th—general storm period; 5th to 6th—cooler; 7th to 8th—seasonable conditions; 9th to 12th—unusual electrical activity; 13th to 15th—cloudy; 16th to 17th—showery; 18th to 20th—sultry; 21st to 22nd—sweltering period; 23rd to 27th—thunder storms; 28th to 31st—seasonable.

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GESTATION TABLE.

This period varies considerably in animals. The following are based on a long period of observations:

Elephant	2 years
Camel	11 to 12 months
Ass	11 months
Mare	340 to 412 days
Cow	283 to 310 days
Sheep	150 to 157 days
Goat	150 to 157 days
Sow	112 to 143 days
Bitch	9 weeks
Cat	8 weeks
Rabbit	30 days
Guinea Pig	65 days

Average Period of Incubation.

Chickens	20-22 days
Geese	28-34 days
Ducks	28 days
Turkeys	27-29 days
Guinea Fowls	28 days
Pheasants	25 days
Ostriches	40-42 days

One 500-Pound Bale Cotton Removes from the Soil.

	Pounds.	Pounds.
	Whole Plant.	Lint Only.
Phosphoric Acid	42	0.20
Nitrogen	87	3.24
Potash	80	2.50
Lime	100	0.40

One Bushel of Shelled Corn Removes.

	Whole Plant.	Corn Only.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Phosphoric Acid	0.64	0.28
Nitrogen	1.28	1.00
Potash	1.52	0.24
Lime	0.68	0.02

Since 25 bushels of corn per acre corresponds to about one bale of cotton per acre you may make a better comparison by multiplying the figures given for the corn by 25.

The proper fertilizer for cowpeas on sandy soil is 100 pounds of muriate of potash (or 200 pounds of kainit).

Cotton meal does not undergo any chemical change during the process of extracting the oil excepting (of course) the loss of the greater part of the oil.

The best cotton seed meal should contain 2.50 per cent. of phosphoric acid; 7.00 per cent. of nitrogen, and 1.50 per cent. of potash.

PRICE LIST OF ALEXANDER'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

Ask for Special Prices in Larger Quantities

Alexander Special Lawn—5-lbs. 25c., 12-lbs. 55c., 25-lbs. \$1.00, 50-lbs. \$1.50, 100-lbs. \$2.75.	Lime—Barrel, \$1.00-1.15.
Produces rapid growth dark green sward, 15 lbs. for 300 square feet, 1000 to 1500 per acre—A. 7-7-6.	Oyster Shell Powder—
Garden or Vegetable—5-lbs. 25c., 12-lbs. 50c., 25-lbs. 95c., 50-lbs. \$1.40, 100-lbs. \$2.40.	Sterling Plant Food Tablets—(For pale plants) per pkg. 10c., 25c., 50c.
7-5-5. Apply same as lawn.	Armour's Plant Food. Per pkg. 25c., 50c.
Nitrate of Soda—II. C. 5-lbs. 30c., 12-lbs. 60c., 25-lbs. \$1.10, 50-lbs. \$2.05, 100-lbs. \$4.05. Analysis 18 per cent.	Alexander Special H. G. Melon—100-lbs. \$2.15.
Top dressing 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. Teaspoonful to medium size plant.	Special Oats and Wheat—100-lbs. \$1.65.
Ground Bone—H. G. 5-lbs. 25c., 12-lbs. 50c., 25-lbs. 95c., 50-lbs. \$1.25, 100-lbs. \$2.15.	9-2-2.
For immediate and continuous use, 500 to 1000 lbs. per acre.	Excelsior Top Dresser—100-lbs. \$2.35.
Sheep Manure—5-lbs. 20c., 12-lbs. 35c., 25-lbs. 65c., 50-lbs. \$1.10; 100-lbs. \$2.10.	4-7½-2½.
Good general fertilizer, especially for roses, plants, bulbs, lawns, 1000 lbs. per acre.	Sulphate of Potash—100-lbs. \$3.35.
Cotton Seed Meal—5-lbs. 20c., 12-lbs. 35c., 25-lbs. 60c., 50-lbs. 95c., 100-lbs. \$1.75.	Muriate of Potash—100-lbs. \$3.25.
Land Plaster—5-lbs. 15c., 12-lbs. 25c., 25-lbs. 45c., 50-lbs. 75c., 100-lbs. \$1.35.	48 per cent.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC

WHEN WRITING.

"FARMOGERM" WILL CUT YOUR FERTILIZER BILL IN HALF

SUPPLY NITROGEN TO THE SOIL BY THE USE OF "FARMOGERM"

High Bred Nitrogen-Gathering Bacteria

Pea vine on left has been treated with "Farmogen"; other planted without treatment.

It is well known that nitrogen is the most expensive of fertilizing elements. It is also known that it is the plant food in which most soils are deficient. We are pleased, therefore, to be able to offer our patrons an improved and most reliable method of inoculating soil with nitrogen bacteria. By moistening the seed of any leguminous crop to be planted with Farmogerm, not only is the immediate crop benefited by *this pure culture of high-bred nitrogen-gathering bacteria*, but the soil is enriched in nitrogen which will be available for future crops of any kind for two or three seasons. One of the important advantages which Farmogerm has over other and earlier preparations of this kind is the *fact it needs no treatment or development before using*. It comes in bottles ready for use with a little water according to directions.

Soil inoculation is a big subject and the possibilities of it are only partly appreciated by many. We have no space for details here, but we hope our customers will write us for a free pamphlet on the subject which we will be pleased to send. It will pay handsomely to investigate before planting any of the following crops:

Alfalfa, alsike, berseem, crimson clover, red clover, white clover, Canadian field peas, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, vetch, lupins, peanuts, garden beans, garden peas, sweet peas and other legumens.

When ordering, be sure and state for what crop Farmogerm is wanted.

We are prepared to supply Farmogerm for any one or all of these crops at the laboratory price of \$2.00 per acre; 10% discount on 25 acres, 15% discount on 50 acres, 20% discount on 100-acre orders.

Garden size, mixed culture, good for peas, beans and sweet peas, at 25c and 50c per bottle. Also white clover for lawns.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "The pure culture method has come to stay."

Indorsed and recommended by Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., all experiment stations, agricultural colleges, and by successful farmers in this country and Europe.

Prepared Only by **EARP-THOMAS FARMOGERM CO.**

Farmogerm

Remember the name. There is no other reliable inoculating preparation on the market that we know of. For the best results it is best to buy this preparation and inoculate the seed when ready to plant. Seed inoculated before shipment are not satisfactory.

FREE 32-PAGE BOOKLET explaining in full its value and information as to its use

For Sale by ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Georgia

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR SEPTEMBER

Sow all kinds of vegetable seeds offered in Alexander's Fall Seed Catalog in your fall garden, also Extra Early Pearl and Multiplier Sets. Transplant cabbage, collards, etc. Plant early flowering bulbs offered in Fall Catalog and renovate your lawn; give it a heavy application of Alexander's Pulverized Manure and a dressing of Special Lawn Fertilizer. Sow our Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass seed in the bare spots. Sow pansy and sweet peas. In field sow rye, oats, wheat, barley. Beardless barley sown now and cut in bloom makes a fine hay. Sow crimson clover, hairy vetch, alfalfa, rescue grass, rape, etc. Ask Alexander Seed Co. for prices on any amount you may need. See December page for list of bulletins offered free by the Secretary of Agriculture.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Pounds per Bushel.

Lbs.

	Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.		Sun Fast											
						S.	S.	E.	F.	S.	S.	E.	F.	S.	S.	E.	F.
☾ New Moon	3	1	6	eve		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
☾ First Quarter	11	3	11	eve		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
☾ Full Moon	18	11	52	eve		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
☾ Last Quarter	25	3	54	eve		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

For Central Time deduct 1 hour.

Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		Moon Sets	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Th	♂ ♀ ☾	5	38	6	22	3	6	10	27
2	Fr.	Battle Sedan, France, 1870	5	39	6	21	4	10	11	18
3	Sa.	Cromwell died, 1658.	5	40	6	20	sets	☾	eve	5
4	S.	15th Sun. after Trinity.	5	41	6	19	7	15	0	49
5	Mo	♂ ☽ ☾	5	42	6	18	7	43	1	31
6	Tu	♂ ☽ ☾	5	43	6	17	8	9	2	12
7	W.	Fort Wagner, S. O. taken, 1863.	5	44	6	16	8	34	2	53
8	Th	N. Pacific R. R. open, '83.	5	45	6	15	9	0	3	34
9	Fr.	U. S. Peace com. appointed, '98.	5	46	6	14	9	31	4	18
10	Sa.	William the conqueror d., 1087.	5	47	6	13	10	5	5	4
11	S.	16th Sun. after Trinity.	5	48	6	12	10	47	6	5
12	Mo	Mendelssohn born, 1809.	5	49	6	11	11	35	7	45
13	Tu	Bat. of Chapultepec, 1847.	5	50	6	10	morn	☾	7	38
14	W.	Roosevelt takes oath as Pres., 1901	5	51	6	9	0	29	8	33
15	Th	Wm. H. Taft born, 1857.	5	52	6	8	1	33	9	27
16	Fr.	Louis XVIII died, 1824.	5	53	6	7	2	35	10	19
17	Sa.	Battle of Antietam, 1862.	5	54	6	6	3	42	11	11
18	S.	17th Sun. after Trinity.	5	55	6	5	rises	☾	morn	
19	Mo	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.	5	56	6	4	6	39	0	1
20	Tu	Battle Chickamauga, 1863.	5	57	6	3	7	15	0	51
21	W.	Ember Day. ♂ ♀ ☾	5	58	6	2	7	47	1	42
22	Th	Chief Joseph, Nez Perces d., 1904	5	59	6	1	8	25	2	34
23	Fr.	Ember Day.	6	0	6	0	9	8	3	30
24	Sa.	Ember Day.	6	1	5	59	9	58	4	28
25	S.	18th Sun. after Trinity.	6	2	5	58	10	54	5	28
26	Mo	♂ ☽ ☾	6	3	5	57	11	55	6	28
27	Tu	♂ ☽ ☾	6	4	5	56	morn	☾	7	27
28	W.	Arctic lost, 1854.	6	5	5	55	0	58	8	23
29	Th	Michaelmas.	6	6	5	54	2	0	9	14
30	Fr.	Whitfield died, 1770.	6	7	5	53	3	3	10	1

1st to 3rd—pleasant period; 4th to 5th—threatening; 6th to 7th—rain; 8th to 10th—warm wave; 11th to 12th—hot and sultry; 13th to 17th—unsettled; 18th to 20th—drop in temperature; 21st to 22nd—cool wave; 23rd to 26th—cloudy period; 27th to 30th—storm wave.

MEANING OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

MICRO-ORGANISM or **MICROSCOPIC ORGANISM** is a plant or animal too small to be seen without the aid of a compound microscope.

BACTERIUM (plural bacteria) is the name applied in common to a number of different or closely related microscopic organisms, all of which consist of single short cylindrical or elliptical cells or two such cells joined end to end and capable of spontaneous movement. Many kinds of bacteria are harmful and cause diseases and other injurious effects, but many are beneficial. Among the latter are those which give aroma to tobacco and flavor to butter and cheese, and those which enable leguminous plants to use the free nitrogen of the air.

CULM.—The stem or straw of grains and grasses.

NODE.—That part of the stem (usually somewhat enlarged and hardened, especially in grains and grasses) to which the leaves are attached.

INTERNODE.—The part of the stem between the nodes.

CHLOROPHYLL.—The green coloring matter of plants.

LACTATION.—The formation or secretion of milk. The "period of lactation" as applied to cows means the length of time since calving that they have been giving milk.

WEIGHTS OF EVERY DAY THINGS.

	Pounds per Bushel.	Lbs.
Apples	48	48
Apples, dry	26	26
Barley	48	48
Beans	60	60
Bran	20	20
Coal	80	80
Corn Meal	48	48
Corn, in ear	70	70
Hair, for plastering	8	8
Corn, shelled	56	56
Corn, on ear in bin, per cubic foot	22	22
Corn, shelled, per cubic foot	45	45
Lime, unslacked	30	30
Hay, well settled, per cubic foot	4½	4½
Irish potatoes	60	60
Onions	57	57
Peaches, dried	38	38
Peas, dry	60	60
Peas, ground pea meal	42	42
Potatoes, sweet	55	55
Potatoes, in bin, per cubic foot	38½	38½
Oats, per cubic foot	25½	25½
Wheat, per cubic foot	48	48
Turnips	55	55
Salt, fine	167	167
Salt, coarse	151	151
Flour, a barrel	196	196
Salt, a barrel	280	280
Beef, pork, fish, a barrel	200	200
Keg of powder	25	25
A stone of lead or iron	14	14
A pig of lead or iron	21½ stone	21½ stone
Anthracite Coal, broken, cubic ft averages	54	54
A ton, loose, occupies 40-43 cubic feet.		
Bituminous Coal, broken, cubic ft averages	49	49
A ton, loose, occupies 40-48 cubic feet.		
Cement (hydraulic) Rosendale, per bu.	70	70
Cement (hydraulic) Louisville, per bu.	62	62
Cement (hydraulic) Portland, per bu.	96	96
Gypsum, ground, wt., per bu.	70	70
Lime, well shaken, per bu.	80	80
Sand at 98 lbs. cu. ft., per bu.	122½	122½
18.29 bushels equal ton.		
1.181 tons equal 1 cubic yard.		

A Table of Weights and Household Measures.

Every housekeeper knows the old saying:

A pint's a pound
The world around.

Here are others equally useful, though not as easily remembered.

- 1 teaspoon liquid equals 4 saltspoons.
- 1 tablespoon liquid equals 4 teaspoons.
- 1 tablespoon dry material equals 3 teaspoons.
- 1 wineglass liquid equals 4 tablespoons, or ½ gill, or ¼ cup.
- 1 cup equals ½ pint, or 2 gills, or 16 tablespoons liquid, or 12 tablespoons dry material, or 8 heaping tablespoons dry material.
- 1 quart liquid equals 4 cups.
- 1 quart flour equals 1 pound, or 4 cups.
- 1 pint milk or water equals 1 pound.
- 1 pint chopped meat packed solidly equals 1 pound.
- 1 pound solid butter equals 2 cups.
- 1 pound of granulated sugar equals 2 cups.
- 1 pound powdered sugar equals 2½ cups.
- 1 pound meal equals 3 cups.
- 1 pound eggs is (about) 9 large or 10 medium-sized eggs.
- 1 ounce butter equals 1 round tablespoon.
- "Butter the size of an egg" equals 2 ounces or ¼ cup.
- 1 ounce sugar equals 1 heaping tablespoon.
- 1 ounce flour or coffee or powdered sugar equals 2 round tablespoons.
- ½ ounce liquid equals 1 tablespoon.
- "A pinch of salt" or soice equals a saltspoon.
- "A few grains" is less than a saltspoon.

ESTABLISHED 1858

INCORPORATED 1889

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Stoves, Ranges, Mantels, Tiling and Grates, Tin Plate, Galvanized Iron, Copper, Zinc, Solder,
Eave Troughs and Conductor Pipes, Roofing and Sheathing Papers**GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR OCTOBER**

Sow Bermuda and other varieties of onion seed. Send for our onion pamphlet. There is big money in growing onions. Plant Extra Early Pearl, Crystal Wax and common white and yellow sets. Prepare your strawberry bed and set plants when favorable. See price and description of Alexander's home garden collection. Plant all varieties of bulbs offered in Fall Catalog. Also sweet peas, pansies, daisies, etc. Make new lawn or renovate the old ones and use Alexander's Pulverized Manure and Special Lawn Fertilizer. Ask for our Special Fertilizer and Lawn pamphlet. In the field sow all kinds of grains, grasses and clovers. See Alexander's Catalog for description and ask for latest prices. Hairy vetch is a very valuable and important crop to plant this month. Be sure that you get the best grade of seed.

ALEXANDER'S POULTRY AND DAIRY SUPPLIES ARE THE BEST.
MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

10th Month OCTOBER 1910									
PHASES OF THE MOON.					EQUATION OF TIME.				
Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.		Sun Fast				
New Moon	3	3	32 mo		S.	9	23	29	13
First Quarter	11	8	40 mo		M.	10	11	12	13
Full Moon	18	9	24 mo		D.	1	5	9	13
Last Quarter	25	0	48 mo		S.	10	17	21	25
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.					M.	11	14	15	17
					S.	16	22	28	31
Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.			Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Moon
					H. M.	H. M.	T. M.	C. H.	P.
1 Sa.		19th Sun. after Trinity.			6 9	5 51	4 4	10 46	
2 S.		Intern'l Peace Conf., Boston, '04.			6 10	5 50	5 3	11 28	
3 Mo		Sweden-Norway troubles, '05.			6 11	5 49	sets	11 28	
4 Tu		Yellow fever in Fla., 1905.			6 12	5 48	6 37	0 49	
5 W.		E. A. Poe died, 1849. '05.			6 13	5 47	7 2	1 31	
6 Th		Swedish-Norway Union dissol'd.			6 14	5 46	7 31	2 14	
7 Fr.		20th Sun. after Trinity.			6 15	5 45	8 4	2 59	
8 Sa.		Battle Blue Spr'g, Tenn. '63			6 16	5 44	8 42	3 46	
9 S.		Crown Prince of Siam in U.S. '02.			6 17	5 43	9 26	4 36	
10 Mo		Columbus dis'c. America, 1492.			6 18	5 42	10 17	5 28	
11 Tu		Battle of Queenstown, 1812.			6 19	5 41	11 14	6 21	
12 W.		Murat executed, 1815.			6 20	5 40	morn	7 14	
13 Th		Napoleon arr. St. Helena, 1815.			6 21	5 39	0 15	8 6	
14 Fr.		21st Sun. after Trinity.			6 22	5 38	1 21	8 57	
15 Sa.		Burgoyne surrend'd, 1777.			6 23	5 37	2 28	9 47	
16 S.		St. Luke, Evangelist.			6 24	5 36	3 38	10 37	
17 Mo		Russian railroad strike, '05.			6 25	5 35	4 49	11 28	
18 Tu		Lord Nelson killed, 1805.			6 26	5 34	rises	morn	
19 W.		Pan-Amer. congress Mexico, 1901.			6 27	5 33	6 19	0 20	
20 Th		22nd Sun. after Trinity.			6 28	5 32	7 0	1 16	
21 Fr.		Japanese naval review, '05.			6 29	5 31	7 50	2 15	
22 Sa.		Demosthenes died, 322 B. C.			6 30	5 30	8 46	3 17	
23 S.		First Cholera in Eng., '31.			6 31	5 30	9 47	4 20	
24 Mo		1863,			6 32	5 28	10 51	5 21	
25 Tu		Battle Wauhatchie, Tenn.			6 33	5 27	11 54	6 19	
26 W.		Amer. battleshp. arr. Amoy, China '08			6 34	5 26	morn	7 12	
27 Th		23rd Sun. after Trinity.			6 35	5 25	0 56	8 0	
28 Fr.		Halloween.			6 36	5 24	1 57	8 45	
29 Sa.					6 37	5 23	2 57	9 27	
30 S.					6 38	5 22	3 55	10 8	
31 Mo					6 39	5 21	4 48	10 48	

1st to 2nd—clear and cool; 3rd to 4th—frosty; 5th to 7th—Mild; 8th to 9th—clear and pleasant; 10th to 14th—general rain period; 15th to 18th pleasant; 19th to 20th—cool; 21st to 23rd—killing frosts; 24th to 25th—fair; 26th to 27th—genial at all points; 28th to 31st—storm wave.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF SEED PER BUSHEL.

	Pounds.
Bermuda Grass	30
Beggar Weed	60
Blue Grass, Fancy Kentucky	14
Blue Grass, English or Meadow Fescue	14
Clover, Alsike	60
Clover, Bokhara	32
Clover, Burr in burr	10
Clover, Burr reeclaned	60
Clover, Crimson	60
Clover, Red	60
Clover, Japan	25
Clover, White	60
Alfalfa or Lucerne	60
Johnson Grass	25
Herds or Red Top	14
Evergreen Mixed Lawn	15
Orchard Grass	14
Rescue or Schrader Grass	20
Rye Grass, English Perennial	14
Rye Grass Italian	14
Sweet Vernal	6
Bromus Inermis	14
Sheep Fescue	14
Red Fescue	14
Creeping Bent Grass	14
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	11
Timothy	45
Spring Vetch (Vicia Sativa)	60
Hairy Vetch (Vicia Villosa)	60
Barley Bearded and Beardless	48
Rye	56
Essex Rape	60
Oats	32
Wheat	60
Amber and Orange Cane	50
*Kaffir Corn	50
*Milo Maize	50
German Millet	50
*Pearl Millet	50
Peanuts	24
Soy or Soja Beans	60
Rice, in hull	40
†Sweet and Sugar Corn	36-56
*Teosinte	60
Velvet Beans	60
Chufas	45
Buckwheat	48
Broom Corn	46
†Cotton Seed, short staple	30
§Cotton Seed, long staple	42
Beans, dry	60
Peas, smooth, round	60
Peas, wrinkled	56

Manure Dropped by Farm Animals

Is the greatest of all land improvers, yet thousands of dollars worth is wasted every year through carelessness and improper methods in handling. The animals named below will produce about the following quantities of solid and liquid manure:

	Solid Manure.	Liq. Manure.
Horse	12,000 lbs.	3,000 lbs.
Cow	20,000 lbs.	8,000 lbs.
Sheep	760 lbs.	280 lbs.
Pig	1,800 lbs.	1,200 lbs.

Send to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 192, Barnyard Manure. Free, but worth a dollar. Also send for Bulletin No. 245, Renovation of Wornout Soils. See page 26 for list of other bulletins.

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The Augusta Chronicle

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR NOVEMBER

Sow cabbage—especially Alexander's Early Trucker and Charleston Wakefield, flat and globe turnips, spinach, mustard, beets, carrots, parsley, radish and lettuce. Get asparagus beds ready; you will find our two-year-old roots the best for quick returns; also work over old beds and give top dressing of stable manure; work over strawberry beds and put out new plants. Get the government bulletins on asparagus and strawberry culture; see next page. Put out onion sets, plant Marrowfat peas. Trim vines and trees as soon after frost as convenient and get ready to spray. Plant all kinds of fall bulbs, sow lawn grass seed. Use Alexander's fertilizers; they are first class. Bank sweet potatoes; sow rye, barley, wheat, oats, crimson clover, hairy vetch, rescue grass and other hay and meadow grasses and clovers. Ask us for prices in large quantity. Alexander's poultry and dairy supplies are the right kind; they give you satisfaction. Write or call and see us. Send for descriptive catalog.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

11th Month NOVEMBER 1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.

EQUATION OF TIME.

Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.
New Moon	1	8	56 eve
First Quarter	10	0	29 mo
Full Moon	16	7	25 eve
Last Quarter	23	1	13 eve
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.			

Sun Fast	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Pl.	Moon South.
D.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.
1	16	18	6	40	1
2	16	18	6	40	1
3	16	18	6	40	1
4	16	18	6	40	1
5	16	18	6	40	1
6	16	18	6	40	1
7	16	18	6	40	1
8	16	18	6	40	1
9	16	18	6	40	1
10	16	18	6	40	1
11	16	18	6	40	1
12	16	18	6	40	1
13	16	18	6	40	1
14	16	18	6	40	1
15	16	18	6	40	1
16	16	18	6	40	1
17	16	18	6	40	1
18	16	18	6	40	1
19	16	18	6	40	1
20	16	18	6	40	1
21	16	18	6	40	1
22	16	18	6	40	1
23	16	18	6	40	1
24	16	18	6	40	1
25	16	18	6	40	1
26	16	18	6	40	1
27	16	18	6	40	1
28	16	18	6	40	1
29	16	18	6	40	1
30	16	18	6	40	1

Day of Month	Day of Week	VARIOUS PHENOMENA.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Pl.	Moon South.
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	C.	H.
1	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾ ♀ ☾	6 40	5 20	5 46	♂	11 29
2	W.	James K. Polk born, 1795.	6 41	5 19	sets	♂	eve 11
3	Th	U. S. troops ordered Cuba, 1898.	6 42	5 18	6 4	♂	0 55
4	Fr.	Calhoun ent. Cong., 1811.	6 43	5 17	6 40	♂	1 42
5	Sa.	Pres. Grant re-elected, 1872.	6 44	5 16	7 23	♂	2 31
6	S.	24th Sun. after Trinity.	6 45	5 15	8 11	♂	3 22
7	Mo	Battle Port Royal, 1861.	6 46	5 14	9 5	♂	4 14
8	Tu	Treaty of Ghent, 1576.	6 47	5 13	10 3	♂	5 6
9	W.	Great fire of Boston, '72.	6 48	5 12	11 6	♂	5 57
10	Th	Martin Luther born, 1483.	6 49	5 11	morn	♂	6 47
11	Fr.	Mahomet born, 570.	6 50	5 10	0 10	♂	7 35
12	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾	6 50	5 9	1 15	♂	8 23
13	S.	25th Sun. after Trinity.	6 51	5 9	2 24	♂	9 12
14	Mo	Anne Boleyn married, 1532	6 52	5 8	3 30	♂	10 3
15	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	6 52	5 8	4 40	♂	10 57
16	W.	John Brown's raid, 1859.	6 53	5 7	5 54	♂	11 55
17	Th	Suez Canal opened, 1879.	6 53	5 7	rises	♂	morn
18	Fr.	Etna eruption, 1832.	6 54	5 6	6 31	♂	0 57
19	Sa.	Chas. I. born, 1600.	6 54	5 6	7 32	♂	2 2
20	S.	26th Sun. after Trinity.	6 55	5 5	8 38	♂	3 7
21	Mo	Berlin decree, 1806.	6 56	5 4	9 42	♂	4 9
22	Tu	Sir Arthur Sullivan d., 1900.	6 57	5 5	10 49	♂	5 5
23	W.	Sir John Barrow d., 1848.	6 57	5 3	11 50	♂	5 57
24	Th	Strike riots in Havana, '02.	6 58	5 2	morn	♂	6 42
25	Fr	Battle of Missionary Ridge, '63.	6 58	5 2	0 49	♂	7 26
26	Sa.	♂ ♀ ☾	6 59	5 1	1 48	♂	8 7
27	S.	Advent Sunday.	7 0	5 0	2 44	♂	8 48
28	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾	7 0	5 0	3 38	♂	9 28
29	Tu	♂ ♀ ☾	7 1	5 0	4 36	♂	10 9
30	W.	St. Andrew.	7 1	5 0	5 34	♂	10 53

1st to 4th—cloudy, damp and drizzly; 5th to 8th—showery period; 9th to 16th—mild wave; 11th to 13th—cool nights with sunny days; 14th to 18th—severe storm period; 19th to 20th—generally pleasant; 21st to 23rd—smoky conditions; 24th to 27th—windy period; 28th to 30th—Unusually cold.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

First.—Send for a physician.

Second.—Induce vomiting by tickling throat with feather or finger; drinking hot water or strong mustard and water; swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

For Poisoning from Opium, Laudanum and Morphine.—An emetic should be followed by strong coffee, or the white of an egg. Keep the patient walking for two or three hours.

For Poisoning from Arsenic, Corrosive Sublimite, Verdigris, Blue Vitriol and Vegetables Kept in Copper Vessels.—Give an emetic, and the white of an egg, sweet oil and milk.

For Sugar of Lead Poisoning.—Give an emetic and epsom salts.

For Poisoning from Hemlock, Aconite, Belladonna and Foxglove.—After emetic give tannin and stimulants.

Strychnine.—First give an emetic and then large dose of bromide of sodium (60 grains in solution). Repeat every hour until three or four doses have been taken.

Toadstool Poisoning.—Give emetics promptly, then castor oil and stimulants. Apply heat.

Poison Ivy or Oak.—There are three generally effective remedies for poison ivy or mercury. One is to apply hot water to the poisoned surface. Another is peroxide of hydrogen. The third is to apply a solution of sugar of lead about 40 grains to a pound of water. Two other remedies that are more or less effective are baking soda and dry starch.

FORMULAE FOR FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTION.

LIME AND SULPHUR WASH. Lime, unslaked, twenty pounds; sulphur, ground, sixteen pounds; water, to make fifty gallons. Place eight to ten gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After boiling at least one and a half hours, the mixture should be diluted to the proper amount by the addition of sufficient hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling the San Jose scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

PARIS GREEN. Actively poisonous. Add four ounces Paris green, one pound fresh lime, to fifty gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

SULPHUR, one pound; one pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in eight quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about six quarts; add one gallon of this mixture to fifty gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five to six days until the spider is eradicated.

COPPER-SULPHATE SOLUTION. Dissolve one pound of copper-sulphate in fifteen gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape-vines and peach trees. For the latter, use twenty-five gallons of water.

LEMON OIL. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in a greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

(Continued on Page 27.)

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Union News	Union City, Ga.
Southern Farm Gazette	Starkville, Miss.
Southern Farm Journal	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Inland Farmer	Louisville, Ky.
Market Gardeners' Journal	Louisville, Ky.
Home and Farm	Louisville, Ky.
Texas Farm and Ranch	Dallas, Texas
Texas Farm and Fireside	Houston, Texas
The Garden Magazine	New York, N. Y.
The Memphis News-Cimitar	Memphis, Tenn.
The Georgia-Carolina Agriculturist	Augusta, Ga.
Southern Agriculturist	Nashville, Tenn.

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FREE FARMERS' LIBRARY

The Agricultural Department of the United States which is maintained to improve agricultural conditions, to help the farmer, the gardener, the land owner, costs the government nearly six million dollars a year to make these investigations and experiments. The bulletins issued by the department contain information that every planter should know. If obtained from a commercial source or by personal travel and experiments the cost would in many cases be out of reach. Farmers should avail themselves more frequently of this free service.

Below is a partial list of helpful bulletins ready for distribution. When writing for them give number and title. Copies will be sent free to any address in the United States on application to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Also ask to have your name put on mailing list to receive the regular monthly list, showing latest bulletins and pamphlets issued.

A Few of the Ones That May Specially Interest You, Are :

No. 22—The Feeding of Farm Animals.	No. 241—Butter Making on the Farm.
No. 24—Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.	No. 242—An Example of Model Farming.
No. 28—Weeds and How to Kill Them.	No. 245—Renovation of Worn Out Soils.
No. 32—Silos and Silage.	No. 248—The Lawn, How to Make It.
No. 33—Peach Growing for the Market.	No. 250—The Prevention of Wheat Smut and Loose Smut in Oats.
No. 35—Potato Culture.	No. 254—Cucumber Culture.
No. 42—Facts About Milk.	No. 255—The Home Vegetable Garden.
No. 47—Insects Affecting the Cotton Plant.	No. 256—Preparation of Vegetables for the Table.
No. 48—Manuring of Cotton.	No. 257—Soil Fertility.
No. 49—Sheep Feeding.	No. 263—Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation.
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No. 132—Insect Enemies of Growing Wheat.	No. 333—Cotton Wilt.
No. 137—The Angora Goat.	No. 339—Alfalfa Culture.
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No. 145—Carbon Bisulphide as an Insecticide. (This will kill the weevils in grain.)	No. 354—Onion Culture.
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No. 164—Rape as a Forage Crop.	No. 356—Peanut Culture.
No. 187—Drainage of Farm Lands.	No. 359—Canning Vegetables in the Home.
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No. 195—Annual Flowering Plants.	No. 370—Planning a Farm for Profit.
No. 198—Strawberry Culture.	No. 372—Soy or Soja Beans. (Get this.)
No. 199—Corn Growing.	You have paid your share for these bulletins. Why not get them, study them and adapt what you can to your conditions.
No. 205—Pig Management.	
No. 220—Tomato Culture.	
No. 231—Spraying for Cucumber and Melon Diseases.	

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DEALERS IN GROCERIES

AND ALL KINDS OF FEEDS

DISTRIBUTORS OF DAIRY AND HORSE SUCRENE

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

GARDEN AND FIELD WORK FOR DECEMBER

Sow cabbage, spinach, radish, lettuce, carrots, tomatoes for forcing should now be started. Onion sets and asparagus may be planted. Field—Continue sowing Alfalfa, red top, orchard and other grasses, Georgia rye, barley, wheat, oats and vetches. Flowers—Plant Hyacinth and other spring blooming bulbs. Sow flower seed yet in cold frame. Sweet peas in open ground, 4 to 6 inches deep. Our Plant Food makes the plants and flowers grow. Sow Evergreen lawn grass. Use as a fertilizer for your lawns "Alexander's Perfection Lawn Fertilizer." Read the *Southern Ruralist* for latest farm news.

Alexander's new Seed Catalog for 1911 will be mailed to you about January 1st. You can't afford to buy seed until you get it.

Send for our Specialty Catalog of Poultry and Dairy Supplies, etc. Always pleased to quote prices and answer any inquiries. ALEXANDER SEED CO.

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

12th Month DECEMBER 1910

PHASES OF THE MOON.				EQUATION OF TIME.									
Eastern Standard Time	D.	H.	M.										
New Moon	1	4	11 eve										
First Quarter	9	2	5 eve										
Full Moon	16	6	5 mo										
Last Quarter	23	5	36 mo										
New Moon	31	11	21 mo										
For Central Time deduct 1 hour.													

VARIOUS PHENOMENA.				Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon Rises		Moon Sets		Moon South	
Day of Month	Day of Week			H. M.	T. M.	H. M.	T. M.	H. M.	T. M.	H. M.	T. M.	H. M.	T. M.
1	Th	♂ ♀ ☾		7	24	58		6	33	11	39		
2	Fr.	♂ ♀ ☾		7	24	58		sets		11	39	eve	28
3	Sa.	Cruiser "Tennessee" launched, '04.		7	34	57		6	7	1	18		
4	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent.		7	44	56		7	0	2	10		
5	Mo	Van Buren born, 1782.		7	44	56		7	57	3	2		
6	Tu	Henry Russell Comp. died, 1900.		7	54	55		8	57	3	53		
7	W.	Colfax elected speaker, '63.		7	54	55		10	0	4	42		
8	Th	Russian fleet destroyed, '05.		7	54	55		11	3	5	29		
9	Fr.	Russian R. R. destroyed, '05.		7	54	55		morn		6	16		
10	Sa.	Alexandria Dumas d., 1870		7	64	54		0	9	7	2		
11	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent		7	64	54		1	14	7	50		
12	Mo	♂ ♀ ☾		7	64	54		2	17	8	40		
13	Tu	Battle Fredericksburg, '62.		7	64	54		3	27	9	35		
14	W.	Ember Day.		7	64	54		4	40	10	34		
15	Th	Spanish Cabinet resigns, 1904.		7	64	54		5	56	11	38		
16	Fr.	Ember Day.		7	74	53		rises		morn			
17	Sa.	Ember Day.		7	74	53		6	15	0	44		
18	S.	4th Sunday in Advent.		7	74	53		7	24	1	49		
19	Mo	Bayard Taylor died, 1878.		7	74	53		8	31	2	51		
20	Tu	Louisiana annexed, 1803.		7	74	53		9	37	3	46		
21	W.	St. Thomas.		7	74	53		10	39	4	37		
22	Th	☾ enters ♋ winter begins.		7	74	53		11	40	5	22		
23	Fr.	Henry W. Grady d., 1889.		7	74	53		morn		6	5		
24	Sa.	Edwin M. Stanton d., '69.		7	74	53		0	34	6	46		
25	S.	Christmas Day.		7	74	53		1	31	7	26		
26	Mo	St. Stephen. ♂ ♀ ☾		7	74	53		2	30	8	7		
27	Tu	St. John, Evangelist.		7	74	53		3	27	8	50		
28	W.	Innocents. ♂ ♀ ☾		7	74	53		4	25	9	35		
29	Th	Gladstone born, 1809.		7	74	53		5	24	10	23		
30	Fr.	N. Mexico bought, 1853.		7	64	52		6	21	11	13		
31	Sa.	Battle Murfreesboro, 1862.		7	64	52		sets		11	39	eve	6

1st to 3rd—cold spell; 4th to 8th—clear; 9th to 10th pleasant; 11th to 13th—bright; 14th to 16th—storm wave; 17th to 18th—high winds; 19th to 20th—mild; 21st to 22nd—open weather; 23rd to 26th—dry period; 27th to 31st—unsettled.

FORMULAE FOR FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTION.

LARKIN'S SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP is an universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Copper sulphate, four pounds; quicklime, six pounds; water, fifty gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding twenty-five gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have twenty-five gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than twenty-four hours. Remember this.

SPRAYING. We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright, sunny days.

Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.

The Auto-Spray, No. 1

Is a general purpose sprayer, useful for spraying all plant life, including trees, shrubs, and vines, for greenhouses, for poultry houses, for applying whitewash and disinfectants, and for all purposes for which a spray machine may be used.

This is the most popular and most generally used of all Spray Apparatus.

PRICES.

Auto-Spray No. 1-B, all brass with Auto-Pop

No. 1

\$8.50.

One 2 ft. Brass Extension Pipe

50c.

One Copper Strainer

\$1.00.

Write for complete catalog and prices.

For Sale by ALEXANDER SEED CO.,

Berckman's Trees and Shrubs

PRODUCE

Good Fruit and Beautiful Flowers

We Grow Only the Best Tested Varieties. Why Not Get Them?

Catalog Free

If you want to beautify your grounds consult our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY

Established 1856

FRUITLAND NURSERY

Augusta, Georgia

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

\$233.00 Profit per Acre on the Earliest Cabbage on the Market from Alexander's Perfect Cabbage Plants

FULL COUNT

BEST QUALITY

THE ONLY WAY TO GET THESE VERY EARLY CABBAGE IS TO PLANT OUR HARDY, FROST-PROOF PLANTS, GROWN FROM SUPERB MARKET-GARDENER'S STOCK OF THE BEST AMERICAN-GROWN SEED. THESE PLANTS ARE GROWN ON THE CAROLINA COAST EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE PLANT TRADE, THEY ARE NOT SURPLUS PLANTS LEFT OVER FROM MARKET-GARDENER'S PLANT BEDS—THOUSANDS OF WHICH ARE SOLD EVERY YEAR.

This seed is sown at intervals during October, November and December, the plants make a slow growth during the cold season and by the time they are ready to transplant are dormant, in this condition we have shipped hundreds of orders as far as Texas with the best results. As a test to see how long they would keep, have set aside crates of plants packed in the usual way and after two weeks unpacked them and, though they were yellow and many of the leaves were rotten, the buds and roots have always been in growing condition so that even in case of slight delay on road (which seldom occurs, as perishable goods are always rushed) the plants are seldom damaged, though they may look yellow, a good BUD and roots is what you want. However, we **GUARANTEE** safe delivery in a satisfactory condition.

A cabbage plant will stand freezing weather, but a white frost will kill it; on account of the strong winds blowing in from the ocean, we have none of the frost that occurs elsewhere, thus enabling us to produce these plants out doors in better condition than you can grow them in a cold frame. We can deliver them to you and you can get them in the ground long before you would dare risk setting out cold frame plants. You can put them in the ground while it is cold, they will soon form roots and when growing weather opens up they will be established and will make a crop of cabbage ten days or two weeks earlier than your own growth, which is the best for later planting, as these are too sappy to ship after the 10th of April.

A good, loamy soil with clay sub-soil, well-drained, is best adapted to cabbage. This should be broken well and harrowed twice, the soil must be well pulverized. Lay off in $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-foot rows and if commercial fertilizers are used exclusively you will require about 1,600 pounds per acre—analyses: about 7% available phos. acid, 5% ammonia, 5% potash. **OUR SPECIAL CABBAGE AND GENERAL GARDEN CROP FERTILIZER, "EARLY TRUCKER"** we have found to give the best results. This we can supply in any quantity. (Ask for special price).

13,000 plants will set an acre. You will get from this 10 to 12 thousand heads, which usually sell at an average price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, or \$300 for 12,000. The cost of plants, express, fertilizer and labor, amounts to \$67.00—a **PROFIT** of \$233.00.

VARIETIES—EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, earliest; **CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**, second; **ALEXANDER'S AUGUSTA EARLY TRUCKER**, large flat head; **SUCCESSION, SURE-HEAD**, and **EARLY FLAT DUTCH**. We recommend Charleston Wakefield and Augusta Trucker as the best combination.

PRICES—500, \$1.00; 1,000 to 4,000, at 1.50; 5,000 to 9,000, at \$1.25; 10,000 or more, at \$1.00. We have very low special express rate and prompt service in packing and shipping. The plants are of the very best quality and put up in crates containing 500, 1,000 and 2,000, no less than 500 of a variety can be supplied. If you haven't use for a full crate, make up an order among your neighbors.

Cash must accompany each order and under **NO** circumstances will plants be sent C. O. D., or charged.

WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY:

Walton County, Florida—Gentlemen: Please send me your catalog and prices on Cabbage plants. Mrs. Wm. King says she always, with much satisfaction, buys cabbage plants from you.—Mrs. D. F. M.
Oktibbeha County, Mississippi—Gentlemen: I find your "Early Trucker" cabbage to beat them all.—Mr. R. M. C.

Houston County, Texas—Gentlemen: I planted an acre of your **SUREHEAD** cabbage last July and that acre will net me six hundred dollars.—Mr. J. N. P.

USE "KNOXEM" AND OUR "PLANT LICE KILLER" TO GET RID OF THE BUGS AND INSECTS.
MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

Masters' Rapid Plant Setter

The Planter I bought of you this spring was a great advantage to me. I set 10 acres of tomato plants and did my work with ease. No stooping to make lame backs. If I had waited for rain would have lost my plants, as the weather was so very dry. My plants hardly wilted in the hot sun, set out with your Planter. Every farmer who has plants to set out would have one if they only knew the advantage in having one. I would not be without mine for \$50.00.
H. L. HANNER.
Greensboro, N. C., June 16, '06.

THE ONLY HAND MECHANICAL PLANT SETTER ON THE MARKET

is built on scientific principles throughout. Its conical jaws are made of heavy sheet steel and the main body, or water reservoir, and plant tube of heavy tinned plate. The water valve is of brass with rubber packing. The valve rod and trip spring are of steel wire; thumb button and other fittings are also of brass. The machine is well put together with rivets and solder and should last for years.

NO STOOPING WHEN USING IT *Therefore* NO LAME BACKS

ALL KINDS OF PLANTS, such as Cabbage, Tobacco, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Sugar Beets, Etc. are *SET IN WATER AND COVERED AT ONE OPERATION*

DON'T WAIT FOR SHOWERS

I have used the Masters' Plant Setter for two years and am well pleased with it. Would not take \$50.00 for mine and do without it. Can recommend them for use in the dryest kind of land, etc.
G. T. ADAMS.
Pilot Mountain, N. C., Oct. 3, '06.

The plant roots are put down to the proper depth below the surface where the ground is cool and damp. You never have to wait for a shower; plants may be safely set out when large enough regardless of the weather—no matter how dry and dusty the ground may be.

EVERY FARMER AND TRUCK GROWER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

Any man with very little practice can easily set out 7,000 to 10,000 plants each day. Our planter maintains a record of over 998 plants to grow from each 1,000 set. Use *Liquid Fertilizer* to set with if possible. This will insure a quick start and a strong growth. (See testimonials.)

Printed instructions for making and using home-made liquid fertilizer at no cost but your own work to prepare it sent free with each Plant Setter; also, full directions *how to operate* it goes with every machine. *Money refunded in case this Planter fails to do all we claim for it.*

This Planter will save its cost a dozen times over in a season, is light and pleasant to work with, and its price within the reach of every grower.

Weight when empty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; wrapped and crated ready for shipment, 7 pounds.

Wholesale prices in lots of one dozen or more.

PRICE, EACH, \$3.75

Remember, we prepay express charges to your station when cash accompanies the order

FOR SALE BY

ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

I bought one of your Planters last spring and set out 40,000 tobacco plants and find that it fills the bill exactly. Would not take many times its cost if I could not get another, etc.
D. J. DENNY, J. P.
Pinnacle, N. C., Oct. 7, '06.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We Offer You the Very Best Articles in this Line
COME AND EXAMINE

Mandy Lee Incubators, 100-egg, \$15.00; 140-egg, \$20.00; 280-egg	\$ 30.00
Mandy Lee Brooders, guaranteed the best indoor brooder made.....	12.00
Mandy Lee Fireless Brooder, No. 8, 75 to 100 chicks	5.00
Mandy Lee Fireless Brooder, No. 10, 125 to 150 chicks	8.00
It will pay you to investigate the fireless system; we can tell you all about it.	
Lullaby Fireless Brooder, delivered.....	1.50
Also Cyphers Incubator Company's Insurable Incubators and Brooders.	
The Celebrated Cornell Incubators and Brooders. Send for new catalogue and poultry book with prices.	
We can quote you prices on Incubators and Brooders F. O. B. Augusta or Atlanta.	
Cornell Trap Nest, price, complete.....	7.50
Incubator Thermometers for Mandy Lee and Cyphers, each (if by mail, add 10c for postage)	.75
Mandy Lee Hydrometer, regulates the moisture, price, \$2.50, or postpaid.....	2.65
Egg Boxes, for shipping eggs for hatching, 15 size, 20c each; per doz.....	1.50
Egg Boxes, for shipping eggs for hatching, 30 size, 25c each; per doz.....	2.00
Egg Testers, price 35c each, or postpaid...	.45
Philadelphia Poultry Markers, carries in vest pocket, price, each.....	.25
Leg Bands (CLIMAX) "The Stay-On Kind," 15c doz., or 20c postpaid; 75c per 100, or 85c postpaid; per 1,000.....	6.00
Pigeon Bands, 15c doz., or 20c postpaid; 75c per 100, or 85c postpaid; per 1,000..	6.00
Caponizing Tools, Piling's Philadelphia Set, each, \$2.50; postpaid	2.60
Bone Mills—The standard line; the best, strongest and easiest to operate. (Send for illustrated list). Prices, \$8.80, \$10.50, \$15.50.	17.75
Wilson's Dry Bone Mill.....	5.00
Dry Feed Hoppers, galvanized, three compartments, price, each.....	.50
Dry Feed Hoppers, wooden, 75c, \$1.60, ...	2.20
Drinking Fountains—Galvanized. Prices, 1-qt., 25c; 2-qt., 35c; 4-qt., 50c; 8-qt.	.75
Drinking Fountains—Sanitary Earthenware glazed. Prices, 1-qt., 25c; 2-qt., 40c; 4-qt., 50c; 8-qt.	.75
Poultry Netting, Regular Diamond Mesh—	
3 ft., 2-inch mesh, per roll, 150 feet....	2.25
4 ft., 2-inch mesh, per roll, 150 feet....	3.00
5 ft., 2-inch mesh, per roll, 150 feet....	3.75
6 ft., 2-inch mesh, per roll, 150 feet....	4.50
Will quote price on one-inch mesh if wanted.	
Union Lock Poultry Fencing—The most economical fence to use, you do not have to use bottom or top rail, this is a big saving and is a much better fence.	

POULTRY FEEDS.

Climax Grain Mixture, for grown fowls, 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs.	2.75
Life Saver Chick Feed, 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 85c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs.	3.00
Eaton's Perfect Mash Feed, for laying hens, 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs.	2.50

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES

Beef Scrap, "P. & P." brand, contains 50 per cent more protein than ordinary, making a stronger and better feed. Prices: 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 100 lbs.	4.00
Blood Meal, 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs.	4.00
Bent's Milk Albumen, No. 1, 43 to 50 per cent protein. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs.	3.00
Bent's Milk Albumen, No. 2, 75 to 90 per cent protein. 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$3.10; 100 lbs.	5.90
Mica Spar Cubical Grit or Hens' Teeth (they must have it for best results). 5 lbs., 15c; 10 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs.	1.25
Crushed Oyster Shells—(Another kind of hens' teeth and for shell substance). 5 lbs., 15c; 10 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., 65c; 100 lbs.	1.25
Charcoal-Pulverized and Granulated. 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 100 lbs....	2.50
Clover Meal (a good substitute for green food). 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs.	2.25
Granulated Bone, coarse and fine. 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs.	2.75
Wheat—Ask for market prices.	
Kaffir Corn, about 5c a pound. Ask for prices.	
Pigeon Peas, about \$2.25 a bushel. Ask for prices.	
Hemp Seed, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c. Ask for quantity price.	
Sunflower Seed, 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25. Ask for quantity price.	

POULTRY REMEDIES.

Condition Powders—Alexander's Egg Maker, package	.25*
Pratt's Poultry Food, 25c package; extra large size package.....	.50
International Poultry Food, per package, 25c and	.50
Alexander's Roup Cure, per package, postpaid	.50
Alexander's Cholera Cure, per package, postpaid	.50
Alexander's Gape Cure, per package, postpaid	.50
Alexander's Sore Head and Scaly Leg Salve, per box, postpaid	.25
Dodge's 4 C's Cholera Cure, per package...	.25
Conkey's Roup Cure, per package, 25c and Conkey's Cholera Cure, per package, 25c and	.50
Conkey's Gape Cure, per package, 25c and	.50
Conkey's Stick Tight Flea Salve, per box....	.25
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment, per box, 10c.	.25
Lee's Germazone Tablets, per box.....	.50
Lee's Liquid Germazone, per bottle.....	.50
Alexander's Lice Powders, 25c; postpaid...	.40
Alexander's Lice Liquid, per quart.....	.35
Lee's Lice Powders, per box.....	.25
Lee's Lice Liquid, per quart, 35c; per half gallon	.60
Nest Eggs "Knox" Lice Expelling, indispensable where chicks are hatched under hens. Price, each, 5c; per doz...	.50
Nest Eggs Porcelain, each, 5c; per doz....	.35
Lambert's Death to Lice, per pkg. 25c, 50c, 100	
Medicated Salt Brick, each.....	.25
International Stock Powders Food, 25c and Pratt's Animal Regulator, 25c and.....	.50

ALEXANDER SEED CO., Poultry Supply Dept.

ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

COMMON SENSE MILK BOTTLES

QUART

The accompanying cut illustrates the Common Sense Milk Bottle, which furnishes by all means the best system of delivering milk. Few are the milk dealers who escape complaint from their customers. "What is the matter with your milk?" "It does not taste right," or perhaps they say: "It does not smell right." Your assuring words that it is pure, sweet milk does not satisfy them. What is the trouble? Why it is your tin cans. Rust will accumulate on tin, giving a bad odor to the milk. This and many other troubles are avoided by the use of our Common Sense Milk Bottles.

We herewith present some of the many advantages in favor of delivering milk in bottles.

1st. Your driver can not sell the milk and take the money, fill up the can with water, thus injuring your reputation as well as robbing you of money.

PINT

2d. Over measure and waste in measuring are done away with.

3d. More milk can be delivered in the same time, as the driver does not have to lose time in measuring.

4th. As there is no waste, your wagon can be kept neat and clean and free from odor.

5th. Bottles are cheaper in the long run than cans.

6th. If you are selling clean milk the bottles show it.

7th. If you are selling rich milk bottles will prove it by showing the cream line.

In getting bottles be sure and get the Common Sense Bottles. They are incomparably the best.

PRICE LIST OF COMMON SENSE MILK BOTTLES.

Quarts	per doz., 80 cents; per gross, \$9.00
Pints	per doz., 60 cents; per gross, 6.00
Half Pints	per doz., 50 cents; per gross, 5.50

Ask for special delivered price in large quantity.

The Davis Swing Churn

Incomparably the best churn on the market. The only fault with the Davis churn is that it is too well made.

They are practically indestructible and never wear out, and we only have one chance to sell you a churn, but we don't mind that; we prefer to sell you one good churn which causes you to call on us again when you need something else good.

This churn belongs to the class known as oscillating, but is more simple in construction than any other of this class. There are no floats or paddles inside to injure the grain of the butter or to be washed, but the shape of the churn body with the rounded ends and slanting top is such as to produce the desired concussion of the cream more perfectly and to a greater degree than has ever been obtained in any other churn, thereby producing more and better butter.

The opening in the churn body is always right side up, and there is no danger of the cover coming off and letting the cream all on to the floor, as is frequently done with some makes of revolving churns, losing more at one time than the cost of the churn. Each churn has a glass indicator in the cover, thus enabling a person to tell when the butter comes without raising the lid.

SIZES AND PRICES.

No. 1 will churn 4 gallons or less.....	\$ 8.00, F. O. B. Augusta.
No. 2 will churn 5 gallons or less.....	9.00, F. O. B. Augusta.
No. 3 will churn 8 gallons or less.....	10.00, F. O. B. Augusta.
No. 4 will churn 10 gallons or less.....	12.00, F. O. B. Augusta.
No. 5 will churn 13 gallons or less.....	15.00, F. O. B. Augusta.
No. 6 will churn 17 gallons or less.....	18.00, F. O. B. Augusta.

Lack of space prevents a description of our entire line of Dairy Supplies. If interested, drop us a card, state your wants and we shall be pleased to quote you anything in the Dairy Supply line.

We carry Cans, Strainers, Milk Coolers, Bottle Washers, Bottle Fillers, Pasteurizers, several kinds of Churns, Butter Workers, Paddles, Ladles, Butter Paper, Butter Printers, Shipping Boxes, Butter Bowls and in fact everything required in an up-to-date Sanitary Dairy.

Correspondence solicited.

ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY

DAIRY SUPPLY DEPT.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

MENTION THIS TWO-STATES ALMANAC WHEN WRITING.

MILK BOTTLE CAPS

Made of wood fibre, tasteless, paraffined waterproof. The correct Stopper to use with Common Sense Milk Jars.

PRICES

Per Box 5,000 Caps, stock print, \$1.25
 Per Bbl. 50,000 Caps, stock print, \$12.00
 Per Bbl. 100,000 Caps, stock print, \$23.00

Orders for one hundred thousand, printed to suit customer free of charge.
 For printing less than one hundred thousand we make a charge of \$2.50 for electro
 Write for prices in larger quantities.

MILK BOTTLE CARRIERS

Made of Stout Wire, Heavily Tinned

These baskets are the most convenient way of handling milk in bottles and present a very attractive appearance when filled with jars of milk.

PRICES

To hold 4 one-quart bottles	-	-	-	\$ .75
To hold 6 one-quart bottles	-	-	-	1 00
To hold 8 one-quart bottles	-	-	-	1.25
To hold 6 one-pint bottles	-	-	-	.75
To hold 4 one-quart and 2 one-pint bottles				1.00

Milk Bottle Brushes

NO. 67 and 68

No. 67.—Gray Hair, brush part 3-in. diameter, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter Hickory Handle, 10-in. long.
 Each, 30 cents; per dozen, \$3.00
 No. 68.—Gray Hair, brush part 3-in. diameter, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. diameter Hickory Handle, 10-in. long
 Each, 35 cents; per dozen, \$3.50

NOS. 61 and 62

Spiral Wire Brush Part, with end tufts. Hardwood Handles, $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter.
 No. 61.—Black Chinese Bristle Body, Gray Tampico Tufts. Each, 20 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.
 No. 62.—India Bristle Body, Gray Tampico Tufts. Each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

Address all orders for above to

ALEXANDER SEED COMPANY

Dairy Supply Department

AUGUSTA, GA.

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

Two views of the new Tubular "A"

DAIRY HAND SEPARATOR

Easiest to Operate.   Easiest to Clean
Will Last the Longest
More in use than all other makes combined

Manufactured in the largest and best
Separator Factory in the world, by

The Sharples Separator Co., Westchester, Pa.

The Tubular Cream Separator is a short cut, saving half of the dairy work.

There has been so much said about the separation of cream from milk by centrifugal force that it is useless to dwell. In fact, it is doubtful if it is possible to say any more on the subject without repetition. However, for the benefit of those who probably are not enlightened, let us explain: There is no trick; the thing is thoroughly practical. The milk being heavier than the cream, it is possible by subjecting the whole to an extreme centrifugal force to throw the heavier liquid from the lighter. (For example, take two marbles, one heavier than the other; place them in a bowl and give the bowl a whirl; the heavier marble, subjected to the same force as the lighter, will climb up and jump out of the bowl before the lighter.) The same with milk. The milk being heavier, by the time it reaches the top of the separator bowl is entirely separated from the cream. Then by a simple one-piece dividing wall in the top of the tubular bowl the milk is caused to pass out at one opening and the cream at another.

The old way of handling milk was to set the new milk in crocks, pans or cans, wait for the cream to rise, skim it off the milk and then wash all those pans and cans. It is too hard and wasteful. Dairymen are looking for an "easy way." "The easy way" is to use a TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR. Simply pour the warm, new milk into the supply can, start the machine and the skimming at once commences. The new milk passes into a rapidly revolving tubular bowl, where centrifugal force—the force of rapid whirling—separates the cream from the milk.

The cream commences to flow from one spout and the skimmed milk from the other. All the cream is secured and makes better butter and more of it and the skimmed milk is fresh and warm, in the very best condition for feeding.

No other way is as easy. A few minutes after the milking is finished the milk is all skimmed. The few and simple parts of the TUBULAR are quickly washed and put away. The skimmed milk, still warm and fresh, is fed to the calves, the cream set away to cool. There are no crocks, pans or cans to wash, scald and air.

Remember the "Easy Way" by remembering that the SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR has the only simple bowl. So easy to wash.

The driving mechanism of the Sharples is a most simple and efficient device—so geared as to attain a speed of 15,000 revolutions per minute, when the crank goes just 45, and to run so easy that the weight of the crank is sufficient to start the machine from a dead standstill and increase the speed as it falls.

There are no outside bearings to collect dust or grit. No oil cups, oil tubes or oil holes about the machine. You don't need an oil can. No oil escapes and very little is needed. Simply pour a spoonful into the gear case once or twice a week. The gears take care of themselves and run in a mist of oil, generated by their own motion; consequently they run easier and wear much longer than those of any other separator.

The bowl of the SHARPLES is so simple there is not much to be said about it. There are just three simple parts to it. Can be washed thoroughly in a jiffy. And, remember, this must be done every time the machine is used. And remember, too, the Sharples is the most simple and the easiest to wash bowl on any separator.

Beware of the complicated hard-to-wash disc-filled bucket bowl separators.

Let us send you a complete descriptive catalog telling all about the separator "that's different." That's the TUBULAR.

PRICE LIST TUBULAR HAND SEPARATOR

Size.	Capacity per hour.	Price.	Size.	Capacity per hour.	Price.
No. 1a. Tubular, Hand.....	175 lbs.....	\$40.00	No. 4a. Tubular, Hand.....	450 lbs.....	80.00
No. 1½a. Tubular, Hand.....	225 lbs.....	50.00	No. 6a. Tubular, Hand.....	650 lbs.....	100.00
No. 2a. Tubular, Hand.....	275 lbs.....	55.00	No. 9a. Tubular, Hand.....	900 lbs.....	110.00
No. 3a. Tubular, Hand.....	350 lbs.....	65.00	Pulley power attachment (extra) \$2.50.		

FREE TRIAL---ASK ABOUT IT

Free Books *Business Dairying, or Making Cows Pay*
The Hand Separator and the Gravity Systems of
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