

MOLASSES, CALCIUM ARSENATE.

Coker Gives More Information Concerning His Experiments.

(Charleston News and Courier.) During the past few days many farmers in this section have made tests with various mixtures of calcium arsenate and molasses, and in every instance with which I am familiar they are delighted with the results. On our own plantations we have experimented with several mixtures, and are now using a mixture of one-half gallon warm water, in which is thoroughly mixed one pound of calcium arsenate, and added to one-half gallon of black molasses. We have found a convenient way to apply it to use a quart bottle, which is filled three-fourths full of the mixture. Cut a trench out of one side of the cork, reverse the bottle and apply to the bud of the cotton by a shaking or plunging motion, dropping two or three drops in the bud of the plant. This method requires less of the mixture per acre than the time. We find that none of the mixture should be carried over night as it is hard to mix the next morning. No more should be mixed than can be used during the day, and it should be thoroughly stirred before pouring into the bottles (or buckets if the mop is used.)

Rudolph Gillespie applied the molasses mixture to three different fields on the 12th, 13th and 14th. This morning (the 16th) he spent more than an hour in these fields searching for weevils. He found no live weevils, and no recently punctured squares. There were many weevils in the fields before the poison was applied.

J. L. Jordan was picking about fifty weevils per acre from his fields before poisoning. He poisoned on the 8th and 9th, and on the 13th and 14th. He sent hands into the fields to pick weevils, and the hands could find no weevils. Mr. Jordan and Mr. Middleton went into the fields themselves, and looked for some time and could find none.

On Monday, the 12th instant, we poisoned the field near the Pedigreed Seed Company's gin and warehouses, in which numerous weevils had been observed. On Wednesday we sent about twenty hands into this field, offering them two cents each for live weevils. A few quit pretty promptly on not finding any weevils. About fifteen, however, kept looking for some time, but none found a weevil after going over about seven acres. Mr. Sharpe, who was in charge of the gang, raised the price to five cents per weevil, but still he failed to have any live weevils to be brought to him. Later the price was advanced to ten cents per weevil, and not a single hand found a weevil after searching for two hours.

George J. Wilds, plant breeder of the Pedigreed Seed Company, carried out the following experiments during the past week:

Test No. 1.
At 1 p. m. on the 19th instant, nine hills of cotton were treated with the molasses mixture. There are two plants in each hill, and only one of the plants in each hill was treated. Twenty-one weevils were placed on these nine hills, about one-half being placed on the poisoned plants and the rest on the unpoisoned plants. At 6 p. m. the nine hills were examined, with the result that six living weevils and six dead weevils were found on the treated plants. At 2 p. m. on the 12th the same plants were examined and two live weevils and eight dead weevils were found. At 9 a. m. on the 14th the plants were again examined, and no live weevils and ten dead ones were found. As weevils move about considerably at this season it is assumed that all that remained on the treated hills were destroyed within the test period. The mixture used in this test was one-half gallon water, one gallon molasses and two pounds of calcium arsenate.

Test No. 2.
At 1 p. m. on the 19th instant ten hills were treated with the following mixture: Eight gallons of water, three gallons molasses and ten pounds calcium arsenate. And on the ten hills twenty weevils were placed. At 6 p. m. on the same day, four living and five dead weevils were found. At 9 a. m. on the 14th, one live weevil and eight dead ones were found. The mixture used is very light and dries up quickly.

Test No. 3.
Same mixture was used on Test No. 3, under about the same conditions, and 75 per cent of the weevils succumbed.

Test No. 4.
In Test No. 4 a mixture of five gallons of molasses, five gallons of water and seven and one-half pounds of calcium arsenate was used on five hills. Twenty weevils were placed on the five hills. At 8 a. m. on the 13th no living and four dead were found. On the 14th, a shower having fallen during the night of the 13th, another search for weevils was made

and three additional dead and no live ones were found.

The results of these experiments seem to show that where a liquid containing at least half molasses and at least three-fourths of a pound of calcium arsenate per gallon is used, 100 per cent mortality occurs within four days.

The fact that a good many of the weevils placed on the plants were unaccounted for does not modify the value of the experiment, as our experimenters observed some weevils to fly away immediately on being placed on a plant.

The cotton surrounding these experiments had not been treated with poison of any kind.

I have had two letters from M. M. Norris, of Vance, Orangeburg county, S. C., who last year applied, on or about June 19 a mixture of one and one-half pounds of calcium arsenate and one quart of hot water mixed with one gallon of molasses. He stirred the water and arsenate for thirty minutes before mixing with the molasses, and applied with a mop. He says one man or boy can apply to four acres per day. He gathered 900 pounds of seed cotton per acre and made only 200 to 400 pounds per acre on the balance of the farm. He does not consider this test positively conclusive, owing to the fact that he had no untreated cotton in the field with treated cotton. He is confident that the poison was responsible for his comparative success, in a section which was almost wiped out by the weevils last year. The cost of the mixture, Mr. Norris says, was twenty to twenty-five cents per acre.

All the farmers who have reported on the use of the mixture in this section agree that the cost is between fifteen and twenty-five cents for materials. Mr. Norris reports that most of the farmers in his section are using the molasses-calcium arsenate mixture this year, and so far as he has heard they are pleased with the results.

I cannot be certain that by the use of calcium arsenate-molasses treatment any farmer will make a crop of cotton, and I can only be sure that under the weather conditions we are having here since May 30, that the vast majority of the weevils have been killed, and that few weevils are left in the treated fields, and few punctured squares are appearing. The cost of the application is so slight, and the results appear so manifest, that I feel that every farmer can ill afford not to invest twenty cents per acre per application for this treatment, and apply it several times at intervals of a week or ten days. There is not the slightest question that millions of weevils have already been killed by this treatment during the past ten days, and it stands to reason that this has done some good. David R. Coker. Hartsville, S. C., June 16, 1922.

Hudson Denied New Trial.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—Glenn M. Hudson, Daugherty county farmer, sentenced to be hanged on conviction of the murder of his two stepsons, was yesterday denied a new trial by the Georgia Supreme Court.

The children, Robert and Isaiah Temple, nine and four years old, were the sons of Mrs. Hudson by a former marriage, the father of the children having been killed in army service in France. They were found dead on the porch of Hudson's farm house near Albany, Ga., last July, and the State claimed that he shot them because he did not want to support them.

Mrs. Hudson, who was tried and acquitted of the murders, accused her husband of killing the boys, and he in turn asserted that he believed she or a negro must have slain them.

Sussex county, New York, has the greatest zinc mine in the world.

Alabama has one woman assistant Attorney General, several registrars, two county superintendents of education, three educational field directors, a director of child hygiene, a director of the department of archives and history, and a director of child welfare.

LIST OF OCOONEE PETIT JURORS

For July Term—Court to Convene on July 24, Judge Prince Presiding.

Following is the list of jurors that have been drawn to serve at the July term of Court, which will convene at Walthalla on Monday, July 3. Judge Geo. E. Prince, of Anderson, will preside over the July term.

The list of jurors is as follows:

- July Petit Jurors.
1. Anderson, E. M., Seneca.
2. Barton, S. C., Jr., Westminster.
3. Brown, S. L., Seneca, R.F.D.
4. Breazeale, J. G., Westminster.
5. Brewer, W. P., Seneca.
6. Callas, E., Mountain Rest, R.F.D.
7. Cantrell, J. L., Salem.
8. Chatham, T. R., Tamassee.
9. Cochran, D. L., Madison, R.F.D.
10. Crawford, T. S., Westminster.
11. Couch, J. Q., Westminster.
12. Dickson, D. O., Westminster.
13. Dillard, J. K., Westminster.
14. Duncan, A. J., Mt. Rest, R.F.D. 1.
15. Duncan, M. P., Madison.
16. Grant, Charley, Walthalla.
17. Hamby, M. E., Mt. Rest, R.F.D. 1.
18. Hubbard, J. M., Seneca, R.F.D.
19. Huncutt, J. H., Walthalla, Rt. 3.
20. Hunt, W. T., Towayville.
21. Isbell, N. O., Seneca, R.F.D.
22. Knox, W. B., Westminster.
23. Lar, J. T., Walthalla, R.F.D. 2.
24. McDonald, T. J., West Union, R. F. D. 1.
25. McKee, J. T., Walthalla.
26. Meares, W. E., Fair Play.
27. Miller, C. C., Seneca, R.F.D.
28. Moss, W. D., Walthalla.
29. Neville, Mack, West Union.
30. Nichols, E. M., Walthalla, Rt. 3.
31. Prater, Jay, Seneca, R.F.D.
32. Robertson, Gus, Jocassee.
33. Simpson, Ben., Westminster.
34. Smith, J. L., Salem, R.F.D. 2.
35. Veal, J. R., Seneca.
36. Wilbanks, V. M., Mt. Rest.

NO PLACE FOR KU KLUX KLAN,

Says United States Judge in Addressing Florida Bar Association.

A dispatch from Orlando, Fla., says:

Declaring that there is no place for an "invisible empire" within the United States and the "usurpation of governmental functions" by the Ku Klux Klan or any other organization as destined to do an incalculable wrong in society, United States Judge Henry D. Clayton assailed the policies and principles of such societies in fiery phraseology today in an address before the Florida State Bar Association.

"It is true," Judge Clayton said, "that the people have the right to revolutionize or change their government whenever they see fit to do so, but it is quite a different thing for this set of men or that set of men to undertake, outside of the law, to declare that the government is inefficient and to arrogate to themselves the power to furnish supplemental remedies."

"There is no place," the speaker continued, "for an invisible empire within the United States, nor any reason for clan or gang to do any part of the business of governing or convicting or punishing citizens. A secret organization for such purposes is reprehensible notwithstanding the avowals of its members that they have sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. Such avowals and such oaths cannot defeat the just charge that these organizations are conspiracies against law and government."

Judge Clayton said he would cite the case of "an eminent citizen of Alabama," who, he said, joined the Klan and later discovered that a regular "docket" was maintained, containing "cases" against citizens of the State.

"After he had succeeded in clearing that 'docket,' many of whose cases involved mere personal grievances or spite, this good man abandoned his fellowship," the speaker said, adding that "organizations such as this have had no place in our land; they are not useful in the governing business, and cannot fail to be productive of crime."

Discussing what he termed the methods of the Klan, Judge Clayton declared "they are practiced under shrouds and behind masks and in darkness—inherent evidences of real cowardice."

50,000 Clothing Workers Strike.

New York, June 21.—Fifty thousand workers in the men's clothing industry left their jobs throughout the Metropolitan area today to force manufacturers to let their work out to registered union contractors. It was announced by Hyman Blumberg, chairman of the New York joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Many motor ambulances, owned by volunteer organizations in New York city during the World War, have been converted into commercial vehicles.

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ATLANTA-HIGHLANDS HIGHWAY

Mapped and Logged by Way of Walthalla by Atlanta Constitution.

A recent development of much interest and importance is the mapping and logging of the automobile highway from Atlanta to Highlands via Walthalla.

Pursuant to appointment a delegation from Walthalla met O. J. Willoughby, automobile editor and manager of the Motors and Highway Department of the Atlanta Constitution, at Jarrett's Bridge last Wednesday, and accompanied him to Walthalla, arriving here at noon. This delegation consisted of W. L. Varner, chairman of the Ocoonee County Highway Commission; J. C. Shoemaker, County Supervisor; R. H. Alexander, County Treasurer; C. W. Pitchford, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Jas. M. Moss, Mayor; R. T. Jaynes, W. D. Moss, C. F. Hetrick, R. C. Carter, S. H. Ballenger and J. E. Bauknight.

Dinner was served at the Alexander House, and in the afternoon Mr. Willoughby went on to Highlands, accompanied by Wm. J. Strubling, Norton Strubling, R. H. Alexander, Geo. Seaborn, R. C. Carter, C. F. Hetrick and W. O. White. The party spent the night at Highlands as guests of the Alexander House there. Many points of interest around Highlands were visited Thursday morning, and the party returned to Walthalla in the afternoon. Mr. Willoughby spent the night here, and started on his return trip to Atlanta Friday morning. He was driving the Atlanta Constitution's Pathfinder Car, a Packard Six, equipped with two speedometers for the purpose of making accurate measurements.

The drive from Atlanta was made via Gainesville, Cornelia, Toccoa and Westminster. The register showed the distance from the Atlanta Constitution Building to the Confederate monument on Main street in Walthalla to be one hundred and thirty-four and two-tenths miles, while the distance from Walthalla to Highlands is thirty-two and nine-tenths miles.

This trip was a revelation to Mr. Willoughby, who expressed himself as being greatly impressed with our roads and mountain scenery. He gathered full data for the map and log of this route and for the accompanying article descriptive of the section of country, all of which will appear in the Sunday edition of the Atlanta Constitution of July 9th.

An incident of the trip by our delegation to Jarrett's Bridge Wednesday morning was the meeting with J. T. Marshall, U. S. senior highway engineer, of Atlanta, and O. S. Wright, registrar of the State Highway Department of Georgia, with headquarters at Gainesville. They had just arrived and were standing on the west bank of Tugaloo river, inspecting the piers of the old railroad bridge, when our party drove in sight on the east side. Greetings were exchanged and all met by appointment soon thereafter at Jarrett's Bridge. A movement is on foot by the two State Highway Departments, in co-operation with Federal authorities, for the early construction of an iron bridge on the abutments and piers of the old railroad bridge. The prospect is that this bridge will be completed and open for travel within the next 12 months.

On this trip Mr. Willoughby was accompanied by his wife and two children. While here they were the guests of the Walthalla Chamber of Commerce, and they made many friends, who will be delighted to welcome them on their return at any time.

We predict that much good will ensue from this trip of Mr. Willoughby and the spirit of enterprise engendered thereby. Walthalla is the natural and logical gateway to Highlands, "The Land Above the Clouds." The recent road development in this section has made our roads convenient for automobile travel. All that is needed is judicious advertising to attract a large volume of travel this way.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Six years ago the State of Kansas started near Lansing an Industrial farm for women criminals, and in that brief period 2,000 women and girls have received its fostering care.

There is one town in Switzerland solely populated by women, who carry on an extensive dairying business.

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"Too bad 'the Wood Eternal' wasn't used at first. Then we wouldn't be bothering with this fixing up job."

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"TIDE WATER" CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETHERAL"

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YOUR LOCAL DEALER WILL SUPPLY YOU, IF HE HASN'T ENOUGH CYPRESS LET US KNOW AT ONCE.

LOVE WILL WIN.

(By Beulah Powell, Westminster, S. C., Route 5.)

Harold Cowan deeply loved Helen Smyth, the girl that lived on the next block, despite the fact that he had never told Helen of his love for her. He had gone about silently worshipping the pretty blonde.

Helen loved Harold, but she kept the secret hidden in her own bosom. The only fault Helen found with Harold was his love for strong drink. She worried about his drinking, and often plead with him to overcome his habit of drinking. Her pleadings wore in vain. Many times Helen silently wept, many times the unseen tears coursed down her pretty face.

How would Harold have felt had he known that by his recklessness his loved one was suffering so much? Would he have stopped and pondered at the sleepless nights and the pillow which was many times soaked in tears?

One day as Harold was preparing to call on Helen he vowed to himself that he would certainly tell her of his love for her and ask her to be his wife. After arriving at the home, true to his vow, he told her of his love—told her how he loved her, worshiped her and adored her. He told her how he yearned for her and of the sleepless nights he had spent thinking of her.

She, too, confessed her love for him. After Harold had poured out his love to Helen he moved closer to her and then, taking her small, white hand in his, he said: "Helen, surely you must know how I worship you, for I cannot find words with which to express my love for you. You are life of my life. Will you be my wife? Helen, don't say no! You cannot, you must not, say no! If you say no I shall surely die."

Helen sadly shook her head, then answered him, "Harold, I know how you feel, for I love you just as deeply as you love me. But I cannot say what you ask; I must say no. How I hate to say those words! How it breaks my heart! There is one thing which, if not moved, will stand between us forever to mar our happiness. I shall never be happy without you, and I could not be happy with you under the conditions."

Harold looked as if he had been dealt a death blow.

"Helen! Helen! Don't talk so when you see how you make me suffer! What is the one thing which stands between us? Tell me, and if it is within my power to remove it, I shall certainly do so—anything to please you."

"Harold," said Helen, "it is up to you to remove this barrier, because you are the only one who has the power to do it. Surely you have already guessed that strong drink is the barrier between us. Remove that and we shall be happy together; let it stay and you and I shall know no happiness."

"Helen, dear, you are too hard on a poor fellow. I will give up part of my drink, but cannot give up all. Will that satisfy you? Will you be my wife?"

"No," Helen quickly answered, "I will not unless you give up all drink for my sake right now."

He considered a moment, then he slowly answered, "I'll give up all drink for you."

which would have made a king happy. He now placed a beautiful ring on Helen's finger, kissed her cheek, then took leave of his promised wife.

Helen was happier the next two weeks than she had ever been in her life. She was happy in the sweet thought that Harold and she would never be separated, and very happy that he had reformed.

How all her hopes were to be blasted! For the two weeks had scarcely passed until Harold called on her again. What do you think? Under the influence of drink! No wonder Helen turned her head when he offered to kiss her, and shrank from his touch. She was too shocked and heart-sick to say anything except, "Harold, how could you?"

Slowly she pulled the ring from her finger and handed it to him with these words: "Here is your ring; all is up between us. Never marry you, because you love strong drink better than you do me. Go—and go at once! Never come back!"

Harold took the ring and went stupidly out the door, hardly realizing what had happened until the next day when he became fully conscious, then he was wild with worry. Quickly dressing, he went to Helen's home. He did not wait for admittance, but pushed open the door and walked in. Just as he got in the hall he met face to face with Helen.

"Harold, why are you here again?" she asked. "Because," answered Harold, "it was impossible to stay away any longer under such worry and suspense. Helen, won't you give me just one more chance?"

"No; the same thing would happen again. I am afraid to try. You must go," she said, waving her hand toward the open door. Then she sat down on a chair nearby.

Harold went a few steps toward the door, then stopped and asked, "May I put this ring back on your finger?" She only shook her head. He turned as if mad, and said, "I don't want this old ring; I want you." With this he knelt down at her feet and plead his case more earnestly than ever. At first Helen refused to give him another chance, then she relented and allowed him once more to place the ring on her finger.

When they separated that day they were happy—to be troubled no more by drink.

And such happiness they had in after years during their married life.

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Death Takes One Veteran.

Richmond, Va., June 21.—The first death among the approximately six thousand United Confederate Veterans who are in this city for the 32d annual reunion of the organization, was reported last night when James H. Judd, an aged veteran of Catlett, Fauquier county, dropped dead of heart failure. He was the father of Dr. Judd, of Mineral, Va.

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