

YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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NO. 92

IEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Brief Local Paragraphs of More or Less Interest.

PICKED UP BY ENQUIRER REPORTERS

Stories Concerning Folks and Things, Some of Which You Know and Some You Don't Know—Condensed For Quick Reading.

"I notice that the mable facing about the doors of several of the offices in the courthouse has fallen off lately," said one this morning. "Practically all of it is off the door of the office of the superintendent of education and that of the office of the county treasurer. I don't know the cause unless it be that it is the result of bad workmanship."

Famous Last Words.

"I wonder if it's loaded? I'll look down the barrel and see."
"Look at this wire hanging down into the street. I'll throw it to one side."
"I wonder how much electricity these wires carry? I'll touch this one and see."
"I wonder whether this rope will hold my weight?"
"Which one of these is the third rail anyway?"
"Listen. That's the interurban whistle. Step on the accelerator and we'll beat it across."
"That firecracker must have gone out. I'll light it again."

Slogans Worth While.

"Speaking of slogans worth while," said one this morning, "here are several:
Look
Learn
Listen
Come up
Pay up
Build up
Talk up
Look up
Boost up
Lift up
Stay up
Or
SHUT UP."

Say Good Morning!

It won't hurt you to say "Good Morning!"
As you pass me along the way;
It may make your load seem lighter,
And 'twill brighten my cloudy day.
You cannot see on the surface
What is hidden down deep in a heart;
Just your cordial, friendly "Good Morning!"
Might give me another new start,
'T would make no difference to me,
Friend,
To what station in life you belong,
Whether you be rich man or pauper,
And though to you I'm a stranger,
Just passing you on the street,
I'll appreciate your friendly "Good Morning."
And its memory will ever be sweet.

The Price of Eggs.

"While eggs are scarce and we think that the price is pretty high," said one this morning, "the price is nothing to compare with the prices prevailing for eggs just after the Civil War. In this connection here is a clipping from the Lancaster News that I think your readers will find interesting:"
"Mrs. H. H. Porter, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Long of this city, says that she sold eggs on the Charlotte market during the Civil War at \$18 per dozen. This was, of course, in Confederate money, and would have been in normal times only about \$1.80 or \$2.00 per dozen. We have heard it stated also that at one time during the Confederate war when one wanted to buy a pair of boots it was necessary to carry the money in a wheel barrow. The German mark now is not much better than in those days."

Mail Parcels Early.

"Now that the Christmas season approaches we are trying to make arrangement for the prompt handling of the mails," said Postmistress M. E. Nichols this morning. "Christmas packages coming to the office soon pile high unless they are quickly dispatched. Early mailing is one way to facilitate quick dispatch of parcels. Patrons of the postoffice are also urged to wrap parcels well, to address them plainly and to put the proper amount of postage on them. If the parcels are worth sending they are worth preparing properly. Another special caution is added and this, if observed, will save the postmen much time and trouble. Be sure to write the name of the street and the number of the house on all mail sent; for if only the name of the person and the city is put on the mail the postal workers are often forced to spend much precious time in tracing up the proper location of the one who will get the mail."

Wheat in the Blackjacks.

Mr. Adger Huey, of the Ogden section was in Yorkville yesterday and in conversation with Views and Interviews, said that he and his neighbors had sowed considerable grain, both wheat and oats.
"We made a pretty fair crop of cotton," he said, "rather a better average than in most sections. The weevil did us some damage but it was the top crop that suffered most. A good many of our people account for our comparative immunity by the fact that our black jack country is so wet and cold during the winter that the weevil has a pretty rough time of it. We did not have as many hibernating weevils

as were to be found in most sections, and the biggest damage was done by the second brood."

There has been very little wheat grown in the blackjacks for many years on account of the chinch bug. Mr. Huey said however, that the chinch bug gave very little trouble last year and the wheat acreage is being increased. But of course we fear that if we get to growing as much wheat as we used to grow the chinch bug will come back and stop us again."

The Route to Winnsboro.

Writing to J. H. Carroll of Yorkville, relative to the trip made by Messrs. Carroll and Marshall between Gastonia and Columbia, with a view to making a mapping showing route and distance in order to attract eastern and northern tourists this way, Mr. J. E. McDonald, Jr., of Winnsboro, says: "I noticed in the paper that you were engaged in making a map showing road from Yorkville via Chester, Great Falls, Lugoff, etc., to Columbia, and am simply writing to call your attention to the fact that by next fall we expect to complete the top soil road clean through this county through Winnsboro. This will connect with eighteen miles of concrete road at the Richland line into Columbia. We have just voted on a \$500,000 bond issue and it carried by a vote of about seven to one, and there is consequently no doubt but that work will commence in the early spring as the road has already been surveyed. This road will then be the main road from Charlotte to Columbia and will be so advertised, and your own folder would probably be more effective showing this route, or at least mentioning that this road will be completed in 1923. The road through Winnsboro will be considerably shorter than by going around to Great Falls, and will also connect with a good road to Camden."

SHIP BUILDING DECLINES

English Yards Not so Busy as Formerly.

Lloyd's register of shipbuilding returns for the quarter ended in September, 1922 show that merchant tonnage under construction in the United Kingdom on September 30, amounted to 1,617,045 tons. This represents a reduction of about 302,000 tons, as compared with the total at the end of the previous quarter.

The total, however, includes a considerable amount of tonnage (419,799 tons), on which work has been suspended for some time. Deducing this amount for purposes of comparison with figures for normal times, the merchant tonnage actually under construction in the United Kingdom amounted to 1,198,000 tons.

The average tonnage under construction during the twelve months immediately preceding the war was 1,890,000 or 692,000 tons more than the present figures.

The total merchant tonnage now building abroad amounts to 1,085,511 tons, but includes about 256,000 tons upon which work has been suspended, leaving about 829,000 tons actually under construction.

The tonnage building abroad is about 230,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of June last, the figures for the leading countries are: Italy, 210,114 tons; France, 197,065 tons; Holland, 177,924 tons; United States, 147,056 tons; and Japan, 96,897 tons. These figures do not take into account the tonnage building in Germany and at Danzig, for which no returns are available, but it is estimated that the tonnage under construction in Germany at the present time is about 250,000 tons, and at Danzig, 40,000 tons.

Much to be Thankful For.—South Carolina has keenly felt the relatively poor position she has held among the sisterhood of states in such matters as education, good roads and public improvements. But with Thanksgiving only a short while off it is not amiss to recount some of our blessings. In the last number of statistical compilations that have been made during the last year this state has footed three lists for which she should be exceedingly proud.

Is it not an honor to have it said of South Carolina that she has:
Fewer divorces than any other state?
Fewer automobile deaths per capita than any other state?
Fewer lawyers per capita than any other state?

It proves conclusively that South Carolinians are on the whole well balanced. They have peace at home, peace on the highways and more peace between each other than people of other states—if the paucity of barristers is an infallible indication.

Is it not an attractive asset to claim greater domestic harmony, fewer "death hounds" and the necessity of a smaller number of legal mediators than any other state?

Wherefore we may rejoice. By being on the bottom of these tables we are really on top, unless some pessimistic critic should point out the connection between the lack of divorce laws, and the scarcity of lawyers.—Greenville News.

Water marks are made by the pattern on the wire cloth mold, on which the paper hardens from the pulp.

There are more than 10,000 widows in Tokyo, Japan.

TALK OF BURIED GOLD

Jim Whitener Believed to Have Left Money Hidden About Farm.

REV. BOOTH COMING BACK HOME

Clover Postal Receipts and Business Grow—Juniors Initiating Many Members—Negro Suffers Serious Injury—Colored Farmer Loses All His Meat With His Home—Other News Notes of the Metropolis of Northern York.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Clover, S. C., Nov. 17.—Did Jim Whitener, alleged moonshiner carry to his grave the secret of buried gold with him when his light was snuffed out by the crack of Bob Whitesides' pistol at Whitener's home six miles west of Clover last Sunday? Maybe he did and maybe he didn't; but there are those who are more or less in position to know who claim that considerable money was buried around the house where Whitener lived. And this story which comes to the correspondent from a most reliable source is unquestionable: Just a few days before Whitener was killed at the liquor party held at his home he came to the store of a country merchant in the neighborhood. He was pretty drunk and he had a sum of money on his person. The merchant persuaded him to leave the money in the store safe. Jim talked of other money that he had at home and the merchant persuaded him to bring some more of it to him for safekeeping. He brought it—about \$457 in all. He talked of other moneys that he had hidden around the place and at different times when liquor was talking he told stories of having much hidden gold around. When he was shot through the chest last Sunday he died almost instantly. According to witnesses he merely uttered a gurgling sound when three .32 calibre bullets punctured his body. And he carried the secret of the whereabouts of more hidden gold if he had any, with him when he departed quickly on that journey to that land from whose bourne no traveler returns.

Made Fair Crop.

It develops that Whitener was making a pretty fair cotton crop this year. Much of his cotton had not been ginned. His visible assets, it is estimated are worth in the neighborhood of \$2,000. There is a mortgage on the little farm that he owned; but he left a sum sufficient to pay that. When he was killed he was already under bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance in Gastonia to answer a charge of operating a moonshine still. A pretty fair business man was Jim; and he had already made arrangements to retain Attorney Woltz of Gastonia to defend him in the case and it is said that he had already paid the lawyer his fee.

Although he lived hard as he did hard and had served a changing sentence or two in North Carolina, according to Clover business men who from time to time had much dealing with him, there were much worse men than old Jim Whitener. He was considered honest and if he contracted a debt he would pay it even if he had to make and sell moonshine liquor to pay. He was truthful and he loved his friends. He had made and "foiled with" liquor all of his life, according to some who had known him from boyhood and he made good liquor if there is any such thing as "good liquor." His nearest relative is a brother, Marcus Whitener who lives in the same section in which Jim lived. Whether or not there is anything in the story of buried gold, it is a fact that there will be many in his community who will always believe so and from time to time prowling parties will doubtless invade the Whitener place with shovel and spade searching for it.

New Methodist Minister.

Rev. S. H. Booth of Simpsonville, S. C., who was assigned to the pastorate of Clover, King's Mountain Chapel and St. Paul Methodist churches at the recent Methodist conference in Gaffney, is no stranger in York county. Rev. Mr. Booth began his ministry on the old York circuit, a number of years ago being pastor of Trinity church in Yorkville. Rev. Mr. Booth is married and has four children. He and his family are expected to come to Clover on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

General regret is felt in Clover over the transfer of Rev. J. G. Huggin to the Methodist pastorate at Winnsboro, although the transfer to the latter change is in the nature of a promotion for Mr. Huggin. During the two years that Rev. Huggin has lived here the King's Mountain circuit has grown and flourished under his ministry and he has made many friends among all denominations.

Juniors Grow.

Clover Leaf Council No. 23, Junior Order United American Mechanics has taken on new growth during the past month and there is no indication of any let up in the enthusiasm in the order. In the past thirty days forty-seven new members have been admitted and there are a dozen candidates who are now awaiting initiation. Council officers are planning for a big Junior banquet to be held here December 9. Hon. Albert E. Hill of Spartanburg, prominent in the Junior order and Hon. W. B. Stuart, editor of the Fraternal page of the Charlotte Observer, have been invited to be present as the guests of honor and deliver

addresses. Officers of Clover Leaf Council are: Roy Adams, counselor; S. J. Smith, vice counselor; T. H. Hopper, recording secretary; G. W. Adams, financial secretary; Jas. A. Barrett, treasurer; J. L. Maxwell, chaplain; J. S. Turner, conductor; Paul Hedgepath, warden.

Vital Statistics.

There were 8 births and 2 deaths in King's Mountain township during the months of October, according to the report of O. E. Ford, registrar of vital statistics for the township. There were three deaths and only one birth in Bethel township during that period according to Mr. Ford.

Postal Business Increases.

Receipts at the Clover postoffice of both incoming and outgoing mail and the sale of stamps and money orders has increased by leaps and bounds during the past two months, according to Mr. Jas. A. Barrett, postmaster here. At no season of the year—not even at Christmas time has the postal business been as great as it has been during the past couple of months. In fact so great has been the growth that Postmaster Barrett and the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Dan Barrett, have been hard put to it to handle the business. The services of another assistant would be welcome just now.

Had Enough to Do.

Tom Bratton, prosperous negro farmer would have had enough meat from the hogs killed last year to run him through 1923 if the meat hadn't been destroyed in a fire which destroyed his home in the Santiago section early Wednesday morning. Along with the six-room house which he occupied, the property of Frank McElwee of Clover, all his meat supply was burned and also fifty bushels of sweet potatoes. He saved his household effects. There was no insurance. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective kitchen flue.

Back From India.

Just returned from India where for two years they have been working as missionaries of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. and Mrs. Fred T. McGill stopped in Clover Tuesday to speak to Rev. McGill's brother, Dr. G. D. McGill and other relatives here. They were on their way to Hickory Grove to spend some time with relatives. Rev. and Mrs. McGill were forced to return from India because of the ill health of Mrs. McGill.

Negro Laborer Injured.

John Wilson, a negro laborer employed on the Hampshire mill project suffered a dislocation of the sixth and seventh vertebrae Tuesday afternoon while engaged with other hands in unloading a car of steel sash. By some means or other some of the sash became loose in the car and fell on Wilson's neck. He was later taken to the Negro Hospital in Gastonia, where it is reported that he is in a critical condition.

Building Contract Let.

Dr. R. L. Wylie has let a contract to Sam McCall for the construction of a brick store room 24x60 to be built on a lot near the Hampshire Mill. The building when completed will be used for a drug store with Dr. Wylie as proprietor. J. M. Smith has given Contractor McCall the contract for a brick store room to be built on King's Mountain street.

Messrs. M. L. Ford & Sons have recently moved their furniture business into the handsome two story brick store room which they have just completed on King's Mountain street adjoining their present store room.

M. L. Smith, general manager for the Hampshire and Hawthorn Mills of Clover has been in Northampton, Mass., this week on business in connection with the mills. He was accompanied by John R. Hart, Esq., of Yorkville.

McClain Ford, a student at the Atlanta College of Pharmacy was a visitor in Clover this week.

Mrs. John J. Nichols, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis in the Fennell Infirmary, Rock Hill, has returned to her home here.

PLAYERS DISMISSED.

Furman Football Players Broke the Training Rules.

"Jack" Dempsey and Oliver McCurry, halfbacks, were dismissed from the Furman university football squad Tuesday by Head Coach W. L. Lavell for breaking training rules at Batesburg on the night before the game on Saturday with the University of South Carolina. Another member of the squad, whose name was not made public, also accused of breaking training rules, will be allowed to remain in the squad on probation, but will be denied the privilege of winning his black "F" and other privileges accorded to "varsity" men.

Dismissal of Dempsey and McCurry reduces the Furman varsity squad to less than two dozens and comes at a critical time, as Furman meets Clemson Saturday week in the game which will decide the championship. Dempsey and McCurry were two of the most valuable men on the squad and the latter has shown up flashily in several games this year, being one of the individual stars of the South Carolina game.

Devore Andrews, manager of the Furman team, announced Tuesday that he will get out for practice. He has never played football, but is an accurate punter and a remarkable player, and has a chance to win a regular berth.

FARIES TRIAL NEAR

Clover Man Expected to Answer Next Week For Killing of Four.

INSANITY IS TO BE DEFENSE PLEA

Brilliant Array of Legal Counsel Has Been Engaged for Prosecution and Defense—Tragic Quadruple Homicide in Clover Last September in Review.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Clover, November 17.—Perhaps not since the famous "Reece and Luckey" trial, twenty-odd years ago, has there been so much interest in a murder case as in general in the case of William C. Faries of Clover, who it is expected will be brought to trial in the court of general sessions in Yorkville next week on the charge of slaying four members of the family of James M. Taylor at Clover on Wednesday afternoon, September 6. In addition to killing Fred Taylor, Clara Johnson, Newton Taylor and Miss Lela Taylor, the latter two of tender years, Faries is also alleged to have shot and wounded Misses Gerlie Taylor and Dolly Taylor when he began his campaign to annihilate the Taylor family with guns loaded with buckshot as he stood on the porch of his own home just across the street from the Taylor home in the Clover Cotton Mill village little more than two months ago.

Since the quadruple homicide Faries has been a prisoner in the state penitentiary in Columbia, morose and glum with little to say to any one as he sits in his lonely steel cell constantly ruminating in his mind the tragic events of that sunny afternoon which shocked the whole south. It is expected that he will be brought to Yorkville either Sunday or Monday to be present in court Monday morning, when the fall term is formally opened with Judge James E. Peurifoy of Walterboro, presiding.

A brilliant array of legal counsel has been retained both for the state and for the defense. Appearing for the defense as chief counsel will be Hon. Gole L. Bleas of Columbia, former governor, who will be assisted by T. F. McDow, Esq., of Yorkville. Assisting Solicitor Henry for the state, will be John R. Hart, Esq., of Yorkville, and Solicitor John G. Carpenter and Clarence M. Austin, Esq., of Gastonia.

If the defense be a plea of insanity, and it has been intimated that such a plea will be the defense, a number of celebrated alienists are expected to give testimony relative to the mental status of the accused man.

Talk of Change of Venue.

It has been rumored that the defense may move for a change of venue on the ground that the case is still fresh in the minds of the people of York county and further because much newspaper publicity has been given the case, thus making it impossible to secure an unbiased jury. Whether or not such motion will be made of course remains to be seen.

Review of Tragedy.

From evidence given at the coroner's inquest it appeared that the homicide was the result of a children's feud or quarrel which had been going on for several months between the children of Faries and the children of Taylor. Hard things had been said by children of both families and it is said that the heads of each family had become more or less embittered toward each other because of the inability of the children to get along.

The terrible slaughter started on the afternoon of September 6, it is said when a child of Faries's came running to the father, who was talking to Tom Perry, a neighbor and eye-witness, with the statement: "Pa, Newt Taylor hit me with a rock."

Remarking to the neighbor, Perry, "I might as well settle this now," Faries is alleged to have gone into his house and taking up a double barrel and a single barrel shot gun loaded with buckshot, started toward the front porch. Little Newton Taylor, aged about 12 years, was playing in the Taylor yard just across the street from the Faries porch. Faries fired and the boy fell mortally wounded.

Johnson Instantly Killed.

Claud Johnson, 20, nephew of James M. Taylor, was asleep in the Taylor home, and aroused by the shot started to the door. A load of buckshot entered his face and body and he fell dead. Others of the Taylor family came out and Misses Gerlie, Lela and Dolly were shot. Miss Lela, aged about 16, died next day in a Gastonia hospital.

Fred Taylor, 22, is said to have gone out the back of the Taylor house when the shooting was in progress. He went in the direction of the mill for help. After shooting five Faries is said to have set his gun down beside a tree between his house and Tom Perry's house and to have proceeded to draw a bucket of water from the well. As Fred Taylor came back toward home Faries is said to have dropped the bucket and picking up the gun again ordered Fred Taylor to come no further. Taylor paid no heed and Faries fired. Fred died two days later, bringing the death toll to four. At least one buckshot of the load which killed Fred, is said to have struck the side of the automobile of Dr. Waldo McGill, parked near the main road a hundred yards away.

Then Chief of Police Jackson ap-

peared and Faries surrendered. He was rushed to Yorkville and from there carried to Columbia for safe-keeping.

The Why Of It.

What made Faries kill four members of Taylor's family, two of them children? All kinds of theories have been advanced. In every home in the country side the case has been discussed from every angle. Faries, it is said, insisted on using water from a well in the yard, although there was running water in his house. Raised on the farm he could never get used to water through the pipes and wanted the old-fashioned well. It has been charged that one of the Taylor children had spit in the well after Faries had cleaned it out and purchased a new bucket.

There is a theory that perhaps the wife of Faries nagged him and worried him until he became desperate. She is an invalid, it is said, and a hopeless narcotic and drug addict. Each time he came home there was some new story she had to tell about the quarrels of the Faries children and the Taylor children. This theory is that he stood it as long as he could and went wild.

It is said there was a quarrel between Faries and the elder Taylors the previous week and the Taylors said something about having "a blue steel and a rifle." It is said that remark caused Faries to go to Gastonia, a short time before the tragedy and purchase shells loaded with buckshot.

YORK COUNTY LEADS

More Potato Curing Houses Than Any Other County in the State.

F. L. Harkey, chief of the division of markets in the state, stated yesterday that already 300 sweet potato curing houses had been built in South Carolina, with a combined capacity of 780,000 bushels of curing space. Spartanburg county ranks third in the state in number of curing houses, having 18 houses with a capacity of 16,000 bushels of potatoes. According to the figures, Greenville county, next-door neighbor, has two official curing houses with a total of 2,500 bushels capacity.

During the past year eight new curing houses were built in Spartanburg county, ten houses having been built prior to this fall. The capacity for the old houses amounted to 8,800 bushels, while that of the additional eight amount to 7,200 bushels.

South Carolina began building sweet potato curing and storage houses in 1915 with a record of one such house. With the small beginning the following figures show the present tendency: In 1916 there were built in the state, six curing houses; in 1917, eleven houses were constructed; in 1918, twenty houses were built; in 1919 there were twenty-five houses built; in 1920 there were thirty-five built; in 1921 there were eighty-one built and last year there were 110 houses constructed.

York county has the largest number of curing houses, there being twenty-two in that county. Orangeburg county ranks second in number of houses, having twenty, and Spartanburg ranking third, with eighteen curing houses.

Florence county, although having only a few houses, ranks first in capacity, having a combined storing room for 70,500 bushels.—Spartanburg Herald.

—Miss Belle Sorrow occupied the pulpit in the New Holiness church on South Main street Sunday night, says an Abbeville dispatch of Wednesday.

Miss Sorrow is a sister of Watson Sorrow, the organizer of the church and took as her subject the story of the rich man and Lazarus and expounded the Word with force. When she finished her sermon about twenty men and women came forward and gave her their hands. This new Holiness church in Abbeville is very interesting. It began with meetings in the homes, grew to tent meetings and street meetings, and finally Mr. Watson Sorrow conceived the idea of building a house of worship. The building is a free will offering, everything in it being donated, lumber, nails, money and labor being given freely. The members of the church performed most of the labor, outsiders frequently lending a hand. About a month ago when the days grew shorter electric lights were installed on the scaffold and darkness made no difference, the hammers and saws making music way in to the night. Most of the work performed was done by men who had finished their day's work out in the world, and had to be performed at night. The organist and choir leader is a fine inside finisher and after evening service he would don overalls and work for an hour or two. The building is now complete and an honor to those who have toiled that they might have the wherewith to cover their heads when worshipping in their chosen way.

—Five violators of the United States prohibition laws were fined \$1,000 each and sentenced to prison and jail in the United States district court in Columbia Tuesday, a resume of the work District Judge Henry A. Smith prepared Wednesday shows. Four of the five were brothers. H. E. Jones, of Columbia, was sentenced to serve 18 months in the Atlanta penitentiary and pay a fine of \$1,000. John, Jesse, Arthur and Samson Mitchell were fined \$1,000 each, jail sentences of six months each being added to the punishment of the first three and four months to that of the fourth.

BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL

The Smith Method Stated And Explained.

EXPERT COMMENT BY ONE WHO KNOWS

Something in the Florida Experiment Station Idea But Farmers Will Probably be Slow to Try to Put it in Practice.

N. L. Willet in August Chronicle.

In the old days the culture of cotton was sadly abused because it included the growing of other crops, but this does not alter cotton's value. We now understand that the farm must feed itself and the farmer's family. For two years a large portion of our cotton has been sold under cost of production. The South needs and must have a dependable cash crop.

Mr. George D. Smith at the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Florida, with vast accumulated weevil data at hand before him and with thirteen years of actual weevil field experience gives to the South a whole, new and a revolutionary process of weevil control. His methods are totally unlike all weevil research work to date. The cost is not over \$1.25 per acre and the experiment station says that if the Smith rules had been universally followed in Florida this year the outturn per acre in cotton would have been increased over \$32.00.

A Great Advance.

This totally new line remedy is not perfect but it is an advance and Florida believes it will save ninety per cent of the normal crop. The gist of the method may be put into two sentences: First, remove all squares from the cotton plant about June the fifth and destroy them; second, follow this at once with a thorough application of calcium arsenate, dusted, using a suitable gun machine. This method is not effective unless all winter weevils are out of winter quarters. In Florida this is about June the fifth. This work can be done by women and children. Each worker must be equipped with a tight well-made cotton cloth sack, not gummy, provided with a draw string for keeping the mouth closed. As the squares and weevils are picked from the plants they are placed in the sack and later on taken from the field and burned. Not a single weevil on the plant or in the bag must escape. The work must be supervised by an intelligent person. The good of the plan comes only when every square is destroyed at this particular time. Square pickers must begin at one side of the field and take rows as they come and as soon as possible after the squares are removed the application of poison should be made. Both operations can be carried on together successfully by picking squares until late in the afternoon and then let the poisoning begin over this picked area. Calcium arsenate must be used. Paris Green and London Purple should never be used on plants.

Precautions.

Animals working in the fields ten days after poisoning should be muzzled and operators should wash face and hands, using plenty of soap. A duster must be used that is hand power not horse power and strong enough to force powder into the folds of the bud. The weevils in the fields deprived of squares will attack the terminal buds in a great host, many of them going inside the folds. This poisoning, therefore, is directed only at the terminal buds and if we kill the weevils in the squares and the weevils that are eating the terminal buds why we have destroyed the weevil population of the field—hibernation, of course, having at this time all ceased. It is useless, therefore, to scatter poison over the whole field. Five to seven pounds of calcium arsenate is all that will be necessary per acre. Operators must walk slowly and take pains to force the poison into the small bunch of tender leaves at the tip of the plant. Apply when there is no wind and early morning and late afternoon. It is best that there be dew on the plants but dew has nothing to do with the poisoning under the Smith method of the weevil. The insect is poisoned only by eating the tender foliage and buds to which the poison has been applied. Work of this nature cannot be done well at night but only late in the afternoon or early in the morning. It was found that practically all weevils are killed within three days after the poison is applied.

The Cost.

The Smith method cost is so small, something like a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, that it can be used on poor land whereas the usual dusting methods, seven or eight applications, cannot be used except on the richer lands. The Smith method is for upland cotton.

The Terminal Bud.

In the past few years we have found that we can kill the winter weevil by poisoning the terminal bud. The Smith method, however, waits until emergence from hibernation has been completed. It is very easy to literally fill this terminal bud with a suitable poison by means of a good dust gun. This stripping of squares is radical and the farmer may be afraid of it. This stripping leaves the cotton plants free to develop and bolls without weevil interference for the succeeding seven or eight weeks. When summer migra-

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