

### Lessons Of The Dry Spell.

By C. L. Newman, N. C. A. & M. College

The disastrous drouth prevailing over so large a portion of The Progressive Farmer's territory as this is written calls for the keenest intelligence that its effects may as far as possible be averted and compensated for. The yields of some crops have already been so reduced as to cause alarm.

Two things should now be done: (1) Every effort should be made to select substitute crops and have everything in readiness to sow them as soon as rain brings relief. (2) While the dry weather endures cultivation of growing crops should continue at intervals by using implements which will crush and lightly compact the surface of the soil, than a dense and fine earth mulch may be maintained. This will go a long way towards trapping the soil moisture that is so rapidly passing into the air these hot days. For this work any surface-stirring implement available may be used that will do the work well, but shallow. Weeders and harrows with many teeth are good. A plank float or drag or clod crusher will be excellent on some soils. The nature of the soil will, of course, to some extent, control the selection of the implement best suited. In no case should the soil be turned over if it can be avoided.

Work that should be done later but may appropriately be done now should be done so that undivided attention may be given the work which will be so important when adequate rain does prepare now for this work. The use of prevention may be

as a good time to be convinced that good fall and winter plowing is profitable. It is the fields so plowed that are now holding up best and it is such fields that will be most easily and perfectly prepared when the drouth is over.

The stands of cotton and corn are becoming poorer and poorer each day and it may be necessary to abandon some of the land now seeded to these crops. Throughout the cotton area there are many crops that may be planted in June and July. These crops should be carefully considered now and such of them planted to appropriate areas as will supply the needs of the farm due consideration being given their adaptability to the locality.

Corn, of course, is one of if not the most important crop that may be planted in June. Corn will mature and under normal conditions produce a fair crop when planted by July 1 in North Carolina and Tennessee and southward. Where cotton is abandoned, corn may be planted without additional pulverization. Corn planted this late should not be planted on a bed or ridge—a water furrow would be better though it is probable that level planting will, if proper cultivation is given, give best results oftener than nine out of ten times.

Cowpeas, soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and the sorghums may be planted any time in June. Corn and these crops just named are both human and animal foods, and may be profitably for the hays and grasses that consume so much of the hard-earned cotton money. Different ones of these classes, with their numerous varieties, afford strains adapted to all conditions throughout the cotton section. Other crops that may be grown are turnips, chufas, the several millets, and a large number of

truck crops for fall market.

The one thing that stands more in the way of the farmers doing the best by themselves is the poor equipment in the way of improved tillage implements and good work stock. The farmer who has followed the advice of The Progressive Farmer and has possessed himself of disk harrows, weeders, spike-tooth harrows, two-horse cultivators, etc., has a great advantage, not only in getting his land ready for crops to be planted, but in taking care of the crops that must be cultivated regularly now when cultivation means more than at any other time.

### Death of Mrs. J. I. Crow

Monroe Enquirer

Mrs. Alice Crow, wife of Mr. John J. Crow, died this morning at her home west of Monroe after a long illness.

Mrs. Crow was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Shute, of Monroe. Her mother died about four years ago. Mrs. Crow was born in Monroe on March 23, 1867, and was therefore a little over 47 years old. She married Mr. Crow on November 9, 1887. To this union one son, Mr. W. H. Crow, and two daughters, Misses Mary and Adeline Crow, were born and all of them survive.

For many months Mrs. Crow was greatly afflicted and she suffered much, but she possessed a brave spirit and made a strong, hard fight for life.

She was from girlhood a member of the Methodist church and was a great church worker, devoted to Sunday school, missions and other church work.

Mrs. Crow will be greatly missed in Monroe for she was one who was most popular in every circle in which she moved and she was loved by all classes. The poor and the needy have lost a friend.

Funeral will be held tomorrow at 11:30 o'clock from Central Methodist church.

An old negro went into a drug store in Richmond and said, "Boss, will you please, suh, call de colonel on de telephone?" This was done, says the Argonaut, and the old negro said:

Colonel, dat ar mule done stall right in de main street, right out here in front of de store. Yaas, suh; I done tied strings round his ears, but he didn't budge. What's dat? What's dat? Yaas, suh, I built a fire under him, but it didn't do nothin' but scorch de harness. Yaas, suh; yaas suh; I took de things out but he wouldn't budge. Yaas, suh; yaas, suh. What's dat? No, suh; no, suh, colonel, I didn't twis' his tail. Yaas, suh; yaas, suh, another gemman twis' nis tail; he look like a Northern gemman. What's dat, colonel? Yaas, suh, dey tuk him to de hospital."

### Negro Is Killed

Lancaster, June 5.—During a thunderstorm here this afternoon about 5 o'clock Alex Boykin, a negro man, was killed by a stroke of lightning. Boykin was in his house at the time and was instantly killed. He was an industrious negro.

### Pictures of The Wild Man

We have three excellent views of the wild man captured near Pageland Sunday June 7th, just as he appeared in the woods. Can furnish in finest finish and mounted on 8x10 cards, at 25c each. Also on post cards for 15c. Postage paid.

WHITMORE'S STUDIO  
Pageland, S. C.  
(Advertisement)

### Crazy Man Caught Near Pageland

A small long haired, scantily dressed man of middle age was captured Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, near the home of Rev. R. W. Cato, of the Union Hill section, after he had been tracked by several citizens from the barn on Mr. T. A. Gullede's farm just southwest of town, where he spent Saturday night. For about a month he had been seen from time to time in the woods and fields in this section appearing at one time as far as Esq. B. F. Parker's in Lanes Creek township. His hair was long and unkempt, his beard shaggy and his head and feet bare. No clothing was on his body except a ragged suit of underwear, and his appearance was indeed enough to frighten women and children, as it did on several occasions.

He did not appear on public highways much but skirted the woods and swamps and occasionally appeared at farm houses for water or food.

He frightened two prominent ladies of Pageland at a plumb orchard about three miles west of town Saturday by appearing and gazing at them. Reports of a wild man in the community spread like wild fire and soon a number of citizens were on his trail. They were close on him when night overtook them, and the chase was abandoned until Sunday morning, when it was taken up afresh from his resting place in Mr. Gullede's barn.

He was tracked on and on by the posse, but he appeared near the home of Mr. Cato before they overtook him and he finally consented to go to the north and warm and put on more clothes. Mr. Lem Usher took him in hand and kept him until parties from Pageland arrived and took him to bring him here. He knew Mr. S. L. Stokes, of Pageland, and his identity was soon made known. His name is James English and he is a native of Kershaw county. He is about 37 years old, and has one brother living. His wife was burned to death 8 or 9 years ago, and his child died soon after. The family of 7 or 8 brothers all seemed to have weak minds, and this trouble made him insane and he spent two or three years in the state asylum. He says he had a crop started on Mr. James Stokes farm near Sandy Grove church 5 or 6 miles from Bethune, and that he could not get along with Stokes. He says further that he started out to go to Bennettsville to see Duncan Marshall but got lost and could not find his way. He talks with sense about the people of his section but it is evident that his mind is unbalanced. His brother's name is William and he clerks for Lewis & Christmas at Camden. A long distance call to Camden brings the report that William is in about the same mental condition and that he will probably have to be carried to the asylum at once.

English is a small man, and has been a hard worker, according to the reports, making an honest living by the sweat of his brow. He seems perfectly harmless, and when dressed would not be noticed more than any other man.

Sheriff D. P. Douglass came up Monday and carried English away to turn him over to the authorities of Kershaw county, who will probably carry him back to the asylum.

### What Shall We Plant On The Stubble Lands?

Dr. Tait Butler in Progressive Farmer.

The subject announced for this article is, "What Shall We Plant"; but with most of us it is "Shall we plant the stubble fields at all?"

Too much stress cannot be laid on the need for keeping our lands busy. Our climatic conditions are such that if our lands are not growing a crop they are certain to lose plant foods, by washing away of the soil or by leaching of these plants foods out of the soil in the drainage water after the heavy rains that come at all seasons of the year.

There are those, especially in the northern part of our territory who do not believe that good farming demands that the stubble lands be sowed to some legume, forage or soil improvement crop; but beyond any measure of doubt they are wrong. Just as certain as loafing half the time is poor business, is this leaving of lands idle poor farming. In the case of capital it is merely a loss of its use, but in the case of the land we not only lose the use of it but it also becomes less valuable. At least we can use these stubble lands in a way that will give us a crop and improve their productiveness for other crops.

We have no hesitation in stating that in any section or in any case where there is a period of three and a half or four months between the removal of one crop and the seeding of another that something ought to be sowed on the land if the season is suitable for growing crops. We can see no reason for allowing the land to lie idle from June to September, except that a bad cropping system, or a bad arrangement of the work makes it difficult to put in these catch crops. In such cases the farmer is working too much land and will make more money with less land and better management.

In short, our only advantage in an agricultural line being our ability to grow two or more crops in a year, while other sections can grow but one, we regard this growing of as many crops on the land as possible, or the keeping of the land busy all the time, as the most important single point in good farm management.

What shall we, sow on the stubble lands? The choice lies among a large variety of crops; soy beans, cowpeas, peanuts, corn, millet, sorghum, etc. The first three are nitrogen gathering crops and in nearly all cases should have the preference. On average lands there is no question about the need for the legumes and it is as important that we keep the rich lands rich as that we improve the average lands.

The soy bean, considering the fact that it is a much larger yielder of grain than cowpeas and is probably adapted to a wider range of soil conditions than the peanut, has the preference. It has its one great weakness, which is increased by the soil conditions likely to be present in stubble lands. This weakness is the difficulty or uncertainty of getting a stand. This difficulty comes from the tendency of the seed to deteriorate and to the lack of vigor in the young plants or the germinating of good seed. The difficulty of poor seed can easily be overcome. There is no earthly excuse for anyone planting seed of low germination without knowing it when he can so easily test any seed. On the other hand, a good seed bed and the soy beans planted at the depth overcome the other diffi-

culty to a large extent.

The cowpea has the advantage in being able to grow if put in under unfavorable conditions. Any sort of preparation and any sort of planting will seldom fail to get a stand, although they will probably respond to good preparation just as well as other crops.

For hay, the cowpea is probably the better if sowed broadcasted. The soy bean does better blanded in rows and cultivated. For grazing crops for hogs the peanuts and the soy bean have distinctly an advantage. The soy beans are more easily and cheaply grown, but the peanut will probably furnish the most feed. On the acreage of these two crops will largely depend the economy with which the hogs will be fattened this fall.

Every acre of stubble lands should go into soy beans, cowpeas or peanuts, except that which was seeded to lespedeze or some clover this spring or last fall. We realize the difficulties, but the advantages are sufficient to justify all the efforts necessary to overcome these difficulties.

If the stubble lands are disked just as soon as the oats and wheat are cut—once, or twice if necessary—and the breaking done a few days later and immediately the same day followed by another disking, there will not be much trouble about getting a seed-bed.

It will pay to go to a great deal of trouble to overcome all difficulties in the way of sowing the stubble lands to some legume.

The following farmers' bulletins dealing with these crops have been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

Peanuts—Bulletins—Nos. 356 and 227.  
Cowpeas—Bulletins Nos. 318, 309, 325.  
Soy Beans—Bulletins Nos. 372 and 309.

Many of the State Experiment Stations have also issued valuable bulletins on these crops. Write to your station for what they have.

### Verdict For County.

Magistrate Caskey tried a case against the county before him yesterday. It was that of W. E. Thompson vs. Lancaster county. The suit was for \$99 damage to a horse injured on one of the county bridges. The jury found a verdict in favor of the county. Messrs. D. Reece Williams and R. S. Stewart represented the plaintiff and C. N. Sapp the defendant.—Lancaster News.

Bacon—Now I see there is a dog in New York who wants to vote.

Egbert—Weil, why not? There is a dog tax, isn't there?

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

of The Pageland Journal published weekly at Pageland, S. C. for April 1, 1914.

Editor and Publisher, C. M. Tucker.

Owner, C. M. Tucker. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: Bank of Pageland.

(Signed) C. M. Tucker. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May 1914.

H. N. Askins, Notary Public. (My commission expires at pleasure of Governor)

### Two Deaths.

Mr. Jettie F. Rodgers, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Rodgers, died at his home about a mile north of Pageland Saturday morning about 9 o'clock. He was nearly 29 years old, was a member of Mt. Pisgah Baptist church and a good honest, straight-forward young man. He had been suffering with consumption for a long time, and his death was not entirely unexpected. He is survived by his wife and 3 children.

Mrs. Lula Presson, wife of Mr. Mark Presson, of Lanes Creek township, died last Friday afternoon, after an illness of several months with consumption. She was 24 years old, a member of Beulah Presbyterian church and a good wife and mother. She was a daughter of Mr. James A. Terry. Her husband and 2 children survive.

The funeral was held over both bodies at Zion Methodist church Saturday about noon. The bodies were carried into the church at the same time, to the grave at the same time and lowered into the graves at the same moment. Rev. J. A. McGraw conducted the double funeral, and a large crowd was in attendance.

### The Summer Traveler.

The papers have been talking a good deal about the hog who fills one seat in the train with his luggage and the other with his feet, and is blind to the comfort and convenience of his fellow travelers. There is another specimen and he is the man who will not surrender his seat to the tired woman with the fretful child. However, if a

enters with whom he is acquainted and whose favor he is anxious to secure, he is ready to break his neck for her comfort. He thinks he is polite but he is mistaken. Politeness is a stranger to a thing like that. He subscribes to the theory that it pays to be polite. It may or may not pay, but the gentleman does not stop to consider that. Real gentility grows only in the soil of unselfishness and the man who is courteous to a pretty woman and rude to one who looks plain and poor, is as far from being a gentleman as the east is from the west. On a crowded train is a good place to test the breeding of a traveler; and the harder it is to get a seat the more does genuine courtesy shine. It is so easy to be considerate and thoughtful when it costs one nothing; the test of the matter comes when a surrender of selfish pleasure must be made. From now on through the summer season the young and strong will be traveling along with the feeble and the weak. We admonish our young men who read these lines to think on these things, and remember the golden rule. A bent and wrinkled old woman with a fly bonnet may not be much to you, but she is to somebody. A crowd of strong young fellows who will allow a woman like that to stand in the aisles will never be worth a row of bone collar buttons in this world.—Charity & Children.

### One Consolation.

"The rich young men are getting tired of automobiles."  
"Yes, they seem to be."  
"They want airships now."  
"Well, thank goodness, when they are seized with the speed mania up in the boundless blue they won't run over anything more important than a buzzard or a crow."