

TOMORROW IS WEDDING DAY

Bob and Betty Marry at Noon, Sparks Five and Ten Cent Store Betty's Favorite Shopping Place.

The couple wed tomorrow. At Betty's home at noon. And after it is over, They'll be on their honeymoon.

Betty's having a lovely time, In Sparks Ten Cent Store. Every time she goes there, She likes it more and more.

On the five and ten cent counters, She finds just everything, From standard toilet requisites, To a pretty dinner ring.

And in the store's departments, She buys lingerie and hose, Sparks store for quality bargains, Everybody knows.

At Sparks she'll buy her dishes, And aluminum cookingwear, In fact there's very little That you can't get down there.

And now the story's ended, They'll be married very soon, Too late, Bob will discover, That he's nothing but a prune.

Bob and Betty Have Selected The Following Firms

- H. D. HENRY & CO., INSURANCE.
- BUCHANAN'S DRY CLEANERS.
- BALDWIN'S GROCERY.
- D. E. TRIBBLE AND CO.
- WILKES FURNITURE CO.
- GILES CHEVROLET CO.
- THE MEN'S SHOP
- HOTEL ETHEL
- B. L. KING & SON.
- KELLERS DRUG STORE
- COLEMAN AND ANDERSON
- McDANIEL VULCANIZING.
- ABRAMS-FULLER BARBER SHOP.
- SPARKS' FIVE & TEN.

NOTICE OF OPENING BOOKS OF REGISTRATION FOR SPECIAL MAYOR'S ELECTION

State of South Carolina, County of Laurens, Town of Clinton.

Notice is Hereby Given that the books of registration of the Town of Clinton, S. C., for the registration of voters for the special election to be held in the said Town of Clinton on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1929, will be open at the store of J. I. Copeland & Bro., North Broadway, Clinton, S. C., on the 6th day of February, 1929, and will remain open to and including the 15th day of February, 1929.

W. D. Copeland, Supervisor of Registration, Town of Clinton, S. C.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the JO-ANNA COTTON MILLS, will be held at the office of the Company in Goldville, South Carolina, on March 5, 1929, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may legally come before such meeting.

E. L. DURGIN, Secretary.

COKER SAYS COTTON CAN BE GROWN PROFITABLY HERE

(From The State)

Many farmers, bankers and business men in South Carolina do not believe that cotton production under present conditions can be made profitable. Some are advising the abandonment of cotton altogether. Overwhelming evidence has been presented by the five acre cotton contestants and by a few other progressive farmers during the past three years that cotton can be produced profitably even under the adverse conditions which have recently prevailed. To produce cotton profitably, however, a very distinct program must be followed. The old methods will not bring success except occasionally and the new definitely proved methods will produce better results than the old every year.

It is vital to the success of agriculture that the methods which have proved successful and by the use of which average yields of better than one bale per acre have been made by many in South Carolina for the past three years, shall be given the widest possible publicity.

Soil

Many thousands of acres in South Carolina are planted to cotton every year that ought to be in feed, forage crops or pasture or which should be allowed to go back to forest. Cotton will not pay on very poor land lacking in humus or on poorly drained soil. Good, well drained land in good tilth should be used and no more should be planted than can be well fertilized, well worked and promptly harvested.

Preparation

The land should be thoroughly prepared not later than midwinter so that freezes can pulverize the clods, destroy some of the insect enemies and absorb the winter rainfall. If broken in October or November it is advantageous to sow a cover crop to be plowed down before March 1. It will be necessary to harrow and plow several times to break down turfs if cover crop is used.

Width of Rows

The width of rows should be determined by the expected height of the cotton plant but should not be less than 32 inches or more than 42 inches.

Fertilizer

(a). Phosphoric acid. The equivalent of 500 to 600 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate should be used. This amount of phosphate is necessary to insure early maturity and encourage heavy fruitage.

(b). Potash. For clay lands and well drained uplands with clay subsoil upon which cotton never rusts, the potash equivalent of 100 pounds of kainit, 75 pounds of manure salt or 25 pounds of muriate of potash, is sufficient. On many of our lighter soils and on stiff bottom soils, especially where cotton is known to rust, at least twice this amount of potash should be used.

(c). Ammonia. Not less than 50 or more than 90 pounds of available ammonia per acre should be used.

All of the phosphoric acid and all of the potash (unless more than 100 pounds kainit or its equivalent is to be used) should be put down before planting time, along with one-fourth to one-third of the nitrogen (ammonia.) This fertilizer should be distributed in a broad, rather shallow furrow and thoroughly mixed in by running once or twice in the furrow with small sweep or large shovel before the bed is thrown up. This should be done about two weeks before planting. Thorough mixing of the fertilizer is absolutely necessary to prevent the

strong salts from killing the young seedlings as they come up. Inattention to this necessary procedure is responsible for many poor stands.

The balance of the ammonia should be applied in two or more side applications, the first immediately after chopping and the others at intervals of ten days or two weeks. If 200 pounds or more of nitrate is used it should be divided into three or four applications. The writer prefers nitrate of soda for side applications because of its immediate availability and alkaline reaction. On land requiring more than the initial application of potash 100 to 200 pounds of kainit or its equivalent in manure salt or muriate should be mixed and applied with the ammonia.

Seed

Pure bred seed of a variety of proved adaptability to present conditions should be planted. Ample seed to secure a very thick stand should be put down. A great many of the seed produced in the state this year are of very low germination and it is absolutely necessary to know the percentage of germination of the seed to be used.

Planting

A good planter which will uniformly distribute 1 1/2 to 2 bushels of seed, putting them at a depth of one to two inches, is essential. The earth should be well firmed upon the seed by the planter or by subsequent rolling. The top of the bed should be level or slightly convex after planting. It is not well to plant too early, as stands are frequently lost or the plants stunted by a cold spell after germination—in fact seed will often rot in the ground or damp off after germination if planting is followed by weather too cool for germination or growth. Delimiting will be found valuable, as germination will be much quicker. The plants will be less likely to be troubled by fungus diseases if sulphuric acid is used for delimiting. Smoothing harrow or weeder should be used to break crust if packing rain occurs before a stand is up.

Spacing

An average of about two plants to the foot or row is about right for growthy soils but three or four plants per foot is not too much where the weed will not grow over two feet tall.

In pre-boll weevil days 5,000 plants per care was considered a good stand but now that the crop must be matured in a much shorter time we know that 20,000 to 40,000 plants per acre will produce much greater yields. It is true that the staple is as a rule somewhat shortened by this close spacing, but it is absolutely necessary to have thick spacing to obtain maximum yields.

Cultivation

As soon as cotton is up to a stand it should be sided with a harrow or small sweep. It should be worked as soon as crust begins forming after each rain and at least once per week, weather permitting. Middles may be split with shovel to secure good drainage but this should not be continued after cotton begins setting fruit heavily, sweeps being used for this purpose from then until cotton laps in the row. There is no lay-by time for cotton. It should be plowed as long as you can go through it without serious damage to the plants. Flat and shallow cultivation should be practiced at all times after fruitage is well started.

Weevil Control

Nothing has curtailed the crop of South Carolina so much as the idea that a majority of our farmers have had that they could afford not to fight the boll weevil. In three years out of the past eight the farmers of this section who did not fight the weevil but used good methods otherwise, made about as much cotton as those who did fight him. In every one of the other five years, however, weevil control paid enormous dividends, properly poisoned crops frequently making two or three times as much as unpoisoned crops. I do not know of a single farmer in middle or lower South Carolina who has made fair to good crops during the past eight years who has not intelligently poisoned the weevil. In certain sections of the Piedmont weevils have not been in evidence during several years of this period but wherever they can be found on the young cotton in the spring, poisoning is necessary. As there were plenty of weevils in the Piedmont last fall and as we have had no low winter temperatures anywhere in the state this far, it is pretty certain that weevil control measures will be necessary this year over the entire state.

My entire experience indicates that by far the most important step in weevil control is the killing of the over-wintered weevils on the young cotton at the time the first small square appears. This can be done at a cost of 15 to 20 cents per acre for materials for each application. Two, three or four applications will be necessary, according to weather conditions. A mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate thoroughly stirred into a gallon of water, to which one gallon of cheap molasses is then added, will poison two acres and kill practically every weevil on the young cotton. The molasses mixture is best applied with a cloth mop about three inches wide on the end of stick about two feet long. After lightly dipping it is extended forward and downward, striking the cotton plants two or three inches below the top, the operator then

walking down the rows, tipping the plants over with the mop and applying the mixture on the under sides of the leaves. Children quickly become expert in this operation when properly supervised. A drop or two of the mixture is sufficient, as the weevils walk about over the leaves very freely and are practically certain to discover and eat the mixture within 24 hours. The writer has a number of times watched weevils moving about over the plants and finding and eating the mixture.

If a hard rain comes within 24 hours the mixture should be promptly put on again. It should be applied at least one more, five to seven days later and, if the emergence of the weevils continues in any quantity, a third and sometimes a fourth application should be made. If the early poisoning is done properly and at the proper time practically no punctured squares will be noticed before late July or early August, at which time dusting by the regular method may be begun if necessary. In some of our own fields last year we had, practically no punctured squares until general migration began the middle of August and no dusting was necessary in these fields.

Serious infestations of plant lice sometimes follow several applications of calcium arsenate in dust form, but the molasses mixture has never been known to make lice plentiful. If plant lice appear in serious numbers after dusting it will be necessary to dust with nicotine sulphate.

Harvesting and Ginning

No one should plant more cotton than can be picked with reasonable promptness. Low grades generally bring low and unprofitable prices. Gine which produce a smooth, uncut sample should be patronized, but no gin can make a smooth sample from camp cotton, so no cotton should be taken to the gin unless it is in proper condition. We always sun and stir our early picked cotton for several days before ginning.

Marketing

The marketing problem in South Carolina is rapidly becoming less acute. The varieties best adapted to boll weevil conditions will produce a staple of one inch to 1 1/8 inches.

Quite a quantity of 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 inch cotton was produced in the state last year—far more than in any previous recent season. Many mills in South Carolina use cottons of inch and better staple and will pay the proper premiums for them. Many buyers are looking for these cottons and will go to any section where they can be obtained in quantity. The Cotton Co-operative association of the state sees to it that its members receive the correct premiums which cotton longer than 7-8 inch are worth. The rapid increase in the length of staple and the spinning quality of the South Carolina crop will make it easier each year to sell cottons of superior staple for their correct value and no farmer need sell a bale of inch to 1 1/16 in cotton for a short staple in future.

The scope of this paper has prevented the writer from going into all the details of the different operations of this program. It is, however, substantially the same as that of the extension service; and your county agent should be called on to supply details or help you out of difficulties.

DAVID R. COKER.

Hartsville.



Hours in a colorful kitchen fly by on magic wings! So what is to prevent our turning dead-white cabinets into attractive shelves of ivory or dove gray lined with a soft, rich orange shade, or some color that harmonizes with the floor covering and wood-work?

Then the crockery. One by one, out go the uninteresting specimens and in come odd-shaped pieces that are pretty with our orange linings—say moss green crocks; several in the little-brown-jug color; perhaps a piece or two in a deep orange-red tone. This transformation from the drab, characterless kitchen to the vivid, cheerful one is such a simple little trick to perform after all.

Economical Menu
Cream of pea soup
Lamb en casserole (use left-over roast)
Spaghetti
Pear salad
Coffee

Quick Spice Cake
Put into a saucepan 1 cup sugar, 1 cup water, 1 cup shortening, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon each cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and salt. Boil 4 minutes. When cold add 1 3/4 cups flour, 1 level teaspoon soda, beat well, pour in greased pan and bake slowly.

Marshmallow Custard
1 pint milk, 3 eggs, beaten separately, 1 cup sugar. Make a custard using milk, yolks of eggs and sugar. Put beaten whites on top and cover with marshmallows. Put under blaze and brown lightly.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE CHRONICLE



"Mummer, what have you in that bundle?" asked Bobbie Rabbit one morning after breakfast.

"I do not like the way you say 'Mummer'. I wish you would call me 'Mother'! That's the sweetest word in our language."

"Just as you say, Mother dear—but what have you in that bundle?"

Mrs. Rabbit sat down and took her little bunny on her lap. "Did you know," she began slowly, "that curiosity once killed a cat?"

"Yes, Mother dearest, but what did the cat want to know?" asked Bobbie, with a laugh.

"I do declare you children will be the death of me yet!" exclaimed Mrs. Rabbit, as she put Bobbie on the floor.

"I have some carrot sandwiches for your lunch in that bundle."

"Oh, goodie!" shouted Bobbie, clapping

ping his paws. "How did you come to think of that?"

"It was the greatest thing in the world that made me do that," said Mrs. Rabbit, with a wonderful look in her eyes.

"And what is the greatest thing in the world?" asked Bobbie Rabbit.

"You know, 'Mother' is the sweetest word in our language, and what to know what is the greatest thing in the world? Well, I'll tell you: It is Love."

"I guess you're right, dearest," said Bobbie, as he kissed his Mother: "Don't guess, my dear; know!"

"I know Love is the greatest thing in the world, my dear, sweet, lovely Mother. Give me my sandwiches, and another kiss."

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For Women :: Misses :: Juniors

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A telephone of your own will bring new business and social opportunities. It will enable you to keep in touch with friends here and elsewhere.

We can install telephones in practically every section of town, and any telephone worker will gladly take your order.

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