

Farm Demonstration Notes

C. B. Cannon, County Agent

The cotton outlook this year for Laurens county is very bright. At the same time we have a fight to put up against the boll weevil, as they are showing up in goodly numbers. One way to control the weevil is to top dress your cotton early with nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or any quickly available ammonia. The following definite demonstrations should be of interest to each farmer in this county in growing cotton. These demonstrations were conducted and records kept on same on a five-acre field using nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia on the five acres, and having a checked plot with no treatment with soda or ammonia. The results are as follows:

D. S. Mahon, 300 pounds of seed cotton with no treatment, 520 pounds with nitrate of soda, 220 pounds increase.

W. R. Traynham, 860 pounds of seed cotton with no treatment, 1,036 pounds with nitrate of soda, 178 pounds increase.

J. M. Willis, 410 pounds of seed cotton with no treatment, 1,439 pounds with sulphate of ammonia, 729 pounds increase.

Horace League, 590 pounds seed cotton with no treatment, 995 pounds with sulphate of ammonia, 495 pounds

increase.

The one-acre 4-H club demonstration conducted by Katherine Langston, Barksdale, produced 405 pounds of lint by the use of top dressing with 188 pounds per acre where no top dressing was used.

Gray Nelson, Hickory Tavern section, 510 pounds by top dressing, and 270 pounds where no top dressing was used.

Harold Brown, Laurens, produced 428 pounds of lint by top dressing with 256 pounds per acre where no top dressing was used.

The farmer who does not make an effort to poison the weevil this year is walking on dangerous ground. Laurens county has more weevils this year than ever before. The results of poisoning last year by men who are making a success of farming should be convincing. C. W. Stone of Clinton, had an increase of 10 to 50 per cent by use of dust. R. W. Griffin of Cross Hill produced 9,900 pounds of lint on a 2-horse farm by the use of poison, while his neighbors produced an average of 3 bales per plow. D. E. Todd, Barksdale, increased his production 20 per cent by poisoning. Z. R. Traynham reports 8 to 10 per cent increase.

I would suggest that each farmer, whether tenant or land owner, use the sweet mixture of one gallon of molasses, one gallon of water and one pound of calcium arsenate. Mix the arsenate and water first, then add the molasses, and stir thoroughly. Apply this mixture three times, five days

apart, as soon as the first squares form. In applying take a stick from 2 to 3 feet long, and with a 6-inch wide sack, splitting this into a number of strings, tying it securely to one end of this stick. Saturate the sack thoroughly in the sweet mixture poison and push, or drag over the cotton leaves. These fingers will get a sufficient amount of poison on the and using no fertilizer under or on surface of the plant, with very little outlay of expense. The above mixture will treat two acres of cotton.

Top Dressing Corn

Within the next few days, or weeks, top dressing should be applied to corn. If you are using more than 100 pounds I would suggest one-half the amount be applied when the corn is about knee high. The second application to follow when the corn is about waist high, or just before bunching tassel. The amount that shows the greatest increase of corn, and which would be a satisfactory amount to use, is 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or its equivalent of other ammonia.

John W. Traynham, Ware Shoals, Princeton section, made an increase of eight bushels per acre by the use of top dressing with nitrate of soda, and using no fertilizer under or on the corn.

**BLUE BIRD
ICE CREAM STORE**
Brick or Bulk
40c Quart

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA Columbia, S. C. Dr. D. M. Douglas, President Scholarship and Entrance Examinations

Examinations for award of vacant scholarships in the University and for entrance will be held at the County Court House Friday, July 12, 1929, at 9 a. m. Applicants must be 16 years of age.

Scholarships are vacant in the following counties: Abbeville, Bamberg, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Clarendon, Dorchester, Hampton, Horry, Lexington, McCormick, Marlboro, Saluda, Sumter, Union, Williamsburg, York.

Applicants for scholarships should write to the Committee on Normal Scholarships for application blanks, to be returned by July 10th. Scholarships worth \$100, plus tuition and term fees. Next session will open September 18, 1929.

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"As Industry Prospers--So Prosper The People"

Does South Carolina Need Her Cotton Mills?

PREEMINENTLY an agricultural state, from its settlement by hardy colonists in the latter part of the seventeenth century, South Carolina today cannot be so regarded. A remarkable change has taken place during the last 25 years.

South Carolina has definitely turned its face toward industry. The value of manufactured products last year was two and a half times that of its nineteen principal crops, and almost four times the value of its cotton and cottonseed combined.

The pay of workers in its industries was twenty-two million dollars more than the value of cotton and cottonseed.

Cotton manufacturing is by far the largest of these industries. It furnishes employment and support to a fifth of the white population of the state.

Last year this industry sold its products for \$238,281,167. Of this amount the larger part (approximately three-fourths) went to its operatives and to cotton farmers.

The part borne by the textile industry in sharing the tax burden of the state is worth the consideration of citizens. The textile industry of South Carolina is a good citizen, meeting its public obligations promptly.

To keep the leadership in the industry which the state has achieved, to offer increased opportunities to the people who work in the mills, and to enable business interests to continue enjoying the benefits from such an industry, South Carolina should take warning from those unfortunate manufacturing states where industry has been torn by dissension and disrupted by ruinous legislation.

If South Carolina believes the textile industry worthwhile, she should look upon it as her own—as something to be encouraged to grow and expand.

Harmony, confidence, mutual understanding and good-will constitute the foundation upon which the industry has developed, and upon this foundation rests its hope to continue.

The
COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
of SOUTH CAROLINA