

News for the Farmer

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK AS REPRESENTED AT THE STATE FAIR

(By Miss Mary B. Martin.)

The State Fair exhibits gotten up by the canning club members and Home Demonstration Workers, bid fair to be better this year than ever before and to prove exceedingly interesting. I should like to call the attention of the public, both those who may attend the fair and those who may be less fortunate, to the results of our club members work along this line and to the duties of your county agent during the fair week.

Each agent will be absent from her county for about ten days before and during the fair.

The work of canning club, bread club members and Home Demonstration Workers will be exhibited in various and appropriate places in the Home Demonstration Department. There will be twelve or fifteen booths each of which will be in charge of three or four agents. These ladies will be on duty from 9:00 a. m., to 1:00 P. M., and from 2:00 P. M., to 5:00 P. M., and will wear a uniform of white dress, apron and cap while on duty.

The most interesting, economical and helpful phase of home life will be demonstrated by the young ladies in charge. The departments are as follows:

1. Canning. To teach plain canning, conservation of space, use of standard containers and concentrated materials as tomato, parsee, paste, etc.
2. Bread. To show finished products of various kinds of bread as loaf, quick bread, rolls and the use of flour substitutes, as soy bean meal, peanuts, corn meal, rice, potatoes, oat, rye and barley flour.
3. Poultry. Plenty of preserved eggs will be exhibited to show advantage of egg preservation and the economical usage therefrom.

Farm Butter. Cottage Cheese, and Meat Substitutes. To demonstrate proper method of butter making, the making of cottage cheese, and its application as a food product and meat substitute.

Sewing Room. Exhibition of economical and necessary equipment for Sewing Club Members, sewing screens, other appliances and samples of club girls' sewing, including aprons, caps, holders, jelly bag, cup towels, dress, napkins and table runners.

Laundry and Kitchen. Exhibition of modern appliances for expeditious work, making and use of soaps, starches, etc., in laundry, and a properly equipped kitchen, showing correct arrangement of sinks, table, stoves, etc., in regard to saving steps.

Dining Room. To illustrate correct and attractive method of equipping a dining room, keeping and cleaning silver and glassware, planning and serving well balanced meals at smallest cost.

Bed Room. Practical and attractive arrangement of furniture shown. Home Decoration Booth. To show how homes, grounds, orchards, lawns and environments may be made attractive.

Dried Fruit and Vegetables. Purpose—Economy of containers, process of drying, samples of dried products and prepared cooked products of dried materials.

In the center of building will be placed a center stand which will contain the following:

1. Symbolic Jar of containers. A symbolic jar frame made as frame work filled with standard containers to symbolize Home Demonstration work, built on a base representing a frustrum of a pyramid covered with tin containers.

2. Winter Garden. To impress the necessity of a continuous supply of fresh vegetables during the winter.

3. Perennial Garden. An example of continuous growth of rotating vegetable crops all the year round. Plants will be growing on plats of fair and a glance at these will show you what and when to plant in order to supply necessary vegetables needed the year round.

If you are interested in any of the features of this work, call on the agents in charge of booths to give full information and show you their exhibits.

DETERMINE NOW THAT YOU WILL SAVE SOME MONEY THIS FALL

"The wealth-producing power of the rural South," says Prof. E. C. Branson, "is enormous, but its wealth-holding power is feeble. Our great problem is not only to produce wealth but to retain it." Seriously

as our farmers should consider this statement at any crop-marketing season, it now deserves tenfold greater emphasis than usual. During the next few weeks hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars will be paid out to the Southern farmer for "the garnered largess of the fruitful year." The question is how many hundred millions he will keep for himself and his family. The question is whether he is going to save or will again exemplify Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's saying that the Southern man "seems to have a weakness for letting money slip through his fingers."

We have made this appeal once before on this page, but the opportunity this year is so remarkable, so unusual, so unprecedented, that we cannot refrain from making it again. Right now at the virtual beginning of the crop-selling season we want every Southern farmer to register a vow before Heaven that he is going to save some money—that he is going to make at least a start toward thrift and independence.

First of all let us say a word to the man who has been a slave of the crop lien and "time prices." For you, at least, the year of jubilee has come. For you, at last, there is an emancipation proclamation. Resolve now that you are going to put aside enough money so that you can pay cash for your supplies next year. Don't neglect this nest-egg of independence. Don't let any slick-tongued traveling agent, any wily clerk, any over-persuading merchant, inveigle you into spending this money. Fool it away on something you might get along without and you will lament too late that you have swapped your birthright for a mess of pottage. Don't do it. Put the money in a savings bank and keep it there or else put it in a horse or implements that will both enable you to make a bigger crop next year and will constitute security on which you can borrow at 6 to 8 per cent. interest, instead of paying 40 to 80 per cent. a year in the form of "time prices." This year at least, with high prices for all we sell and a live-at-home policy demanded by every circumstance, we ought to bury the "crop lien and time-prices system" so deep that even Gabriel's trumpet will not revive it.

Then there is the farmer who has been running himself but owns no land. This is his chance to become a home-owner. Let him either buy land now or put enough aside to make sure that he will at least soon sit under his own vine and fig tree.

And then the more well-to-do farmer; there is the call for pure-bred livestock; for better farm machinery and equipment; for a better residence and better barns perhaps; and at least for "paint, lights, and waterworks"—a subject on which we shall have more to say next month.

Let's save for all these things and so make 1917 memorable as "the year that brought freedom" to tens of thousands of farmers from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.—The Progressive Farmer.

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

"What kind of fertilizer and how much per acre should I use on fairly fertile, sandy loam soil for wheat? What is the best variety for this section?"

What fertilizer I would use will depend on the previous treatment of the land. If the land was in peas, for instance, I would mow the peas for hay and then disk the stubble as fine as possible and get the surface soil fine but not re-plowed deeply, and would harrow in 400 pounds an acre of acid phosphate. If no peas are on the land I would make the fertilizer one-third cottonseed meal and two-thirds acid phosphate, or on thin land equal amounts of the two. What is fully as important as fertilizer is the early preparation of the soil so that it can be fined and well settled before sowing. Up in the beautiful wheat-growing section of the northern end of this peninsula in Maryland and Delaware the farmers usually sow a fallow field in wheat, generally a clover sod, and another field after corn. Riding through that section the first of August, I found that the fallow land had been plowed and heavy teams were disking and harrowing and keeping down all weed growth, and by seeding time the surface will be as fine as it can be made and the lower plowing well settled and packed. That is the way they get 35 to 40 bushels of wheat an acre. The corn is cut off and shocked and the soil fined with disk and harrow and the wheat drilled. Always sow wheat with a drill, and sow in your section after one good white frost to stop the Hessian fly. Always sow in the

South a bearded wheat, as it is safer from damage to the bloom by the summer rains. Fulcaster is good and the Red Mediterranean. Drill five pecks an acre.—The Progressive Farmer.

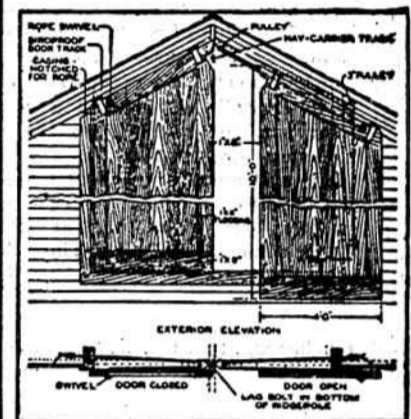
Remember that the question is not whether you personally may feel that you can afford to waste food; the point is that the Nation can not afford to have any food wasted by anybody.—Weekly News.

EASY TO SLIDE DOORS

Installed to Operate on Incline of Roof, Under Eaves.

Provision Is Made for Usual Hay-Carrier Track, Extending Under Ridgepole—Illustration Explains Operation.

Hay doors hinged in the gables of barns are troublesome when the crop is being hoisted into the mow, and are a constant source of annoyance through damage from the wind or by the weakening of the hinged fastenings. By using sliding doors in the gable these troubles are easily avoided, writes W. E. Frudden of Charles City, Ia., in Popular Mechanics. Sliding doors, as detailed in the illustration, can be installed easily to operate on the incline of the roof, under the eaves. Provision is made for the usual hay-carrier track, extending under the ridgepole. The doors are strongly framed and suspended on a bird-proof track, from roller hangers, and are



Doors on Inclined Tracks. Counterbalanced by weights suspended on ropes, run over three-inch pulleys, as shown. This makes it easy to slide the doors into place up the incline. The sectional plan shows the arrangement of the rope counterweight device, and the pulley rigging is also shown in the sketch. By extending the control ropes, the doors can be opened from the barn below.

SWINE RELISH FEED VARIETY

Widespread Notion That Corn is Best Feed is Erroneous—Thrive Well on Pasture.

Hitherto, when corn has been cheap and abundant, it has been used so extensively for feeding to hogs that there is a widespread notion that it is the best feed. Investigations, however, have shown that it has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. When it is the exclusive grain feed, breeding stock are not as prolific as on a varied ration and for fattening purposes an exclusive corn diet is not generally profitable. The hog is naturally a heavy and promiscuous eater. He thrives best where pastures are plentiful and grain crops, nuts, or roots are most abundant. He must have water at all times, and shelter in winter. If these conditions are met, hog raising can be made profitable outside of the corn belt as well as in it.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL PAYS

Application of Lime, Manure and Acid Phosphate Makes Big Difference in Experiment.

Lime, manure and acid phosphate have made a phenomenal difference in the growth of corn, wheat and clover that is now growing on the Ohio experiment station farm situated in Meigs county. The best results have been obtained where lime and phosphated manure have been applied to the corn crop and acid phosphate to the wheat. Two tons of ground limestone and 700 pounds of acid phosphate were used per acre during the three years' rotation of corn, wheat and clover. This treatment has caused the investment of considerable capital but the cost has been returned with a big rate of interest.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER VALUE:

Considered Better Than Yellow Variety for Hay and Pasture—Seed Resembles Alfalfa.

Two kinds of sweet clover are commonly grown, the white and the yellow. The white is considered to have the greatest value, both for hay and pasture. It grows larger than the yellow and is more leafy. The seed of the white sweet clover is of a bright olive green color and about the same size as alfalfa seed. The seed of the yellow sweet clover is much the same size, shape and color except that under the microscope it has a mottled appearance not unlike a turkey egg.

SHOES MAY SETTLE THE WAR

Germany Has a Badly Shod Army, Declares American Just Returned From the Front.

Berlin dispatches via London are not the best criterion of how Germany is standing up under the burden of war, but a late bit of news regarding the scarcity of leather there is corroborated by first-hand information. The dispatch says, according to the Baltimore News:

"Berlin's bank clerks today set an example in patriotic self-sacrifice. To aid the movement in economy of leather, the clerks discarded their shoes. Scores of barefooted individuals were seen on the principal streets gingerly stepping along and saving their tender feet as much as possible. Berlin's shoe stores are now selling wooden sandals, the only leather being in toe guards."

In the News there was an interview with Dr. Joseph Ames of Hopkins, who has just returned from the front on government business, having been sent there as a member of the national research council. Curiously enough, Doctor Ames saw but one sign of weakening in Germany, and that, he said, was shoe leather. To quote from the interview:

"I saw thousands of German prisoners while I was in France, and in none was there the slightest further sign of want or privation except shoes. They all wore shoes that were in bad shape, and that, you know, is a thoroughly good sign, for a badly shod army is a half-crippled army."

It may be put down as certain that the army is the last to be deprived either of food or of clothes and shoes. In war the needs of the people at home must yield to the necessities of the men at the front. An army without shoes is in a bad way. The dispatch and Doctor Ames' account of what he saw with his own eyes are interesting as indications that Germany is having troubles of her own and, doubtless, a great many more of them than we know anything of.

DAY OF THE RIFLE NOT OVER

is Still Valuable in Warfare, Despite Advent of Machine Gun, Hand Grenade and Other Weapons.

The overwhelming position in the war picture occupied by the big guns, the machine guns and Lewis guns, the importance of trench mortars, hand grenades, bombs, rifle grenades, and other accessories of trench warfare, make some men think that the day of the rifle as an important adjunct to success in battle is well-nigh past.

Such is not the case, declares Frederic Coleman in the Saturday Evening Post. Those of us who can remember the brave advances of the Prussian Guard at Ypres, when they marched in battalion formation right up the Meuse road, straight at our trenches—on one occasion, if not more, marching to almost sure death at the goose step—knew the value of accurate, rapid rifle fire. So do these Prussian guardsmen, if any of them are still alive. Not many of them were left when the broken waves of gray were swept back, like leaves by an autumn wind.

The rifles did most of it. Machine guns we had, to be sure, but woefully few of them. Those that we had were overworked to a point that made us wonder, not when they jammed, but when they worked long without jamming. The rifle, in the hands of a man who can shoot straight and shoot with great rapidity, is a wicked weapon still; and the value of cold steel, though it is not a subject on which men who have seen it used love to dwell, has not, so far as I can see, changed greatly, if at all, in the three years of grim war in Europe.

Saved Napoleon's Heart.

So the American military leaders have been visiting Napoleon's tomb, remarks the London Chronicle. Did they, one wonders, hear the story of his heart, which the tomb incloses? On the night that he died his body was prepared for embalming and the heart was placed in water in a silver ewer. An Irish soldier who loved Napoleon sat up with his old muzzle-loader to guard the body, for Longwood swarmed with rats. In the midst of his vigil he heard a splash in the ewer. He fired, just in time to save the heart from the vile rodents which were dragging it away. Americans knew that sentry's grandson, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and loved his music.

Mice Overrunning Australia.

Mice by the million are overrunning a large part of Australia. They are adding mightily to the wartime troubles of the farming community and officials—particularly the former. The havoc they are causing in bagged wheat—for Australia has not the grain elevator system as yet—standing in many rural districts awaiting possible shipment to overseas markets is fast becoming a question of grave national import.

Too Much Practice.

Lady—What are you crying for, my little man?
Bobby—My father has been beatin' me.

Lady—Well, don't cry. All fathers have to beat their boys sometimes.
Bobby—But my fa-ther isn't like other fa-fathers. He's in a brass band, and be-beats the big drum.—London Tit-Bits.

Happily Married.

"He's happily married."
"So?"
"Yes, he thinks marriage is going to exempt him from war service."

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

MRS. LUDIE K. COX, against

MARCUS FRAZIER and AMELIA FRAZIER.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Salesday in November, A. D. 1917, within the legal hours of sale, the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing One-half (1-2) Acre, more or less, and bounded by lands of Richard Cook and W. T. Bradley and fronting on Vienna Road.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. Purchaser to pay for papers. 10-12-3. Master A. C., S. C. R. E. HILL,

PROTECT STOCK FROM FLIES

Best Way is to "Swat the Fly" Before He is Born—Do Not Encourage Breeding Places.

There is probably nothing that will keep flies away from live stock, to the extent that they will not be more or less irritated by them.

Most of the coal tar products used for "dips" to kill external parasites, are useful when used over the body, well diluted, and applied from a spray pump. Oil of tar or pine tar can often be used to advantage in protecting places that have become sore from irritation of flies.

The following mixture has usually given as much satisfaction as any other: Synthetic oil of sassafras, four ounces; lard, or neatfoot oil, two pints, and crude petroleum enough to make one gallon. This will cost about \$1 a gallon.

A less expensive mixture and one that will not need to be applied as often as the other is as follows: Fish oil 100 parts; oil of tar 50 parts and crude carbolic acid 1 part.

The best way to "swat the fly" is before he is born. Allowing piles of manure to accumulate in the stables and yards, for flies to breed in, and then applying some kind of "dope" to keep flies away from the animals, is inconsistent to say the least.

WORMS IN CABBAGE PLANTS

Destructive Enemy of Various Crops Continues Havoc All Season—Sprays Are Favored.

Cabbage worms, the most destructive insect enemy of cabbage, cauliflower and related crops continue their havoc until the crop is harvested. Spraying with a pound of paris green in 50 gallons of water, or four pounds of arsenate of lead in 50 gallons of water, with two pounds dissolved soap as a spreader and sticker, will kill the worms. This is used whenever the worms are numerous up to the time the heads are half formed.

After heading begins, one part pyrethrum to four parts fine lime or flour is preferable. This may be dusted over infested plants once a week when the leaves are wet with dew or rain. A fine material like road dust, lime or flour stops up the breathing pores of cabbage worms. Often it is used alone as a means of control.

MANGER FOR SLOW FEEDING

Recent Invention May Be Termed Semi-Automatic Feeder Operable by the Animal.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a slow-feed manger invented by J. I. Brown of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., says:

"This invention relates to mangers and particularly to what may be termed a semi-automatic feed manger and provides means which will insure the discharge of feed from a storage reservoir into the manger proper. It provides a manger having a main bowl and a storage compartment, together with means operable by the animal for insuring a proper feed from the storage compartment to the bowl."

ASHES FURNISH PLANT FOOD

Act Beneficially Both Physically and Chemically, Supplying Potash and Phosphoric Acid.

Ashes have a two-fold value to the soil, acting beneficially both physically and chemically. Used principally as a potash fertilizer they also contain phosphoric acid, another necessary plant food. In addition about one-fifth is lime and this acts beneficially on the physical condition as well as liberating inert or locked-up plant food. So fall not to use all the wood ashes you may procure. Coal ashes are value-

Also—All that lot or parcel of land in the city of Abbeville containing One and One-half (1 1/2) Acres, more or less, being the residue of the said Wm. F. Perrin, of E. Main street, South by lot of Francis Henry, West by the former of R. E. Cox and by lot formerly of Mrs. A., next below described.

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

JULIUS M. VISANSKA against

ORR CLINKSCALES and MESCHINE.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Salesday in November, A. D. 1917, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing One and 24-100 (24 24-100) more or less, and bounded by of R. B. Bryan and Carlisle la the North; East by lands of Carlisle, Whitman, Harper and Gowan; South and West by No. 15 of the Meschine land same being tracts No. 16 of Meschine land.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. chaser to pay for papers. R. E. HILL, Master A. C., 10-12-3. Master A. C.

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

MRS. JNO. T. EVANS, MRS. EVANS and GEO. C. DOUG against

JAMES F. HUTTO and JAMES CHIBALD EVANS.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Salesday in November, A. D. 1917, within the legal hours of sale the following described land, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, in the State aforesaid, containing Two (2) Acres, more or less bounded by lands of Rosenb tate, Depot Street and Public and commonly known as the "Hodge" place.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Abbeville, County aforesaid, containing One and half (1 1/2) Acres, more bounded by lot of Derry Dor Tabby Ramey, Hodges, Childs, Harper and others—known as "Evans Store."

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. chaser to pay for papers. R. E. HILL, 10-12-3. Master A. C.,

MASTER'S SALE.

The State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

Virginia State Insurance Co a Corporation, Plaintiff, against

Wm. F. Perrin, and Abbeville ance and Trust Company, Defendants.

By authority of a Decree of Sale by the Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, in said State, in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, at Public Outcry, at Abbeville C. H., S. C., on Salesday in November, A. D. 1917, within the legal hours of sale, the following described land, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Abbeville County, the corporate limits of the Abbeville, in the State and containing Twenty-nine and half (29 1/2) Acres, more and bounded on the North 13-44 of the Cox property, lands formerly of J. C. Klugh by lands of Alfred Jones, Perkins and William Ellison, W lands of Lethia Clinkscales in Washington.

Also—All that lot or parcel of land in the city of Abbeville containing One and One-half (1 1/2) Acres, more or less, being the residue of the said Wm. F. Perrin, of E. Main street, South by lot of Francis Henry, West by the former of R. E. Cox and by lot formerly of Mrs. A., next below described.

Also all that other lot of land and being in the city of Abbeville, county and state of South Carolina, containing One and One-half Acres, more or less, now owned by Wm. F. Perrin, formerly the property of Mrs. A. E. Cox, bounded North by lands of Mr. A. B. East by Main street, South by a defence lot last above mentioned West by lands of Wm. F. and G. N. Nickles.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH. chaser to pay for papers. R. E. HILL, 9-12-3. Master A. C.