

USE CREOSOTED FENCE POSTS.

Treat Your Own Posts on The Farm.—Last From 15 to 20 Years.

Clemson College.—With the development of our livestock industry and the resulting increased need for pastures, fencing becomes an important problem. A troublesome phase of this problem is lasting fence posts. Long-lived fence posts can easily be made from most of the common inferior woods by a simple preservative treatment on the farm. Properly creosoted, these non-lasting woods make posts good for 15 to 20 years, says W. R. Mattoon, Extension Specialist in Forestry.

Kinds of Wood to Use.
Most of our common woods readily take in creosote, a product of the distillation of coal which makes wood fiber very resistant to fungi, or rot, and to practically all forms of animal life which injure wood. Sap pine, soft or red maple, black gum, sweet gum, beech, red and black oaks, cottonwood, willow, the poplars, are good examples of non-lasting woods which are easily treated, the wood becoming the container for the preservative fluid. Because of cross bands of tissue of the various white oaks, they are unsuitable for treating. The more lasting woods (black locust, red cedar, mulberry, chestnut, black walnut, osage orange) do not justify the expense of treating for the slightly increased lasting qualities.

Woods differ in checking or splitting when in ordinary use as fence posts. This is important, since such openings allow the entrance of wood-rotting fungi to the inner portions of the untreated wood. For example, black gum, due to its interlocked, twisted fiber, has proved an exceedingly satisfactory wood for treatment. The bark of the southern swamps "checks" badly, giving poor results even in the first 5 to 8 years following treatment.

Method of Treating.
Posts 3 to 4 inches in diameter are sufficiently strong for line posts. Small posts require less creosote, and last practically as long as large ones. Round posts are better for treating than split posts.
It is very important to have the wood thoroughly seasoned. The posts should be cut, completely peeled, and open piled in a dry situation well exposed to sun and wind. Peeling is most easily done in the spring season, always immediately after the tree is felled, before cutting it up into post lengths. Patches of the thin inner bark, if left, retard or prevent locally the desired impregnation of the wood with the preservative liquid. A spade forms one of the best tools for peeling. In late fall and early winter, especially in dry situations, it may be necessary to use an ordinary draw knife.

Tops of the posts should be beveled to shed rain-water. Posts should be cut to allow only about 3 inches above the top wire. Posts with long tops are unsightly and more costly in wood used and treatment. A light crosscut saw avoids waste in chopping, and makes smoother ends.
A satisfactory treating equipment for farm use consists of one cylindrical galvanized steel tank 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet high, and one horizontal rectangular steel tank 3 by 8 feet. The treatment consists of soaking the butts in hot creosote (about 200 to 215 degrees F.) for one to two hours, depending upon the density of the wood and time required to get a deep penetration of the creosote, and then immersing the whole post in a "cold" bath, at a temperature of 90 to 110 degrees F.

The butts should be treated for a height of one foot above the ground line. The tops thus get only a shallow treatment but sufficient to make them last as long as the butts.

Cost of Treatment.
A gallon of creosote will treat 3 posts, 3 to 4 inches across the top, or 2 posts 4 to 5 inches. In ordinary times a high grade of creosote can be purchased for 15 to 20 cents per gallon in barrel lots delivered. War time made it cost from 30 to 35 cents. Depending upon the size of the post and price of creosote, this is a cost for creosote of from 5 to 15 cents per post, or average of 10 cents. Other items of cost for the peeled post should not be over 5 cents apiece, and for overhead charge on equipment about 2 cents, or if labor for treating the post is included about 3 cents, bringing the total cost to an average of about 20 cents. This would fall to about 15 cents under ordinary pre-war prices for material and labor.

True Cost.
But the true cost of fence posts on the farm should be reckoned in terms of cost of the post plus cost of labor in replacement. If treated posts are good for 15 years, at least two sets of ordinary untreated posts and two renewal operations are eliminated. Three complete settings of untreated posts would certainly be very considerably more expensive than one operation with treated posts.

The treating of fence posts jointly by several farmers in a community affords one of the best forms of cooperative work possible.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

Clemson College, S. C., Mar. 12.—Watch your hot bed. Ventilate every day unless it is cloudy and very cold. Lack of ventilation will cause weak, spindly plants. Water the hot-bed thoroughly in the morning to allow foliage of plants to dry before night. It is not too late to plant dewberries. They come off early in the season and a good crop can be had the second year from planting. They also bring a good price on the market. Lucretia is a good variety.

Secure baskets and crates for marketing your strawberries. A clean and attractive package, neatly labeled, is the first step in marketing.

You still have a short time in which to set some native shade tree. You should have a good cover crop in your orchard. If not, give it a good plowing as soon as soil conditions will permit.

It does not pay to plant cabbage and Irish potatoes several years on the same land. The soil will become infested with disease.

It is essential that you prune back the top of your newly planted fruit trees to form a nicely shaped tree.

You may now, substitute the wrinkled type of garden peas for the smooth varieties in making your successive plantings.

Thorough preparation of the land and a mellow seed bed is the first essential of good gardening.

Harden off your hotbed plants in a cold frame before transplanting to the open.

You may now sow tomato seed in the hotbed for your second crop. Use a standard variety.

Prepare for bedding your sweet potatoes and use disease-free seed.

BEDDING SWEET POTATOES

Clemson College, S. C., Mar. 12.—Sweet potatoes should be bedded in March or early April, 4 to 6 weeks before the time for planting in the field, according to the advancement of the season or the latitude, says Geo. P. Hoffmann, Extension horticulturist. Ground should be selected on which potatoes have not been previously grown or bedded and the roots bedded on a warm exposure. The soil should be excavated four feet wide, four inches deep and of sufficient length to receive the quantity to be bedded. This excavation should be filled with unfermented stable manure over which soil should be spread to a depth of two inches. Place the tubers in the porous soil, pressing each separately, using only perfectly sound tubers, and not allowing them to touch each other. Cover evenly to a depth of four inches with porous soil. Mulch the soil with clean straw to prevent washing or baking when watered. When the first plants begin to appear, remove the straw and stir the soil lightly enough to destroy grass and weeds. The bed should be watered late in the afternoon. Sprinkle with a watering pot going over twice in order to give time for the first sprinkling to be absorbed.

The limited quantity of disease-free seed and "A" grade plants (6" to 8") of standard varieties offered necessitates early providing for at least a sufficient quantity of plants to set from 1-6 to 1-10 of the total area to be planted in this crop, from which vine cuttings may be obtained for setting the remainder of the area. Ten thousand plants or ten bushels of seed stock are sufficient for planting one acre, one bushel of good seed affording 1000 plants at one drawing.

CONTROLLING THE BOLL WEEVIL

1. Reduce the acreage gradually to be planted in cotton to eight or ten acres to the plow.
2. Plant cotton only on soils which are well drained, well fertilized, and in the highest state of cultivation—in other words, select the fields to be planted in cotton carefully, so as to be able to get an early unhindered plant growth throughout the growing season.
3. Prepare the seed bed with the greatest care.
4. Plant seed just as early as possible to be safe from frosts.
5. Plant only selected, sound seed the best obtainable, of an early maturing variety suited best to the locality.
6. Cultivate frequently, plowing shallow until late into the season.

7. Destroy the old stalks immediately after the picking is finished if possible three weeks before the first frost by turning under, burning, or grazing.

If you follow these few summarized directions you can grow cotton with a greater degree of success under boll weevil conditions.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Fred Minshall put this sentence on the board: Eating with velocity is bad manners.

Miss Lynch: "What is velocity?"

Fred, wonderingly: "Don't you all know what velocity is?"

Jim Coleman: "After the country goes dry, men will take to drinking tea. Then the prohibitionists will begin to prohibit the use of tea and coffee, and even ice water."

Sophie Reames (who always takes things literally): "O, you don't really think so, do you? I hope not."

Congratulations!

Abbeville, South Carolina, March 11, 1919.

Dear Jim,
You surely deserve a medal for your brave deed, for rushing in front of that automobile and rescuing that little black and white kitten. Congratulations! Until you get out of the hospital.

Yours,
LeRoy Cox.

The Eleventh Grade and the Eighth Grade have had very successful bazaars. The proceeds will go to their French Orphan Fund.

The girls in the Eleventh Grade have begun enthusiastically on their preparations for commencement.

Several Reasons.

The teeth are the most important part of the human body. They are made up of a number of substances known as ivory, cement, enamel, and roots.

You should start the keeping of your teeth about a month after you teethe, which is about seven months after you are born. (The teacher suggests that someone else undertake this duty.) Teeth begin to fall out at about the age of seven years. If you keep your teeth well after you are young, it paves the way for your teeth to be good when you are older.

Teeth can make one of the most beautiful parts of the body. If a person takes a fancy to a girl he first looks at her teeth. You know yourself that you do not care for a girl with brown, dirty teeth, or you do not particularly like girls with gold teeth, as it only shows that they have not taken care of them when they were young. In this case it shows that riches do not always come first.

You should brush your teeth every morning and every night with a good tooth brush and some paste or powder, according to the structure of your teeth, you should visit a dentist twice a year, if not, you should visit him more often.

If you have not kept your teeth well, you should go to the dentist and have them cleaned. Then clean them with pefoxide. If you want to whiten your teeth immediately for a party or a church, you can use lemon juice or soda:

I have seen teeth like pearls, clean teeth, brown teeth, gold teeth, lead teeth, and false teeth. Since wonders never cease, they will be making teeth out of wood next. But of all the teeth, the plain, genuine article is the best. An old saying goes here—They are worth their weight in gold.

Jack Bradley.

Quoting from Theron McKlesky: "You should brush your teeth three times a day so they will keep white, and visit the dentist twice a year."

PROFESSIONAL

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Undertakers & Embalmers
Out-of-town Calls Given Special Attention at all Hours.
ABBEVILLE, S. CAROLINA.

MONTEREY.

Monterey, March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gibert and children spent a few days in Lebanon with relatives last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Sutherland and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Long were afternoon visitors to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sutherland, Monday.

Messrs. W. T. Cunningham, Alvin Nance, T. B. Ammons and two sons, Arthur and Roy Sutherland were visitors to the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Corangue spent Sunday in Abbeville with relatives.

Mr. J. T. Clinkscals and daughter, Miss Sara, Messrs. J. A. Nance, Claude Lanier and J. A. Sutherland were visitors to the city this week.

Engraved Cards and Invitations—The Press and Banner Co.

NOTICE OF

Democratic Primary Election.

For Four Aldermen in the City of Abbeville, S. C.

Notice is Hereby given that a Democratic Primary Election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th of March, 1919, for the purpose of choosing one Alderman for each Ward as the Democratic nominee to be voted for at the election to be held the second Tuesday in April, 1919.

Pledges must be filed and fees paid to the City Clerk on or before March 21st, 1919.

The following will act as managers of the election:

At the Shops—J. L. Clark, L. W. Dansby, Martin Seal.

At the Cotton Mill—J. T. Evans, A. H. Barnett, G. W. Godfrey.

At City Hall—T. C. Seal, C. A. Botts, J. A. Cheek.

In case a second primary is necessary, same will be held Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, and the same managers will serve.

W. M. P. GREENE,
Chr. Dem. Ex. Com.

3-7-5t.

WHAT WE DO—

The STANDARD devotes the energy of its officers in doing just two things—receiving the savings and surplus money of thrifty people and investing those savings in first mortgages on real estate to other thrifty people to buy or build homes.

The STANDARD will be glad to make a loan to you to purchase or build a home. If you have a small or large amount to invest, the Standard will be glad to use it.

Standard Building & Loan Association OF ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. H. WHITE, President. OTTO BRISTOW, Secretary.

FOR SALE.....

TUESDAY, MARCH 18th
AT 11 O'CLOCK

All the Farming Implements of Jas. A. and W. E. Hill, consisting of

Mowers Rakes Reapers
Plows Binders Hay Press
Mules and Wagons
Complete Blacksmith Outfit, Etc.

Sale to Take Place on Premises

Terms of Sale to be CASH

Notice to Owners of Ford Cars....

We have opened an authorized Ford Service Station. We will repair and sell Ford Cars and carry full line of genuine Ford Parts.

Remember when you have your car repaired by us you will get no imitation Ford Parts, remember we repair Ford Cars only, our terms are cash, our prices are established by Ford Motor Co. I have been in the Repairing business since the first Ford Cars were made. We guarantee first class service. Your patronage solicited.



E. F. ARNOLD