

SAVE THE YOUTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA

About forty per cent of South Carolinians examined for service during the war with Germany, were found physically disqualified; about eighteen totally and the rest sufficiently defective to weaken their use as fighting men at the front; or at the best, to place them in the limited service class. This in South Carolina—from the pride in South Carolina—from the pride, the pick of the State, the young men, active strong and vigorous. Out of every hundred examined, about forty could not be used for the service of their country in the time of its need. This is a little greater proportion than the average for all examined for the entire army over the United States. This army that was finally gotten together was without doubt the best physically, mentally, and morally the world has ever seen—but to get the first two million and a half, the government had to examine and choose from somewhat more than three million and a quarter of men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, the flower of the country. Hence, about sixteen per cent were totally disqualified, and about the same number were not physically good enough to go to the front, but had to be used for some service, less active, and with limited range.

What is to be done about this? True, we hope that we shall never have a repetition of this last Great War, nevertheless it is obvious if forty per cent of the young men of this

State are unfit for active service in war, the same percentage is, to a certain extent, not capable of its full active service in civil and peaceful pursuits. They certainly are not one hundred per cent efficient. If not in their youth, then surely not in their prime, unless remedied in time—but remember about sixteen per cent over the United States were totally disqualified.

What about it? What is to be done? Are we going to lose forty per cent efficiency of the young manhood of this State? The United States government and the States are eager to do their share in remedying this evil and conserving this efficiency. But there must be help and co-operation on the part of the individual—and this help, to be effective, must be intelligent. The government seeks out the causes of these disqualifications, and applies the means of remedying them—better, still, of preventing them—and that is hygiene, the science of preserving and promoting health and, more, seeking out the causes of diseases and preventing them. An analysis of the causes of these physical disqualifications showed them to be many and various, with about seven principal ones, but that they were practically all preventable. Prominent among the seven causes were the venereal diseases—surely a preventable cause. The United States departmental social hygiene board is establishing in the leading universities and colleges of the country, departments of hygiene. The University of South Carolina has obtained one and is now actively at

work teaching the young men there how best to take care of themselves in the new course on social hygiene. The purpose of this department is to teach the young man and woman of this State the causes of the different diseases and their prevention, so that in turn these young men and women will go out into the State and teach others the principles of hygiene. Thus, in time, an ever widening circle of instructors in hygiene will spread throughout the State and there will not be this tremendous and appalling loss of efficiency of the young manhood.—University (S. C.) News.

ORCHARD ADVICE.

Clemson College, Sept. 30.—The information gathered by looking thru the mass of letters, catalogs and quotations that have come into the Horticultural Extension office within the last month from nurseries all over the country, foretells a shortage in nursery stock for planting this fall and winter. With the shortage also comes an increase in price. Pecan stock alone seems fairly plentiful and has not increased in price to such a great extent as other nursery trees. The shortage leaves a tremendous opening for the unreliable and crooked agent to do a big business.

At present there is no law in this state requiring the fruit tree agent to put up a bond before doing business within its boundaries. The field is open to reliable and unreliable alike; and it is almost impossible to know the reputation of the stranger who comes to our door with highly colored pictures and specimens of fruits and nuts, and with unusual politeness and remarkable fluency of speech secures an order. It is unfortunate for these strangers to have to be looked upon by the intelligent with suspicion, and it is more unfortunate for the few that are reliable to have to suffer for the bad reputation that the majority have established. However, under present laws there is no way to make a discrimination.

The only way to avoid getting "stung" is to order only directly from some reliable nursery, and thereby get what you order, and save the middle man's or agent's profit. Those contemplating setting out an orchard, large or small, should make final decision as soon as possible, and place orders for trees before the nurseries are sold out of first grade stock. For information concerning reliable nurseries and varieties adapted to each section of the state, ask the county agent, the agricultural instructor in the community, or the Horticultural Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C.

MAKE YOUR LAWN THIS FALL.

Clemson College, Sept. 30.—South Carolinians are taking increasing interest in making attractive lawn. The Horticultural Division has received numerous inquiries during the last month or so asking how to make a good lawn.

Experience has shown that through out the South-Atlantic states fall sown lawns are more successful than spring sown lawns. With proper preparation of soils, it is easier to get a good stand, and if the seeding is done at the proper time, the turf may attain sufficient growth to stand the winter well. Early October is the best time in South Carolina for sowing lawns.

The ground should be well prepared, free of holes, and sloping gently from the building which it surrounds. A liberal application of well decomposed stable manure and 300 pounds of lime should be applied, and when a perfect seed bed has been made, 600 to 800 pounds of 8-4-4 commercial fertilizer should be harrowed into the first few inches of soil.

Only those grasses adapted to a given section should be used. A mixture of Kentucky blue grass, Bermuda, and white clover is good for partially shaded lawns. While Bermuda and white clover make a good mixture for sunny lawns. The clover tends to keep the lawn green throughout the winter.

Thirty to 35 pounds of blue grass, 4 to 5 pounds of clover, and a liberal amount of Bermuda roots should be used per acre. Plant the Bermuda roots in rows 18 inches apart, 12 to 15 inches apart in rows, and then seed the blue-grass and clover and cover lightly by brushing or raking followed by light rolling.

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