

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## LETTER TO COUNTY AGENT

Dear Sir:

Please send me reliable information on the following subjects:

1. How to get rid of nut grass.
2. How to keep the boll weevil from coming on my farm.

"If my farm should become infested with the boll weevil before I receive a reply to this inquiry, please advise me how the pest may be promptly and immediately eradicated.

4. Tell me how to get the mortgages on my farm paid.
5. When is the best time to sell cotton?
6. I am thinking of planting some long staple cotton and would like to know what price long staple cotton will bring this fall.

I have some friends who would also like to have answers to these questions and if it is not asking too much of you, I would be glad if you would write a letter to the paper in order that all of my friends may get the benefit of your learning.

Sincerely,

Reply

Dear Sir:

1. To rid a field of nut grass, some men have been successful by plowing at least three times during the winter and putting hogs in the field. The hogs, when allowed to root, will eat a large quantity of the roots.

2. The only way to keep the boll weevil from your farm is to make it such an uninteresting place that he will not care to make it his home. You can easily do this by cutting off his food supply, which consists of cotton, but during a famine he will use other plants of the malvaceae order and especially of the Hibiscus family. Be sure that during the coming year, you do not allow these plants to make growth on your farm, as the prospects are now, there will not be enough cotton on your neighbors farm to supply his needs and he will likely wander about during the summer, and when he comes to your place, if he finds them, he will be sure to take up his abode.

3. Experiments have shown that many animals and insects are very fond of music and while no definite experiments have been conducted in connection with the boll weevil, I feel sure that if you secure the services of the Carolina Syncopators and get them to perform in the hollow near the branch, that the boll weevil will be so enthralled with the vibrant strains that you may easily lead them to where they may be captured with any of the numerous boll weevil traps that have been sold in the County.

4. In paying a mortgage off a farm, different methods must be used, according to the type of man who holds same. I would advise that you cultivate this man and after you have learned him, perhaps I can give you more definite information.

5. I believe that you will find that the best time to sell cotton, is when it will bring the most money during the season in which it is produced.

6. I am sure that if you can accurately find the amount of long staple cotton on hand; the amount that will be produced this year; the profit that will be made in handling; the weather for the coming year, (your almanac will give you a correct report); and the quality and quantity of the material that will be needed by the ladies to lengthen their winter skirts, according to Vogue's Forecast, that you will be able to accurately determine, within 75 cents a pound, just what long staple cotton will be worth.

If at any time I can be of further assistance to you in easing your over-taxed mind and solving your weighty problems with my learning, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,  
Wayne G. McGowan,  
County Agent.

Ruminations of a scrub sire—"If my owner did not think a lot of me personally, he would not support me, because he knows that I can not improve his herd or be a source of any profit to him."

## PLANT SOME SOY BEANS

Clemson College.—A few farmers make a success of raising a new crop the first time they try it. It is quite likely that next year a great many farmers will want to try some new crop, especially where cotton fails this year, says Prof. C. P. Blackwell, agronomist, who suggests that the soy bean is one of the most promising crops and believes it would be a good idea for any farmer to plant a small acreage of soy beans this year, in order to learn the method of handling this new crop. It is not an expensive crop to grow as it does not require a heavy application of fertilizer; it may be cultivated with a cultivator almost entirely, requiring little work with a hoe; and it may be harvested by machinery. Thus one man can handle a large acreage. It is a crop which has many uses, as it may be grown as a soil building crop, as a cash crop, or as a forage crop.

The safest variety to plant for seed production is the Mammoth Yellow, which should be planted in rows about 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart and at the rate of about 39 pounds per acre. It will generally be best to fertilize with about 150 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. On land that is known to be very low in potash a small application of potash may be necessary, but no heavy application of potash is needed. On most soils it is not necessary to apply ammonia, though on very light sandy soils a little ammonia would probably increase the yield. Being a leguminous crop, soy beans take nitrogen from the air and as a general rule make their best seed yield when not fertilized with commercial ammonia.

On land where the soy bean has never grown, inoculation is advisable, but on land where it has been grown in the past, the soil will be already inoculated. Most of the soils of this state are inoculated or soon become inoculated when this crop is planted.

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES

Clemson College.—Spray grapes with Bordeaux Mixture as soon as the flowers have dropped and the fruit set. To protect from birds and to prevent rot, bag the grapes when the berries are about the size of Orléans seed. Use No. 2 manila bags for the Delaware and other small bunch varieties, and No. 3 bags for Niagara, Concord and other large bunch sorts. Make a slit in the bottom of the bag for drainage, and then slip the bag over the bunch and fold the corners over then fasten with a pin.

Cultivate the grapes throughout the growing season.

Spray the apples with Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead during the last week in May.

Remember that the peaches must be sprayed every two weeks with lime-sulphur spray for the control of brown rot.

Spray tomatoes with Bordeaux mixture every two weeks for the control of leaf disease.

Plant tomato seed in May and transplant during July in the garden or field. These will produce tomatoes during September and October. Stone is a good late variety.

Cultivate and fertilize the asparagus bed so that the crowns may develop properly during the summer and be able to produce a heavy crop of shoots next summer. Remember that the yield and quality of the asparagus depend largely upon the treatment given the asparagus this year.

Plant bunch beans every ten days or two weeks for succession of snap beans. Bountiful, Black Valentine, and Giant Green Pod are good varieties for the home garden.

Cultivate the garden after every rain to keep it absolutely free from grass and weeds and to preserve moisture.

Dust the Irish potatoes with arsenate of lead to kill the potato beetles. Also dust cabbage plants lightly with arsenate of lead to destroy the cabbage worms.

No, it does not take a witty farmer to outwit the weeds. Frequent, shallow cultivation will do that and will also save soil moisture.

## SOY BEAN VERSUS COWPEAS

At any state of its growth, the soy bean will stand a light frost and keep on growing. Hence they may be sown earlier in the spring and will grow later in the fall than cowpeas.

On cold, wet land, soy beans grow better than cowpeas as they are not easily injured by wet weather. It will resist drought better than the cowpea.

When the weather is cold and wet at planting time, soy beans will give a better stand than cowpeas.

There are varieties of soy beans that will mature seed much earlier than the earliest varieties of cowpeas; hence the soy bean can be planted earlier and later than the cowpea.

On most soils, soy beans are a more certain crop for hay, and for seed purposes than cowpeas.

It will produce much more grain than will the cowpea; and the more fertile the soil, the more grain will be produced; whereas the cowpea makes more vine and less peas.

The seed will remain on the ground until November or December without rotting, thus giving a longer grazing period.

Since the soy bean is erect in growth, and has no runners, it can be more easily cut for hay.

The soy bean matures all its fruit at once, and can therefore be harvested by machinery, whereas the cowpea must be harvested by hand, and later threshed by machinery.

Soy beans collect more nitrogen from the atmosphere than will the cowpea, thus being a better soil improver.

Soy beans are not troubled by weeds and other insect pests which injure cowpeas.

The soy bean is not so susceptible to wilt and other plant diseases as the cowpea.

On the other hand the cowpea has some advantages over the soy bean. The soy bean may fail to come through a crust which would offer but little resistance to cowpeas. The cowpea is therefore better for broadcasting on land that is heavy and liable to "bake."

Rabbits feast upon the soy bean while they will not bother the cowpea at all. Rabbits may be checked by poisoning a few rows around the field.

At the time of planting, soy beans require a better seed bed, and usually give a poor stand if they are planted deeper than one and one-half inches.

Cowpeas are preferable for sowing broadcast on weedy land because they smother weeds much better than soy beans.

Soy beans prepare a better prepared seed bed than cowpeas do.

## ORCHARD NOTES

Clemson College.—It pays to summer prune peaches. Rub off enough new shoots throughout the top of the tree that they will not become crowded and pinch back the tops of those shoots that are growing too rapidly.

Watch closely the newly planted peach trees to see that the branches are forming properly. If the young shoots are well spaced around the body, select three or four to form the head and rub off all the others. But if they developed only on one side, which would result in a poorly shaped tree, remove all the shoots except one of the strongest. Allow it to grow until eighteen inches high and then pinch out the top. Side shoots will form and by the end of the season you will have a well branched, nicely shaped tree.

Be sure to turn the orchard cover crop. If it is allowed to mature, the trees will likely suffer from loss of moisture.

It is often difficult to have a good garden during late summer on account of dry weather. As a remedy for this, a small irrigation plant might be installed if water is available. It will pay for itself in a very short while with the increased yield of all vegetables.

It is more important to plant in the right sort of land than in the right phase of the moon.

## SWEET POTATOES GOOD FOR LIVESTOCK

Clemson College.—With the rapid increase now taking place in the growing of sweet potatoes, the economical use of the culls is a question of importance and their use as feed for livestock is well worth considering.

Sweet potatoes are better adapted to the feeding of swine than to any other class of livestock, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, animal husbandman. This is due to the fact that the pigs can root up the potatoes and consequently eliminate the cost of harvesting. It is generally conceded that one bushel of corn is equivalent in feeding value to three or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

Sweet potatoes have also been found a satisfactory feed for beef cattle, and are generally used as a substitute for silage. It is estimated that one ton of sweet potatoes is equivalent in feeding value to 1 1/2 tons of silage.

Cull sweet potatoes have also been used successfully to replace one-half of the grain ration for horses and mules.

## Good For Milk Cows

According to feed tests and analysis sweet potatoes are a good milk cow feed, advises J. P. LaMaster, Chief of the Dairy Division. One hundred pounds of sweet potatoes are equal to 150 pounds of corn silage in feeding value. But sweet potatoes are more expensive to produce than silage; therefore, silage is the more economical except in case of a surplus of sweet potatoes or when the dairy herd is too small to justify a silo. Twenty to twenty-five pounds of sweet potatoes may be fed per cow each day when chopped up.

## METHODS OF PRESERVING BUTTER

It is a little difficult to secure information on the subject of packing and storing butter because authorities on the subject of the farm butter making do not recommend the former to store butter at all for marketing and do not think it worth while to get out any information on keeping butter for home use. I think the following information is authoritative and the last recipe for preserving butter by glazing is one that has been secured from French sources, I cannot say how well this latter will work, it ought to be worth trying.

Generally speaking, the method of making farm butter is not one that favors long storage under any circumstances. In these directions, one other point should be noted in regard to the making of the butter. It should be made from cream that is only very slightly sour, because the higher the per cent of acid developed the shorter will be the time that the butter will keep.

Salt.

Only pack butter of highest quality. Store in glass or glazed crocks. Scald twice with boiling water and cool. Pack solid within 1 inch of top. Cover 1-2 inch fine wet salt and a clean muslin cloth wrung out with cold water. Give extra cloth covering and then cover crocks with brown paper tied. Place in coolest place possible. Renew salt about once a month.

Brine:

Mix 3 pints water and 1 pint salt. Boil until scum rises and add whites of 2 eggs, boil and remove scum. When cold cover butter to depth of 1 inch, cover and store in cool place.

Preserve by glazing:

The butter after thorough washing is shaped into prisms and glazed. The glaze is made by dissolving powdered sugar in hot water and applied with a very soft brush. The heat causes the sugar to penetrate the butter slightly and forms a glaze when cold. Store in a cool place.

Mrs. Alma C. Gibbons,  
Home Dem. Agent.

## GARDEN AND ORCHARD NOTES

Clemson College.—For killing plant lice on cabbage, roses or other plants, spray with a strong soap solution by soaking tobacco stems in water.

Garden plants may be transplanted safely during very dry weather if water is poured around their roots and a thick mulch of dry soil placed over the watered surface. To pour water on the surface soil without covering it with dry soil does more harm than good.

In pruning tomato plants remove all shoots that appear in the axis of

# "11" cigarettes



# 10¢

They are Good!

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

## SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES

VIA..... SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

TO..... JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

ACCOUNT: SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION MAY 17-22nd, 1922.

The Southern Railway System will sell round trip tickets from various points to Jacksonville on May 13 to 19th inclusive, with final limit to reach original starting point by midnight June 10th, 1922, on basis one and one-half of the one way fare.

All delegates can secure the identification certificates from Rev. C. E. Burts, Sec'y. South Carolina Baptist Board, Columbia, S. C. Special sleeping cars will be arranged from Greenville-Anderson and Spartanburg, S. C., Tuesday May 16th. Leaving Greenville 5:30 P. M.; Spartanburg 7:45 P. M.; Anderson 5:20 P. M. via Columbia, S. C. at which point all cars from North and South Carolina will be consolidated and operated through to Jacksonville arriving 8:50 A. M. May 17th.

Those desiring pullman reservation and other information should make application to nearest Southern Railway Ticket Agent or address:

R. C. COTNER, District Passenger Agent, SPARTANBURG, S. C. To 5-15.

the leaves. The fruiting stems come out on the stalk about midway between the leaves.

Pinch back the tops of new raspberry and blackberry canes when they reach a height of about three feet. This will make them branch, increasing the fruiting wood for next year.

Thin peaches, plums and apples if you would have the fruit reach maximum size, color and quality. Remove the surplus fruit by hand, thinning so that not two specimens will be nearer together than three or four inches.

Newly planted orchard and shade trees often fail to grow well or even die during a prolonged drought. The trouble can be avoided, however, if a heavy mulch of stable manure or other litter is put around the trees. In addition, the orchard should be kept well cultivated.

A good summer treatment of the young orchard is to plant it to peas in rows. Iron and Brabham are the best varieties.

To make a good lawn preparation of the land should begin at least several months before sowing. Break the ground deeply and thoroughly now and sow thickly to cowpeas. In the early fall the pea vines can be turned under and a good seed bed formed.

## NOTICE OF TAX SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Abbeville.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a warrant issued to me by the Treasurer of Abbeville County, I have seized the following described property to satisfy the taxes due to the State of South Carolina and the County of Abbeville, by H. P. Bowling, and the same will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on Salesday in June next, which is the 5th day of June 1922, within the legal hours of sale, in front of the Court House door at Abbeville, S. C. and the proceeds of sale will be applied to the payment of said taxes

and cost of said seizure and sale.

The property to be sold is described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Due West Township Abbeville County, State of South Carolina, School District No. 37, containing forty-three acres, more or less, and bounded North by J. J. Fretwell, East by W. W. Clinkscales, South by W. W. Clinkscales and West by Peter Rickett and John Banister.

F. B. McLANE, Sheriff 5, 8, '22. Abbeville County, S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE Court of Common Pleas.

## SUMMONS FOR RELIEF

E. C. Donald and B. H. Smith, Plaintiffs

against

Jeff Mattison, Defendant.

TO THE DEFENDANT, JEFF MATTISON:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Abbeville Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

WM. P. GREENE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated April 21, 1922.

To the Defendant, Jeff Mattison, A Non-Resident:

Take notice that the complaint in the above stated action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Abbeville County at Abbeville, South Carolina, on May 1st, 1922, where it is now on file.

WM. P. GREENE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated May 1, 1922.

1st wk. 3wks.-Wed.