

Some Don'ts in Plowing.

If you have, as you ought to have, crimson clover to turn for corn and cotton, don't "cut and cover," as the darkies say, by turning it over flat and making a layer of stuff to check the rise of the capillary moisture, and thus make you believe, in dry weather, that the clover has damaged you. Measure your plow and see how wide it is intended to plow, and plow that wide and no more.

Don't try to turn a twelve-inch furrow with a nine-inch plow, for you will have one depth on the land side and no depth on the other side, and will be simply making grooves in the soil.

Don't be scared if the clover is not all covered up, but disk it up and harrow it and it will decay right where it will do most good.

Don't plow land, that has been plowed three or four inches deep years, eight inches deep all at once, for the raw soil turned up in such a mass will do harm, but gradually deepen the plowing, an inch every time the land is broken till you are plowing an average of eight inches with the turning plow. Of course, you can loosen the subsoil with a subsoil plow and leave it unturned. Subsoiling will be of very temporary use on flat clay soil, and is of the most value on hill lands that are inclined to wash.

Don't do away with your terraces till you have made sod on the land and got enough humus-making material there to prevent washing. With a sod turned every time the land is broken and deeply subsoiled, you can work hill lands without washing and without terraces, for I have done it.

Don't, as a rule subsoil in spring, for even when the top soil is in condition to crumble the subsoil may be wet and pasty. The fall is the best time for subsoiling lands that need it.

Don't plow deep in the late fall for small on land that has been well broken earlier that season. Let the early plowing remain settled and make the surface three or four inches perfectly fine. A well compacted soil will not suffer in winter from winter-killing of wheat or oats as will a roughly-prepared and loose soil.

Don't imagine you are plowing land when you scratch over it three inches deep with one mule, even with a turning plow, and do not imagine that a bull-tongue will break land properly for crops.

Don't plow strips and make beds and let the middles stand with the notion that the weed growth on them will be valuable. It is of very slight value as compared with a good thorough plowing before bedding.

On high, light and well drained land, don't bed for cotton or corn, but plant on the level and use the smoothing harrow and the weeder before and after the plants come up.

Don't imagine that a plow is simply a plow, for there are many poor plows and many good ones. Get a plow that is long underfoot rather than a short one, for it will run easier, and don't get one with a moldboard that butts right against the furrow, but one that admits of easy turning up on edge. Don't imagine that you know all about plowing till you have studied plows of various makes and tested them.—Progressive Farmer.

CHARM IN DAINTINESS

QUALITY THAT MAKES FOR SUCCESS OF THE MATINEE.

All Things Considered, a Figured Material is the Most Desirable for the Woman of Moderate Purse—Choice is a Wide One.

As a rule charm of color and material combined with daintiness of finish have more to do with the success of a dainty matinee than elaborate ornamentation or subtlety of line.

Among the models not to be readily copied are the little French sacks of fine lingerie stuff, hand made, delicately embroidered, inset with lace. Charming things they are, too, these fine lingerie matinees with their coquettish ribbon bows, and often a loose lining of India silk matching the color of the bows and providing an additional warmth without detracting from the sheer daintiness of the sack.

But the really fine embroidered lingerie matinee is an extravagance, and the lingerie model that is not fine is a failure, so the woman who wants a cheap sack, requiring little trimming and yet attractive, is likely to buy a figured material. Some of the figured white stuffs are admirable for



Matinee in Pink Crepe.

the purpose—embroidered Swisses and cross-barred batistes and lawns. But here again one meets the requirement of fineness. Fortunately, even the best materials of this sort are not alarmingly expensive, and so little trimming is necessary that the cost of the sack may be slight.

The rule to be observed in babies' clothes holds good in matinees. Trimming may be unpretentious, but it must be fine if the garment is to be successful, and coarse, careless work robs a matinee of every atom of smartness or attractiveness. There may be only a line of beading as finish for neck and sleeves, but the beading should be of good quality and effective design, and it should be applied by hand.

Figured dimity makes a delightful and practical summer matinee, wearing well, laundering well, needing but little trimming, and costing a mere song. It is, perhaps, the best of the flowered cotton stuffs, coming as it does in delicious little designs of dainty colored sprigs and flowerlets on barred or checked or white grounds.

Valenciennes, Cluny or fine Swiss embroidery will do for trimming, and there are some attractive sacks in which a crochet insertion or the coarse open Irish beading or Venise is used.

There are pretty flowered and cross-barred lawns, too, but their designs are usually large and do not have the quaint daintiness which makes dimity such an admirable matinee material.

MARY DEAN.

Short Brocade Coats.

The modistes have not neglected to tempt us with novelties of new materials and models. Our attention is attracted by a short brocade coat worn over a skirt of thin material. Here is a prophecy of spring. We notice familiar details—that the skirt just escapes the ground; that some fullness is suggested in gathers at the waist line; and that there is little width at the foot. We fear that fashion has cheated us out of new ideas. But further study shows that not only the length of this coat is new; the square front, square armhole, and square, long coat-tail back are novelties.—Harper's Bazar.

Faded Effects.

How the spring season will look, with its many "shaded" garments, it is difficult to say just at present. To the unaccustomed sense these "shaded" things look faded, and suggest September rather than May. Particularly is this true of the hats. These are called "Sunset Hemp," and are made of the finest braid, in all colors, shading from a deep tone at the edge to the palest of pale tones in the top of the crown. The golden brown, for instance, merges to ecru, as though the sun had feasted on the color and drawn it all out.

Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves.

Now and then leg-o'-mutton sleeves are seen in coats.

Tiny rhinestone buckles are worn on satin evening slippers.

The low type of Robespierre collar is an especial favorite.

Cream and butter shades are in demand in shadow laces.



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Augusta High Grade, Acid of all Grades.

These goods are now in the warehouse ready for delivery.

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We desire to notify our farmer friends that we are ready to supply them with fertilizers in all of the popular brands and formulas. We sell the celebrated brands

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These goods have been used by farmers of this county for many years and have given satisfaction.

We also have contracted for a large supply of ingredients for mixing fertilizers at home. Bear in mind that we can fill your orders for any kind of plant food, the dependable kind. Come in to see us.

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Ready for Delivery

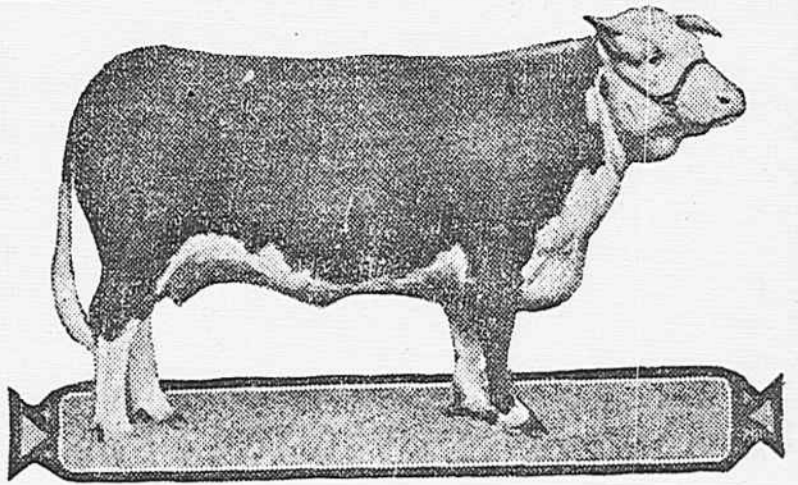
We have in our warehouse ready for delivery all the popular brands of commercial fertilizers from reliable manufacturers. We can also supply the farmers with the necessary ingredients for

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Drop in and get our prices before making your contracts for the year.

L. T. MAY

FARMERS GETTING BACK TO BEEF CATTLE



A Champion Hereford.

By E. J. IDDINGS, Idaho Experiment Station.)

Beef cattle shortage, predicted for several years by careful observers of live stock conditions, is now a serious problem commanding public attention.

Years ago widespread use of the range and cheap beef made from free grass drove the farmer out of the beef cattle business. During the last ten years the farmer had his turn and has changed thousands of square miles of grazing land into homesteads and cultivated farms. With cattle driven in relative large numbers from both farm and range, could there be any doubt of ultimate beef cattle shortage?

An increase of population for the last decade of 2.1 per cent. is met by a beef shortage of seven per cent. During the last six months prices of our great markets have been continually reaching higher levels, until the 10 and 11 cent steer seems to be with us for some time to come. Unfortunate features of the situation are that good female stock of breeding age has been sent to market in increasing numbers, and that there has been for the last five years an unprecedented slaughter of calves.

Many remedies have been suggested, among them a national law preventing the slaughter of female stuff for a period of years. Public sentiment and concerted action on the part of live stock men, rather than statute law, is the remedy for the situation.

High prices for cattle on foot will naturally encourage many farmers and ranchers to extend or start in cattle. A beef producers' association in each state, as is now in active operation in Iowa, would be of great help

in starting new men in beef cattle and diverting a portion of the female stream, now flowing marketward, to the farm as breeding females. Furthermore, further discussion of the beef cattle situation and widespread realization of the need of immediate efforts toward breeding a future beef supply would aid in retaining on the farm a large percentage of the calves now sent to the shambles.

The flow marketward of half finished stuff must be checked. Corn, oats and hay are more plentiful and relatively cheaper than beef. Retention of the half-fat steer in the feed yard for several weeks means more beef from each animal and more economical use of feed stuffs.

Another method of producing more good beef in a reasonable time is by the use of better bulls on grade cows now producing indifferent calves. In the University of Idaho steer herd is a Hereford-Jersey Shorthorn that has won a number of prizes on the Pacific coast show circuit this year. His dam was a common cow, but his sire was one of the best Hereford bulls in the Missouri river valley. There are in all parts of America large numbers of grade cows that are now paying their keep in the dairy. These cows, bred to good pure-bred bulls of beef form, are capable of doing an important work in beef production a fact often overlooked.

The things to be immediately sought are lessened slaughter of she stuff and calves, longer feeding and better finishing of present limited supply and beef-bred calves from many good grade cows now rendering indifferent service in other lines than beef making.

GET START OF HORSERADISH

Small Roots Cut Into Lengths of From Four to Six Inches Should Be Planted Early.

Horseradish should be started very early in the spring. It consists of one large root from which springs the crown and a large number of smaller roots.

These roots, small as a lead pencil or larger, are cut off into lengths of from four to six inches, and should be placed in the ground with the thick end up.

They should be planted about three inches deep, and the soil above them pressed down firmly to prevent water reaching them before they start.

Make the soil loose, and at least a depth of ten inches. Work into it plenty of well-rotted manure. Set horseradish in rows about three feet apart, and at intervals of about fifteen inches.

Then keep the weeds away from them, and the top soil loose, with frequent cultivation. A row six feet long will supply a family with all it needs. The plant will be ready for use early in the fall, and it makes its best growth then.

It should be dug late in the fall, after all other crops are off, the small root tops being removed and stored in sand in the cellar, or buried in pits in the ground until wanted for use.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Salt as often as if the cows were still on pasture.

The ewes must carry some flesh to make the flock profitable.

It is the wise poultryman who studies the comfort of his fowls.

If breeding ewes are kept thin in flesh, the flock will surely degenerate. Dry air, good feed and plenty of exercise are necessary for winter eggs.

A treeless home is a lonesome looking place to one who is a lover of trees.

This is the time when the cows are getting that good canned corn out of the silo.

Sheep, if given half a chance, and if of good healthy stock, are sure to pay their way.

The prosperous and most successful farmer is comfortable only when his stock is comfortable.

The average horse at hard work will eat about a pound of hay for every 100 pounds of live weight.

Keep a little record where things were in the garden this year so as to change ground for next year.

The man who dubbed the hog a "mortgage lifter" was posted; he knew something of the possibilities of the animal.

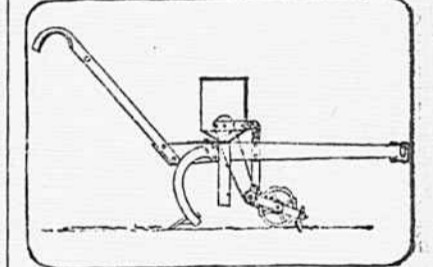
From the soil spring the necessities of physical life and the farmer finds contentment in the daily contemplation of the harvest prospect, and enjoys the fruits of his own toil.

PLAN TO SPREAD FERTILIZER

Machine Provides Means of Even Distribution of Material—Feed May Be Regulated.

In illustrating and describing a material distributor, the invention of J. W. Gunter and J. A. Haardt of Montgomery, Ala., Scientific American says:

The invention has for its object the provision of an inexpensive machine, wherein means is provided for insuring a regular and uniform feed of the material, operated directly by the movement of the machine, and where-



Material Distributer.

In the feed may be regulated to suit conditions. In operation a cut-off is set to feed the requisite amount of fertilizer, and is held in this position. The machine is drawn over the ground, the wheel in front rotating the shaft and causing the fertilizer to be fed through the chute. The plow opens a furrow to receive the fertilizer and a plate covers the fertilizer in the furrow. The accompanying illustration shows a side view of the distributor.

FAT COVERS MANY DEFECTS

It Takes Good Judge to Pick Out Strong, Healthy Eoar if the Animal is Over-Fleshy.

Some breeders have a trick of sending their weak boars to fairs with an overcoat of fat which hides many defects. When you see an over-fat boar it is time to become wary.

It is a well known fact that all the fat breeding animals at the big fairs are sold first and the rough ones are left to the last.

It takes a good judge to pick out a good, strong, healthy boar if he is over-fat.

Even if the animal is quite thin in flesh and has quality this will be no drawback where men of experience are making selections, because they judge the animal on his points and not on his general sleek, round appearance.

Another point to be observed in buying boars is to observe closely the shape of his head. A boar with a long, narrow head, ears set close in, is, as a rule, a poor sire.

Care of Calf.

Stanchions are all right for the dairy calf when it is being fed. The rest of the time it should be given liberty, where the ventilation is good and sunshine is prevalent.

GOWANS King of Externals
Stands supreme under every test. Feel secure, keep Gowans in the home. Gowans always conquers Croup and Pneumonia and your doctor assents.

Gowans Preparation was used on my child when it was desperately ill with Pneumonia. Immediately after the second application my physician called and finding so great an improvement ordered its continuance. The child recovered rapidly. G. J. HECKLE, Druggist, 924 East St. Allentown, Pa.

BUY TO-DAY! HAVE IT IN THE HOME
All Druggists. \$1. 50c. 25c.
GOWAN MEDICAL CO.
Guaranteed, and money refunded by your druggist!

Little George was 6 years old at New Year's, and the family was much interested in having him start school in February, but he insisted that he was not going, says the Woman's Home Companion.

One day his grandmother said to him: "George, you are going to school with sister this winter, aren't you?"

"No, grandma, I'm not going to school at all. I can't read, nor I can't write, nor I can't sing, and I'd like to know what good I'd be at school."