

SOY BEAN SEED AND VARIETIES TO GROW

Supply From 1918 Crop Reported Less Than That of 1917.

Well for Buyer to Make Germination Tests as Seed Loses Its Vitality Quite Readily—Variety Is of Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As the supply of the 1918 crop of soy beans for seed is reported less than the 1917 crop, it is advisable at this time to look forward to supplies of seed of desirable varieties and prices. It is not likely that the prices will be much lower than at the present time. Undoubtedly much of the 1917 crop of seed will be sold this season. It is well for the buyer as well as the grower who has his own supply of seed to make germination tests. Soy bean seed loses its



Cultivating a Field of Soy Beans.

viability quite readily, and unless the seed is of the 1918 crop or has been properly cured and stored tests should be made to learn if the seed is of high germination.

The variety to be grown is of prime importance, and the grower should select one suited to his locality. The late varieties for forage or seed are best suited to southern conditions, although the Virginia and Haberlandt, both medium late varieties, have given most excellent results under southern conditions for seed, forage and pasture. The best late varieties are Biloxi, Mammoth Yellow and Tokyo.

PUT IMPLEMENTS IN REPAIR

Troublesome and Costly Delays May Be Avoided by Getting Tools in Working Order Early.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All users of farm implements should anticipate, so far as practicable, the necessity for repairs and replacements sufficiently in advance of the working season to make it possible to put their implements in good working condition before the spring operations begin. This is the gist of a telegram from the secretary of agriculture to E. W. McCullough of Chicago, secretary of the National Implement and Vehicle association. Secretary Houston's telegram was in response to one from Mr. McCullough advising him that manufacturers of and dealers in all lines of farm operating equipment have agreed, in the interest of economy and conservation, to join in urging farmers to inspect their equipment and to order necessary parts in advance of the time they are needed.

Manufacturers and dealers declare that if they can know sufficiently in advance the needs of the farmers for repair parts, these parts can be supplied when they are needed. If the needs are not known to the manufacturers and dealers until the actual time for use, troublesome and costly delays are likely to be caused—delays that may be felt in decreased production at harvest.

SOILS READY FOR PLOWING

Overzealous Gardeners Waste Time and Do Harm by Getting on Them Too Early.

A simple test to find out when garden soil is ready for plowing or working is to pick up a handful and close the hand tightly on it. If the earth falls apart when the hand is opened it is dry enough for cultivation. This test applies largely to fairly heavy soils, but these are the soils that are most liable to injury from working them when too wet. Overzealous gardeners waste time and actually do harm on heavy soils by getting on them too early.

MARKETING LETTUCE IN LOTS

When Sold in Barrels to Small Grocer There is Always Remnant or Two Wilted.

Lettuce should be marketed if possible in small packages. When sold in barrels to small grocers there is nearly always a remnant after a day or two which is wilted and hard to sell. Small packages are much better for retailers with a limited trade because they can sell a basket or two every day and buy a fresh lot the next day. This plan is better for producer, retailer and consumer. It counts for larger sales, larger prices and smaller losses.

PARSLEY POINTED A MORAL

Youngster Quick to See the Point Which His Father Was Endeavoring to Make.

In an Indiana town where crookedness in city affairs has been reigning for years, a lucrative position was offered to a lawyer. It was not because the salary itself was so large, but the possibilities the position offered were many. But still a string was attached and the lawyer knew it. So he turned down the job.

His high-school son was provoked because his father had not accepted. He grumbled about it in subtle little ways for several days and then one day his father came to school after the boy to accompany him to a friend's farm. Once there he showed the delighted youngster all over the farm, last visiting the pen in which the hogs were being fed for the market.

The boy eyed them a few minutes and then asked, "What is that they're eating so ravenously?"

The farmer answered: "Why, that's parsley. It's the best hog fattener I know of. We just turn them into a patch of parsley and they do the rest themselves. It's too good picking for them to resist. When I decide that a pig is almost ready for the market I just turn him into the parsley patch, and soon he's just in the right condition to go to the slaughtering house."

"It's too bad they don't know what's coming to them so that they stay away from the parsley patch," laughed the boy. "I'm sure I would if I were to turn hog."

His father merely looked at him for a minute and then he said: "Parsley always has looked like graft to me—very inviting, easy to get, and plenty of it while it lasts, and then at the end inevitably the slaughtering pen." This time the boy understood.—Indianapolis News.

NEVER WASTEFUL IN SPEECH

One Thing at Least in Which the American People Are Economical to a Degree.

The country as a whole has lost the "hang" of speaking English. Some people proudly state that America is no longer a British colony, that she is creating a language of her own, and, to prove their independence they make a practice of incorporating into our speech sounds without definite edges, sounds trailing clouds of muttered murmurs, sounds of such elemental simplicity that they resemble grunts, taken over from the speech of persons who have come to us from all non-English-speaking countries of the world. And, in their love of equality and fraternity, these people refuse to exceed the speech of those whose simple needs are satisfied with a frugal vocabulary; in this way they have succeeded in cutting down their own vocabularistic rations to the famine point. Lavish, generous, wasteful in other matters, the country has learned to economize in sentence and syllable, till it has reached a genuinely democratic simplicity of speech.—Henry Dwight Sedgwick, in Yale Review.

Canadian Fisheries.

The total value of the produce of Canadian fisheries during 1917 was \$52,312,044, compared with \$39,208,378 in 1916 and \$26,860,780 in 1915. These totals represent the marketed product and have just been given out by the Dominion fisheries department in its annual report.

"Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world," says the report. "Those of Norway and the British Isles alone dispute Canada's supremacy. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobster, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and much of the cod, hake and pollack, are taken within 10 or 12 miles of shore."

Legerdemain.

"Them city sharpers are a heap too smart for us country jakes," admitted the gent from Jimson Junction, upon his return from the Big Burg. "To be on the safe side, before I started from home I had a pocket made on the inside of my shirt, and put two \$10 bills in it and sealed it up with court plaster. And I'll be Johnbrowned if somewhere along the line somebody didn't steal my \$20, slick and clean! And what fumigates me is how in tunkett they got my shirt off and put it back on again without removing my coat and vest or even giving me a hint of it!"—Kansas City Star.

Unconvincing Camouflage.

"Germany's camouflage republicanism," said Rear Admiral Taylor, "reminds me of a beggar."

"This beggar had been blind, but one day he hustled up to a patron, looked him in the eye, and demanded alms."

"Why," said the patron, "have you recovered your sight?"

"The beggar nodded."

"You see," he explained, "my dog died, and not having time to train another I had to become deaf and dumb."

Silverite a New Metal.

A new development in the alloying of aluminum with other metals has just been accomplished by the production of "silverite." This metal is something entirely new and is composed of a mixture of aluminum and copper, zinc and steel in varying proportions, according to requirements. The alloying of steel with aluminum is somewhat startling and at first thought seems to be impossible, yet it is successful.

The War Cost of Cotton.

The following summary of a report made by H. F. Bachmann & Company of New York will be interesting to cotton farmers:

For the four years prior to the war the cotton farmer received an average price of 12 cents per pound for his cotton, against an average of 16.4 cents for the four-year war period, representing an increase of 36.6 per cent. The wheat farmer received an average of 85.2 cents per bushel for the four years prior to the war, against 149.5 per bushel for the four war years, an increase of 75.5 per cent. For the four crops prior to the war the cotton farmers received a total of \$3,284,157,008, and although there was a reduction of 2,541,081,000 pounds in cotton production during the four war years as compared with the four anti-war years, he only received a total of \$3,908,720,133 for these four crop failures, a total increase of only \$624,563,125, or 19 per cent. The wheat farmer produced 453,858,000 bushels more wheat during the four war years than he produced during the four anti-war years, but he received for these four crops \$4,513,120,955, an increase of \$2,184,373,344, or 93.3 per cent. In other words, the wheat increase in value during the war was \$1,557,110,218, or 249 per cent greater than the cotton increase in value.

According to this estimate wheat has increased in value during the war 249 per cent more than cotton. This shows the handicap under which cotton growers have labored. Not only have they had drouth causing short crops, but during the war they were forced to sacrifice their help, pay war prices for everything used, and since the armistice, have the embargo continued while the speculators beat the market down.

The estimates and comparisons made above have been taken from reports and bulletins published by the United States department of agriculture. This does not include the expense cotton growers have incurred in holding cotton, nor the loss to the business men largely interested in and dependent on cotton.

Will the growers of cotton and the business men of the South and Southwest continue such a marketing system for cotton? Will they be willing to let speculators take advantage of war, peace or any industrial disturbance to the detriment of cotton growers and their friends who are financially interested in the staple?—Farm and Ranch

Farmers Saved Millions on Fertilizer.

Washington, April 18.—More than \$1,500,000 will be saved by the farmers this year as a result of the action of the government in making available at reduced prices large quantities of nitrate for fertilizer. After the armistice was signed the war department released to the department of agriculture 111,000 tons of nitrate produced during the war for use in explosives. To this quantity is added 40,000 tons received from Chile by the agricultural department too late for distribution last year. Under authority of the food control act, the nitrate is to be sold at cost and already, says a statement to-day by the department, farmers have taken up the full 151,000 tons in orders ranging from 200 pounds to 300 tons.

SUMMONS

State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield,
In Court of Common Pleas.

J. W. Stewart and L. S. Kernaghan, partners in trade under the style of Stewart and Kernaghan—Plaintiffs—against A. C. Mayson—Defendant.

(To the Defendant Above Named.)

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, Edgefield, S. C. within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of 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.

N. G. EVANS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
March 26, 1919.

To A. C. Mayson, non-resident Defendant:

You Will Please Take Notice That the Summons and Complaint in this action was filed in the office of Clerk of Court of Edgefield County, S. C., on the 27th day of March, 1919.

N. G. EVANS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
April 23, 1919.

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