

Statement Concerning Teachers' Certificates.

The State Board of Examiners for Teachers is glad to announce that the task of converting all outstanding teacher's certificates into South Carolina State licenses is about finished. The work was made necessary by the 1920 Act of the Legislature creating the Board of Examiners for Teachers.

The members of this Board are: Prof. H. B. Dominick, former superintendent of the Green Schools; Miss Elizabeth McLean, of Sumter City Schools, and Joseph H. Shealy, Registrar of the Teachers' Bureau.

The Board began the active duties of the office June 21st and after plans were formulated, certificate forms designed and procured, the work of issuing certificates, began September 6th.

The task of certifying over nine thousand teachers has occupied the entire time of all the members of the Board since the first of September, and for five months, approximately eleven hours of work per day were necessary for converting certificates and correcting examination papers.

The Board endeavored to dispatch the duties of the office with as little delay as possible and wishes to express its appreciation to the teachers, county superintendents and school folk in general for their patience exercised and support given in this work. Through the medium of the State Board of Examiners, a profitable and needed service can be rendered the State. The teaching profession is one of the greatest which should claim the attention of our people, and the teachers should be classified so that the deserving may be encouraged to better service and those who are poorly prepared assisted to better preparation. The State has provided assistance for the needy schools and the people have responded nobly to the demand for better salaries for teachers, and now the public has a right to expect better service. The first grade certificate has been heretofore an indefinite quantity as to a teacher's fitness to teach school and it is the purpose of this Board to issue certificates such as will carry with them some idea of the teacher's preparation for serving the public and to encourage professional advancement.

The compilation of the records in the office reveals some very encouraging facts. The 9,520 certificates which have been issued since September 6th consist of the following classes: College—A. B. and B. S., white, 2,75; college diploma, colored, 1,022; by order of the State Board, white, 188; South Carolina State certificates, white 374, colored, 26; other States, white, 165; Rule 21, 22, 23, white 65, colored, 21; examination (first grade), 1,622, colored, 252; examination (second grade), white 649, colored, 319; examination (third grade), white 257, colored, 289; permit, (first grade), white 699, colored, 223; permits (second grade), white 341, colored, 383; permits (third grade), white 134, colored, 309; special, colored, 7.

For the October examination there were 929 applicants. A study of the records in the office leads one to believe that approximately 3,000 persons will stand the next examination which will be held on Saturday, May 7th, at each county seat.

The following regulation for the renewal of certificates has been adopted by the State Board of Education:

"Any outstanding first-grade State certificate may be renewed upon presentation to the State Board of Examiners of one year's successful and acceptable classroom experience by the holder during the term covered by such certificate, with his or her request for the renewal of a first-grade certificate, together with a written endorsement from the county superintendent or city superintendent, and from the Board of district trustees. A second-grade certificate is renewable only upon the presentation of a record of successful and satisfactory summer school work. A third-grade certificate shall not be renewed."

Teachers now holding permits granted at the request of the county superintendent must take the regular examination required of all applicants, if they expect to teach during the session 1921-1922. Outstanding permits are not renewable nor transferable and under no circumstances shall a second permit be issued to any teacher.

NOTICE.

We having organized the Edgefield National Farm Loan Association in connection with the Federal Land Bank, I shall be glad to file your application for a loan.

J. H. CANTELOU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Edgefield, S. C.
March 29, 1921.

Cut of 31 Per Cent Claimed for Cotton.

Florence, April 21.—A reduction of 31.2 per centum in the cotton acreage of this year, compared with last year, is indicated in private information local reporters have received from reliable connections and supplied to the chamber of commerce. The information is considered very reliable and is known to be quite close, generally, to the accredited government reports on such matters, Walter J. Johnson, secretary of the association, say, regarding the survey.

The report by states for the entire cotton belt is as follows:

State	Decrease Per Cent.	Indicated Acreage
Texas	29	8,929,000
Oklahoma	38	1,714,000
Arkansas	37	1,803,000
Louisiana	34	951,000
Georgia	30	3,470,000
Alabama	29	2,018,000
Mississippi	30	2,117,000
North Carolina	31	1,047,000
South Carolina	30	2,014,000
Tennessee	30	577,000
Missouri	28	106,000
Florida	25	76,000
California	50	75,000
Arizona	50	119,000
Virginia	45	21,000
Totals	31.2	25,037,000

This report considers only actual reduction of acreage. No estimate is made of the curtailment of fertilizer, which is reports being used very sparingly. Nor does it consider the known annual losses by boll weevil and other crop pests.

A considerable amount of land cultivated in 1920 will lay out this year on account of the inability of tenants and small farmers to obtain financial assistance, the report also states.

Local cotton authorities compute that on the acreage figures alone, as contained in this report, the 1921 crop will be probably not more than 9,000,000 bales. The 1920 crop was approximately 13,000,000 bales. However, they believe the prospective 9,000,000 bales will be curtailed materially by lack of fertilizer, crop pests and other factors which can not be estimated at this time of the season.

Early plantings of cotton in this section have been hurt severely by the recent cold. Several of the Western states are believed to have suffered losses to early plantings because of storms reported in those sections in the past few days.

There is every hope, well posted market authorities believe, for cotton to recover rapidly and strongly in the near future. The market is very steady now. A very decided improvement is looked for within the next 30 days, during which the government should have its first acreage report. No one professes to look for 40 cents cotton right away, but they do look for such an improvement in the market as will enable the present holders to realize their investment at least.

There is a good demand now for cotton—if one is willing to take the present market for it. Local buyers particularly are paying the limit of the market on all offerings. But the sentiment here is strongly against selling yet. If cotton is worth the present price to any one else, it must be worth that much to the producer, is the attitude of the holders.

Million Packets Of Flower Seeds Free

We believe in flowers around the homes of the South. Flowers brighten up the home surroundings and give pleasure and satisfaction to those who have them.

We have filled more than a million packets of seeds, of beautiful yet easily grown flowers to be given to our customers this spring for the beautifying of their homes.

Wouldn't you like to have five packets of beautiful flowers free? YOU CAN GET THEM! Hastings' 1921 catalog is a 116-page handsomely illustrated seed book with twenty beautiful pages showing the finest varieties in their true natural colors. It is full of helpful garden, flower and farm information that is needed in every home, and, too, the catalog tells you how to get these flower seeds absolutely free.

Write for our 1921 catalog now. It is the finest, most valuable and beautiful seed book ever published, and you will be mighty glad you've got it. There is no obligation to buy anything. Just ask for the catalog.

H. G. HASTINGS CO., SEEDSMEN, ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Deposit No. 131 issued by the Bank of Western Carolina, Johnston, S. C., to Minty Stafford for \$300.00 with interest from date at the rate of five per centum per annum, having been lost in the mails, notice is hereby given that I will apply to the Bank of Western Carolina, Johnston, S. C., to April 29th, 1921, for a new certificate in like amount.

MINTY STAFFORD.

The Growing of Peanuts For 1921.

When peanuts are planted for pork production and the hogs are allowed to harvest them, thus leaving roots and vines in the field, they possess good soil-building values and are unexcelled for pork production.

Outside of the regular peanut belt the peanut is used almost exclusively either for home consumption, hay, hog feed, etc., or to sell to oil mills. It is a good year to pay particular attention to the peanut crop, especially for the first named purposes.

In the special peanut counties of North Carolina and Virginia, there may be a tendency to increase the acreage during the year of 1921 because the price of peanuts is comparatively higher than the price of cotton. Of course, if the farmers produce a very greatly increased crop of peanuts for the market, it no doubt will cause a slaughtering of prices. However, there is always a demand for high quality peanuts, and the same advice that has been given heretofore will apply just as aptly this year, namely, that the effort should be to produce on fewer acres the largest quantity of high-grade peanuts per acre by using the very best methods of preparation and cultivation. It is quite possible that the peanut farmers can make a profit out of their crop this year by planting a reasonable acreage and only digging for market that part of the crop that promises a good yield of high-grade nuts, leaving to be harvested by the hogs those fields, or parts of fields that do not promise a profitable return.

Peanuts give large returns for thorough preparation of the seed bed. The frequent stirring of the surface before planting is the most profitable part of the cultivation of the peanut crop.

The Spanish variety is always safest and surest, since it produces under a variety of soil and climatic conditions, and may be planted later in the season. It is the earliest variety. The most popular commercial variety is the North Carolina and Virginia Bunch. The Jumbo variety produces a nut of high sale value, but it does not produce in quantity or quality as well as the Bunch.

One thing that is very much in favor of the peanut as a 1921 crop is the fact that where it is grown in rotation with cotton and with corn in which peas and soy beans are grown, very satisfactory yields may be obtained without the use of commercial fertilizers. Wherever the land has not been well limed previously, ground limestone or ground oyster shells at the rate of at least 1,000 pounds per acre should be used, wherever the large varieties are planted.

The successful progress of the Co-operative Peanut Growers' Association should cause the peanut farmers to take courage and try to see to it that for the year 1921 they only grow such a quantity of peanuts as can be profitably marketed, and not attempt to overtax the efforts of this new organization the first year it goes into operation.—Progressive Farmer.

Things to do This Week and Next.

As the weather becomes warmer it is more important to run the harrow immediately behind the plow. The same time given then may accomplish twice as much good as if postponed until the clods are hardened.

2. Kill the grass before it gets a start. Here, too, work done promptly will accomplish twice as much as later work.

3. Don't overlook grazing crops for hogs. Cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and others may be planted now.

4. Too much cotton and tobacco is being planted. You may lose money on both. Better decide before it is too late to plant a few more acres of food and feed crops instead of "money crops" that don't mean net money.

5. Get a canning outfit and plant enough to make it pay. Fill your pantry and you will spend less at the store next winter and spring.

6. Newly made terraces, ditches and roads should be inspected after each washing rain. "A stitch in time" is a good motto to remember if even a small break appears.

7. Flies may bring death into your home. Kill them before they lay eggs. Screen the house and keep all food from them.

8. It is cheaper to poison insects than to feed them. If half of your hogs die of disease, you get excited. Keep your spray pump going or you may lose more than half your fruit and vegetables.

9. Once again, remember that no other piece of land will pay so well this year as the garden. It is not too late to put in several new vegetables you have not previously been growing.—Progressive Farmer.

How Much Hay For Hard-Working Horses?

In hot weather, when the horses and mules are working hard, what amount of hay ought to be fed?

The usual rule given by authorities on the feeding of horses is that from 1 pound to 1 1/2 pounds should be given daily for every 100 pounds of live weight. This rule might be interpreted to mean that hard-working horses should receive one pound of hay per 100 pounds weight, while idle horses and mules might receive more hay, presumably 1 1/2 pounds per 100 pounds live weight. At least this is the best interpretation of the rule. In the opinion of the writer, even one pound of hay a day per 100 pounds of the weight of the animal is too much for the best results when horses and mules are doing hard work and the weather is warm. This is also the opinion of many practical feeders who have tried restricting the allowance of hay on work stock that had previously been allowed all the hay they would take. When the hay was restricted to say 10 pounds a day and all of it fed at night, the horses and mules sweat less, stood the heat better, kept in better flesh, and suffered less from indigestive troubles, such as colic, etc.

Bulletin No. 95 of the Montana Experiment Station, in summing up the results of experiments with a restricted hay ration says: "The horses that received the smaller amount of hay (two-thirds as much as they would have eaten) had more life and sweat less than those that were unlimited in their hay." In other words, the horses that would eat 15 pounds of hay a day would do better on 10 pounds and those that would eat 12 pounds a day would do better on 8 pounds. Quite an extensive experience and observation in the feeding of horses and mules, having due regard for the health and efficiency of the animals as well as the matter of economy, leads me to suggest the following rule for the feeding of roughage to horses and mules: **The amount of hay given any hard-working horse or mule, especially in hot weather, should never exceed three-fourths of a pound per 100 pounds of the animal's weight, and all of it should be given at the night feed.** For driving and saddle horses this is even more important than for farm work stock.

Idle horses and those doing light work may be allowed to eat all the hay they wish, if feeding in this way will reduce the cost, as it usually will when the hay is grown on the farm.

No matter how long the habit has been practiced or how popular it is, the man who fills the racks with hay and allows his horses and mules that are working hard to gorge themselves is losing money in increased feed costs and decreased efficiency of his animals. When the weather is hot these losses are very great, for the excessive feeding of hay so common in the South (when we have the hay) is largely responsible for the deaths from "overheating," colic, and other digestive troubles. The saving in hay or the decreased losses from inefficiency and death, either one alone, will more than pay for the increased trouble and cost of the more careful feeding.

The idle horses and mules may be allowed all the hay desired when it is grown on the place, but owing to high shipping charges, when hay is purchased, it will pay to restrict the hay even to the idle horses and mules.

The writer, from his experience as a practicing veterinarian and with the feeding of driving horses, early became convinced of the greater economy and efficiency resulting from the restricting of the hay ration to horses and mules doing hard or fast work, especially in summer. For 25 years I have been pleading for a more rational system of hay feeding, and every year's observation serves to strengthen my conviction that excessive hay feeding to horses and mules is one of the large wastes on American farms.

The stomach of the horse is small and he must work with his muscles, often while digesting his feed; therefore, unlike the cow, he can not economically consume large quantities of hay when doing hard work.—Progressive Farmer.

For a Severe Cold.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my daughter, Anna, of a severe cold and cough a few years ago and ever since then I have never missed an opportunity to recommend this medicine to anyone suffering from throat or lung troubles. I cannot speak too highly in praise of it," writes Mrs. D. J. Shelley, Earlvile, N. Y. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no narcotic and may be given to children with perfect confidence. It is a pleasant syrup so they do not object to taking it.

ELECTRIC BITTERS The Best Tonic, Mild-Laxative Family Medicine.

Where Do You Stand?

It is said that 69 men out of 85 reach the age of 65 without a dollar and 89 men out of every hundred have no estate at all.

Where do you stand in this list? Isn't that a question to start you to thinking? The figures are from statistics and are fairly correct. If you haven't a little account at our bank, wouldn't it be a good plan to start one, and thus prevent being among the unfortunate majority? Most people make plenty of money. Only a few save it. If you start with us, we will help you to help yourself.

The Bank of Trenton, S. C.

All checks drawn on The Bank of Trenton can be cleared free of exchange through the Federal Reserve Bank.

Southern Railway System

Announces Excursions Fares, Season 1921, for the Following Special Occasions

Identification Certificate Plan One and One-Half Fares Round Trip

- ATLANTA, GA.: Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, June 12-16.
- ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Mystic Order, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, June 28-July 2.
- CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: Southern Baptist Convention, May 12-18.
- CHICAGO, ILL.: International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, July 23-31.
- CLEVELAND, O.: International Convention, Kiwanis Club, June 20-25.
- DETROIT, MICH.: Annual Convention World-Wide Baraca Philathea Union, June 23-26.
- LITTLE ROCK, ARK.: Sixteenth Annual Session of Sunday School Congress, June 8-13.
- LOUISVILLE, KY.: National Convention Travelers' Protective Association, June 13-18.
- NEWARK, N. J.: Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order Eagles, August 8-13.
- NEW YORK, N. Y.: International Convention United Society of Christian Endeavor, July 6-15.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.: National Conventional Modern Woodmen of America, June 18-25.
- TOLEDO, OHIO: Annual Convention Supreme Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, June 27-July 2.
- UNION BRIDGE, MD.: Annual Conference Old Baptist Church, May 14-17.
- WINONA LAKE, IND.: General Assembly Presbyterian Church of U. S. A., May 17-27.

Certificate Plan One Fare Going, One-Half Fare Returning.

- ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: National Confectioners' Association of the U. S., May 23-28.
- ATLANTA, GA.: National Fraternity Society of the Deaf, July 11-16.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, May 23-26.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Photographers' Association of America, July 18-23.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.: National Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers, July 20-23.
- BUFFALO, N. Y.: Association of Operative Millers, June 6-11.
- CINCINNATI, OHIO: Annual Convention Wholesale Grocers' Association, May 10-13.
- CHICAGO, ILL.: Annual Convention National Electric Light Association.
- CHATTANOOGA, TENN.: Dramatic Order Knights of Khorasan, August 9-13.
- CHICAGO, ILL.: National Wholesale Grocers' Association, June 8-10.
- CHICAGO, ILL.: The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, May 18-20.
- CHICAGO, ILL.: National Association of Real Estate Boards, July 12-15.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO: American Water Works' Association, June 6-10.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO: National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, July 18-23.
- HERSHEY, PA.: Church of Brethren Annual Conference, June 9-16.
- HOUSTON, TEX.: National Association of Mercantile Agencies, August 14-16.
- HOUSTON, TEX.: Retail Credit Men's Association, August 16-19.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.: National Association of Retail Grocers, June 5-8.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.: National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association, June 13-15.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Annual Convention Commercial Law League of America, August 8-11.
- NEW YORK, N. Y.: National Tuberculosis Association, June 13-17.
- NEW ORLEANS, LA.: Convention National Association of Master Plumbers of the U. S., June 7-9.
- NEW ORLEANS, LA.: National Baptist Convention, Unincorporated, September 6-12.
- NEW YORK, N. Y.: American Optometric Association, June 26-July 1.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Meeting American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, May 27-28.
- ROCK HILL, S. C.: South Carolina Sunday School Association, June 8-10.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.: Twenty-Third Annual Convention National Association of Letter Carriers, September 5-10.
- ST. PAUL, MINN.: Annual Convention Retail Monument Dealers' Association, August 16-18.
- ST. PAUL, MINN.: Annual Meeting International Association of Display Men, July 11-14.
- WASHINGTON, D. C.: American Institute of Homeopathy, June 19-24.

For further information call on nearest Ticket Agent or communicate with—

S. H. MCLEAN, District Passenger Agent, Columbia, S. C. G. W. CARTER, District Passenger Agent, Augusta, Ga.

Candidate for Cotton Weigher.

I respectfully announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of public cotton weigher for the town of Edgefield. I have served only one term and the experience I have gained will enable me to render more efficient service in the future. If elected for a second term, I pledge the same faithful and impartial service that I have rendered in the past.

W. G. Byrd.

Farmers Can Borrow Money Now

The Federal Loan Act has been declared constitutional. The Federal Land Bank at Columbia will begin business soon. We have been authorized by the secretary of the local association to take applications from farmers for loans on real estate. All farmers who wish to borrow money can procure application blanks at our office. Avail yourself at once of this opportunity.

FOR SALE: Towers, Tanks, Windmills, Motors, Pumps and Jacks. See C. N. WEATHERS.

N. G. EVANS. C. T. BURNETT.