

**Prevent Spread of Southern Pine Beetle by Cutting Out Infested Trees.**

More merchantable-sized timber probably was killed in the Southern pine belt during the last 30 years by the Southern pine beetle than died from all other causes combined. It is one of the most destructive enemies of all species of pine, from Pennsylvania to Texas, yet the prevention of serious outbreaks and the control of this menace to the great timber resources of the South not only are possible but entirely practicable, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1188, The Southern Pine Beetle, recently published. It is only necessary, says the bulletin, to cut and utilize for fuel or lumber, during the fall and winter months, all trees that died during the late summer and fall, making sure that the bark of the main trunk is burned.

**Spread Rapidly When Well Established.**

Under average or normal conditions caused by activities of the beetle a few scattering trees are killed by it each year in mature stands of pine timber throughout the Southern States. When conditions become favorable for the multiplication of the insect, it is able to kill groups of trees, and if these groups increase in number and size the following year they constitute the danger signal of an outbreak which may result in widespread devastations, according to the bulletin.

Between 1890 and 1893 these beetles killed a very large percentage of the yellow, pitch and white pines of West Virginia and Virginia, and since the earliest records, in 1842, have killed a vast amount of timber in the Atlantic and Gulf States, most of which has been a total loss. Their destruction can only be compared to that caused by forest fires, and, as has been demonstrated, they may lead to far greater destruction than has ever been recorded as resulting from fires alone in the Southern States.

**Excavates Long Burrows.**

The insect is a small brownish or black beetle, somewhat smaller than a grain of rice. It flies from March to December in the more southern sections, and from May to November in its northern range. It attacks the middle and upper portions of the trunks of healthy pine trees, causing their death by excavating long, winding burrows, or egg galleries, which extend through the inner layers of the living bark and mark the surface of the wood.

Their presence is plainly indicated by patches of dying or dead pine which show no evidence of injury by fire or other destructive agencies. The trees infested by the developing broods are indicated by the fading green, greenish-brown, or yellowish-red of the foliage, and positively determined by the removal of some of the bark from the middle of the trunks and the finding of characteristic work in the inner bark or on the surface of the wood.

Converting the trunks of the infested trees into cordwood and using it for fuel before the beetles leave the bark the following spring, or making the timber into lumber and burning the slab or bark are the best methods of preventing the spread of the insect. Bark on the infested trees still standing is sometimes removed and burned to check the spread of the insect. The best time to conduct control operations is during the period between December 1 and March 1. It is essential, before control work is undertaken, that someone who is familiar with the work of the beetle take charge of the operations. Trees for several miles around an infested area should be carefully examined, and for this reason owners of pines should cooperate in carrying on the control work.

**Cotton Prices Show Great Range in Quarter Century.**

The price of cotton, received by farmers, has varied enormously since the end of the long period of very low prices about 25 years ago. The lowest price of December 1, in the records of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, is 4.6 cents per pound of lint in 1894, and it was as low as 5.7 cents in 1898. The year 1903 was notable in cotton price history, because the price rose to 10.5 cents, and remained substantially at this higher level or above. In the first year of the World War, 1914, notwithstanding the "buy-a-bale" cry, the cotton price of December 1 was 4.8 cents, but it rose to 11.3 cents the next year, to 19.6 cents in 1916, to 27.7 cents in 1917, and to 35.6 cents in 1919. The drop to 14 cents a pound in 1920, or a fall of 61 percent in one year, cut producers to the quick.

**Better Acre Yields.**

In many of our agricultural States a farm containing eighty acres is average size. Many have no more than forty acres, while a man with 160 acres is farming on a large scale. True, there are even larger farms but as previously stated, eighty acres is about the average. These farms are all productive. Their acre yield is large and farmers have been able to equip them with fine buildings and provide themselves with modern machinery.

There is a lesson in the small farms in Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and other states in the Middle North. Their seasons are short and their soils, originally, no more fertile than the soils of the Southwest. The variety of products that can be profitably produced is even less in number than in this, a more favored section, and yet there is evidence on every hand that farmers are more prosperous, live in better houses, send more of their children to college and otherwise enjoy more of the good things of life than does the average farmer in the Southwest. Here and there throughout all the States of the Southwest are small farms that are producing a greater net income than the large farm in the same locality. These are also worth considering. What lessons do they demonstrate?

As a general rule the small farm is more productive acre for acre than the large farm. The acre cost of operation may be more, but the cost of acre yield is less. The man with forty to eighty acres finds it less difficult to plan his operations. He generally practices some system of crop rotation. He keeps up the fertility of his soil and in other ways makes each acre pay a profit. The reason for this may be found in the fact that he knows that he can not look forward to a possible large income from one single big crop; that he must plan to make his living off his small place and therefore so diversifies as to produce a variety of food and feed-stuffs to be consumed at home. Good livestock, including poultry, are generally found on farms of this character, also various fruits and a good garden.

Cutting the cost of production by increasing acre yield even at the expense of an acreage reduction, if it brings about intelligent diversification, is a reasonable and logical manner of making farming more profitable.—Farm & Ranch.

**Market Your Feedstuffs on the Hoof.**

It looks like we of the Southwest are going to have a big feed crop and no market. Even if it can be sold at all, the producer, unless exceedingly well located as to demand, will find prices so low that it won't pay to move to market regardless of cost of producing.

Within a few miles of a big city there lives a farmer who has on hand more than 100 tons of excellent Johnson grass hay put up last year at actual cost of cutting, ties and baling of \$8 per ton. This hay has been offered delivered on track or at dealers' warehouse at \$8 per ton and no buyer found, although same kind and quality of hay is selling at retail for more than \$30 per ton. This farmer is mowing and burning the first crop this year, instead of raking and baling. Although the hay can be saved for less this year than last, there is no reason for doing it, so long as the supply on hand can't be sold and the farmer hasn't livestock to consume it. Every producer who has much feed, hay or grain should look around for livestock to consume it if he has not enough animals already on the place.

We can't eat any hay and not much grain, but we can cure and save meat for the home supply and sell to those who live near us who are not prepared to produce meat animals themselves.

If statistics published are reliable there is going to be a shortage of meat animals and those who have feed and no meat animals should secure them, as besides being scarce, comparatively, they will cost more to buy later. Prepare first for living at home and if you have a surplus you can find a buyer at a price, even if not at a profit, which is not always the case with feed.

Buy only what we can't raise for home use and raise only enough of those products for sale that there is demand for at a price that will yield a profit.—Farm & Ranch.

**NOTICE.**

All creditors of the estate of W. B. Cogburn, late of said County and State, deceased, will render an account of their demands, duly attested; and all debtors will pay amounts due by them, to the undersigned Executrix of said estate at her residence at Edgefield, S. C.

LIZZIE COGBURN, Executrix.  
Edgefield, S. C.  
July 7th, 1921.

**El Culbreath Arrested in Metter, Georgia.**

Ed or Eliot Culbreath, negro, who shot and killed Deputy Sheriff W. W. Edwards of Saluda county last November, was brought to the state penitentiary yesterday at 1 o'clock for safe keeping. Culbreath was captured by officers late Wednesday afternoon or early that night in a running gun battle, according to officers who brought the negro here yesterday.

Culbreath was captured in Metter, Ga., and when he was found by the officers, he put up a stiff fight, and, in making the arrest, several shots were fired at the negro, two taking effect in his legs. The wounds are not serious, however, it was said at the penitentiary yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Edwards was shot while on a raid to a negro house, and despite a thorough search throughout the country in and around Saluda, the negro escaped and was not heard from until a few days ago.

Sheriff Sample and Deputy Sheriffs Forest and Wheller brought Culbreath to the penitentiary. A large reward is said to have been standing for the capture of the negro.—The State.

**We Can Fit Your Eyes to Read by Mail.**

Send your name and address, your age, how long you have used glasses, if ever, and we will send you a pair of our gold filled glasses to try for 10 days, and if satisfied, send the Richmond Eyeglass Reading Co., \$2.95.

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**Indigestion**

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

**Theford's**

**BLACK-DRAUGHT**

for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which griped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

Get a package from your druggist today—Ask for and insist upon Theford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

**Notice of Election of Public Cotton Weigher.**

Notice is hereby given that an election for public cotton weighers for the towns of Johnston, Trenton and Edgefield for a term of two years, commencing September 1, 1921, will be held at the respective towns on Saturday, August 6, 1921. The polls will be open at eight o'clock a. m., and close at four o'clock p. m. All qualified electors who market cotton at the respective towns will be allowed to vote, but no person can vote at more than one place. There will be two cotton weighers elected for the town of Johnston and one for each of the other two places. The following managers are appointed to hold said election:

Edgefield—W. J. Duncan, W. L. Dunovant, Jr., and Wallace Holston.  
Johnston—Wilbur Yonce, Tom Milford and W. H. Dobeys.

Trenton—Wallace Wise, L. C. Eidson and Roper Moss.

The managers at each place are authorized to appoint persons to take the place of the managers who are absent.

As soon as the polls close the managers are directed to count the votes and report the result to the board by the Monday following the election.

A. A. EDMUNDS,  
T. L. TALBERT,  
J. W. DeVORE.

Board County Commissioners.  
July 11, 1921.

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