

### South Carolina at the Top in Home Demonstration.

The following article appeared in the Woman's Home Companion, and is interesting to all South Carolinians. Edgefield is one of the few counties having no home demonstration agent: "Has the woman vote stirred the civic consciousness of women in your community?"

Has it done anything to make life safer and sweeter for women and children; anything comparable to what wide-awake women are doing in South Carolina and Kansas?

Everybody who talks statistics points to South Carolina as a sad example of infant mortality and illiteracy. But other folks who travel and pin their faith on human-interest facts know that many interesting and helpful things are in that same state. For example, it claims and proves that it had the first county agent in the United States, Miss Marie Cromer; that it had the first canning clubs ever organized among girls and women; and that it leads the entire South in the number of women enrolled in home-demonstration work, and in its marketing work.

The South Carolina county home-demonstration agent is a college graduate, specially trained in home economics. Each year she goes to Winthrop College, at Rock Hill, to be instructed in the latest fine points of domestic science, and she also brings to the college wonderful information about the problems of the farm women whom she visits the other fifty weeks of the year.

When she learned that the farmer's money was tied up in cotton and the farmer's wife had just no money at all, she decided that something must be done—and done quickly. The result was the formation of the community or club market.

Women—and men—were encouraged to raise vegetables and chickens, to make butter and cottage cheese. Then, aided by chambers of commerce, club women and progressive business men, these home demonstrators secured the use of public squares, halls or vacant stores, and established public markets practically overnight. In two towns, Greenwood and Bennettsville, the town councils have appropriated funds for building small but attractive markets. In twenty other places, resourceful women are solving the problem of housing the rural saleswomen.

One farmer, thoroughly discouraged with cotton market conditions, was amazed when his wife averaged \$125 per month from the sale of farm products at the Camden market. The money thus earned kept a five-tenant farm going for eight months.

Another farm woman marketed 300 pounds of butter, netting her \$175; in addition to which she sold cream, cottage cheese, and other dairy products. A third woman, famous for her preserves, received an order for 200 jars from a Northern housekeeper. Almost pathetic is the story of an old farmer who had cotton a-plenty but no cash, and who drove twenty-two miles under a hot sun to sell less than fifteen dollars' worth of produce, and left the market grinning over his profits.

Miss Christine South, the state home demonstration agent, and Mrs. Francis Y. Kline, the state marketing agent, are marketing canned products for the wives of farmers through cooperative associations, as another method of helping the farm woman solve her need of cash.

The community market not only meets the financial needs of the farm women, but it is teaching their husbands the value of crops other than cotton, and it is bringing about a better understanding between women of towns and farms.

Do you want a community market in your town? Then write to Miss Christine South, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina, for suggestions on organizing one.

### Time for Old to Quit Says "Old Joe."

Washington, Feb. 19.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who will retire from the house of representatives at the end of his present term after a service of 46 years, declared today in an open letter to his republican constituents of the 18th Illinois district that the time had come for old heads to give way to young hearts, alert and active minds and vigorous bodies.

Writing, as he explained, on the golden anniversary of his first election to the house, Mr. Cannon said that in turning back his commission he did not wish to shirk any responsibility of public duty, but simply to open the door of opportunity to younger men.

**To Prevent Blood Poisoning**  
apply at once the wonderful old relief Dr. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

### Legislating for Farmers.

The appropriation bill as presented to the house of representatives contemplates a state tax levy of five mills, which is exactly the levy made by the "Reform" legislature after the election of Captain Tillman to be governor in 1890. That is to say, if the bill shall pass, the taxation of farms, houses and other visible property will be no larger than it was after the "Farmers' movement" had swept the state.

It will be said, however, that more than \$2,000,000 is to be raised by other kinds of taxation, and that is true, but it is also true that in 1890 the public schools were receiving no assistance from state taxation, that the Confederate veterans were receiving about one-thirteenth of the sum provided for them now, that Clemson college was not open, that the appropriation for Winthrop was then under \$10,000, that the Medical college received no state support, that numerous other educational and charitable institutions have been opened since then and that the people of South Carolina are receiving the benefits from them. Further, while the people are now to be indirectly taxed, it is recalled that, through the state dispensary a large indirect tax was collected three years after 1890 and thenceforward till 1907.

The new taxes to be imposed by the present General Assembly will fall lightly on the farming class. Even those farmers who ordinarily are well-to-do, if they have had heavy losses from the boll weevil infestation and from other causes, will pay little or no income tax. That burden will for the most part fall upon men and women who draw salaries or whose income is derived from dividends and interest on money lent, from professional fees, manufacturing and merchandising. By far the larger proportion of the gasoline to be taxed is consumed in the cities and towns and the luxury taxes, too, will be paid in the main by the inhabitants of towns and cities.

As The States already has said, this General Assembly is a "Farmers' movement body" if ever was one in South Carolina. It is extending "special privileges" to the farmers as, in a veritable agricultural crisis, it ought to do. Not many people engaged in the other pursuits are complaining about it.

The State does not know how the farmers of South Carolina will accept these measures. It has been hinted that many of them will be resentful toward the legislature because it does not abolish taxes altogether, and that resentment will be stirred in the business classes besides. Be that as it may, the General Assembly is doing its duty. It is proceeding with a correct and patriotic understanding of the emergency. It is doing what is right—and it can do no more. It is certain, we repeat, that no body of legislators has ever assembled in this state that was more bent on favoring the farming people, of relieving them of every possible ounce of the tax load consistent with carrying on without the destruction of the institutions and activities that define the state as civilized and as progressive.

The new methods of taxation are discriminatory. They shift radically, heavily and severely a great part of the tax load to the business and professional classes. If the farmers are not grateful they have their recourse. They are a tremendous majority of the electorate of South Carolina. It is in their power to turn out every legislator, not a farmer, to elect a farmer governor and to fill every other office with a farmer.—The State.

### Lime in Heavy Soils Facilitate Tillage.

Long before scientific study on liming was begun, it was asserted by the practical user of lime—the farmer—that liming the soil makes tillage easier and effects a better condition of seedbed. For years, observations in the field by technologists have afforded some confirmation of the soundness of these assertions. Manifestly, the physical effects of lime, as well as the more frequently noted chemical effects in correcting soil acidity, must be credited with part of its benefit in farm practice.

Scientific study has been directed mostly at the chemical and biological effects of lime to the neglect of the gathering of adequate data on the magnitude of its physical effects on the mechanical, constitution or tilth of soils. Naturally, little of a definite character is known as to the extent to which the changes induced in soil structure by liming accelerate plant growth.

That lime does granulate soil and thus improve its physical character is well established. This is shown by observations in both the United States and England.—Farm and Ranch.

### Peanuts Should be Shelled Just Before Time of Planting.

Delay in planting peanuts after shelling the seed causes considerable loss in germination, it has been learned during the course of investigations conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The investigations involved tests of shelled and unshelled peanuts and the effect of the time of shelling on the germination of the seed.

Peanuts planted after being shelled for different lengths of time showed great differences in germination. Those shelled 68 days before planting gave only 3.7 per cent germination and a yield of 3 1-3 bushels per acre; planted 19 days after shelling, the germination was 78 per cent and the yield 41 1-3 bushels per acre; planted 1 day after shelling, the germination was 94 per cent and the yield 64 2-3 bushels per acre. A delay of even 9 days after shelling gave appreciably lower results than those obtained by immediate planting. The germination was only 85 per cent, as compared with 94 per cent when there was a delay of but one day after shelling. The yield in the last case was only 55 1-3 bushels per acre.

Particular stress therefore has been laid by department specialists on the importance of holding the peanuts unshelled until just before the time they are to be planted.

### Testing Seed Corn.

Clemson College, Feb. 20.—It is now the time of year that farmers should test their seeds to see that they are in good condition for planting the spring crop. This is especially true of seed corn. A method of testing for diseases as well as germination is discussed below, and detailed information concerning this method may be secured by writing to Clemson College or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

If a farmer wishes to test his seed corn for germination only, without making test for diseases, there is a very simple plan which any farmer may follow readily. The necessary materials consists of a box, some muslin, and some sawdust or old chaff. The box may be made any size to suit the needs of the individual. The sides should be made of 2x4 timber while the bottom may be made of any convenient material. A box 48 inches long, 28 inches deep will test two hundred ears at one time. This is enough seed to plant about sixteen acres. It usually requires about 12 ears to plant an acre. Detailed instructions for testing seed corn by this method have been published several times and will be furnished upon application.

### Testing Seed Corn for Diseases.

Every once in a while somebody learns something that upsets a lot of our well established ideas about things. This has recently happened concerning corn diseases. We used to think that corn is practically free of important diseases, but we have to change our minds. We now know that there are some very serious ones, and while we are still very far from knowing all about them we do know how to avoid them to a large extent.

The most destructive corn diseases are connected with the seed and our method of dealing with them is merely to test the seed and discard those ears which are diseased. We used to think that a germination test is the only one necessary. We now know that more is needed. An ear that germinates 100 per cent is sometimes diseased and unsuitable for planting.

The most practical method of testing seed corn for disease is by the "modified rag doll," a modification of the rag doll method of testing for germination, which makes it possible to determine not only the germination but also the condition of each ear as to the vigor and disease.

By this test it may be found that among the best appearing seed ears are many which germinate poorly, many which produce weak plants, many which produce diseased plants, and many which show various combinations of these. Not only this, but many of the weak and diseased ears germinate 100 per cent and under the old system of testing would be used for seed and would produce stalks that are stunted, barren, easily blown over, or produce nubbins only etc.

Further details and full directions for testing seed corn can be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1176, which can be secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or from the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C.

**WANTED:** Salesmen with car to call on dealers with a low priced 6,000 mile fabric and 10,000 mile cord tire. \$100.00 a week with extra commissions.

UNIVERSAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.  
Michigan City, Indiana.

### An Estimate of Billy Sunday.

Mr. W. H. Wallace, editor of the Newberry Observer, writes from Spartanburg to his paper a letter from which we quote this paragraph, of more than ordinary weight and significance:

"I have heard many great preachers, such as Bishops Wightman, Pierce and Duncan of the Methodist church, Dr. Benjamin Palmer of the Presbyterian, Dr. Dashiell of the Lutheran, Dr. John A. Broadus and Charles Spurgeon of London, of the Baptist church; but none of them ever came up to Billy Sunday in the influence and power over the people. The power is in what he says and in the way he says it; but there is no wild excitement, no appeal to the emotions, no sensationalism—just the plain truths of the gospel presented in his unique and original and sincere way. It is wonderful and indescribable. He has done a great and lasting work here. I wish everybody in Newberry could hear him. He will close his six weeks' meeting here Sunday, the 19th."

When a man of Mr. Wallace's experience and extended observation places the Rev. Mr. Sunday before the distinguished divines whom he mentions it means something—it means a great deal. It should go a long way to arouse interest in Columbia in the prospect that Mr. Sunday will conduct a meeting here next year.—The State.

### Buy Good Dairy Cows.

Clemson College, Feb. 20.—The profit to be made from a dairy herd depends largely upon the selection of good dairy cows to start with. It requires from 50 to 75 per cent of the feed a cow is capable of consuming to maintain her body. It is therefore much cheaper to produce say 30 gallons of milk with ten cows than with fifteen cows, says J. P. LaMaster, chief of the dairy division.

A good dairy cow is one which, first, is well bred and carries that inherent tendency to convert feed into milk and butter fat; that is, she comes from a breed and family of heavy producers. Her owner should know something about her history. Second, the dairy cow should be angular, clean cut, of medium length and with a feminine appearance. Third, she should have a strong constitution and be rather large, indicating that she can consume and digest large quantities of feed, especially roughages. (Which make the cheapest milk). Fourth, she should have a large pliable udder, teats of good size and well placed, and large, long, crooked milk veins. Fifth, she should appear alert and energetic. Sixth, she should have a mellow loose skin of medium thickness and soft silky hair, a clean fine bone, and should appear free from beefiness throughout.

A dairy cow which produces 300 pounds of butter fat in one year makes three times as much profit as one which produces 150 pounds.

### Great Edison.

Thomas Alva Edison is the most remarkable American of the times in which he lives.

Edison has been a great dreamer. But he has been a practical dreamer, who has worked for the progress and development of the race unselfishly and with splendid idealism.

When Edison celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, a few days ago, those who know him best, and appreciate him most, could hardly realize years past the allotted span of the Psalmist.

Many men and women endowed with peculiar genius, never seem to grow old. It seems that the very spark of genius keeps them always young and fresh.

The Wizard of West Orange is a great inventor—one of the greatest the world has ever known. In the opinion of many of the thoughtful he is the greatest inventor in history.

Possessing many splendid qualities, Mr. Edison is a real American who loves his country. He hates all things un-American. He is a devoted believer in the everlasting principles of Justice and of Truth for which the fathers fought. He is a fine citizen.

Great Edison! We wish him many more happy birthdays! Our world is so in need of faithful men.

We by no means agree with Mr. Edison in many of his views of public policies. It seems to us, that he often speaks without authority, upon matters of grave public importance. But be that as it may, he is always honest, always sincere, ever the upright American gentleman.

Edison's services have made for him an eternal monument, which shall grow larger and more splendid with the passing of the years.—Charleston-American.

### The Best Hot Weather Tonic

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC enriches the blood, builds up the whole system and will wonderfully strengthen and fortify you to withstand the depressing effect of the hot summer. 50c.

# Wanted! Cross Ties

PLUM BRANCH, S. C., February 6, 1922.

**SPECIFICATIONS:—QUALITY:** All Ties shall be free from any defects that may impair their strength or durability. Ties shall not have sap wood more than two inches wide on top of tie between twenty and forty inches from the middle. All ties shall be straight, well manufactured, cut square at the ends, have top and bottom parallel and have bark entirely removed.

All Ties must be 8 feet and 6 inches long.

White and Post Oak—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Size 6x6	Size 6x7	Size 6x8	Size 7x8	Size 7x9
30c.	40c.	60c.	70c.	80c.

Your particular attention is called to the fact that a piece of timber must square the above sizes in order to make the grades, and that it will be more economical in getting all grade fives, if possible, and by all means cut out ones and twos.

Inspection will be made and cash paid as ties are hauled in and properly placed on Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company's Right-of-Way at Plum Branch, S. C.

Prices subject to change without notice.

## R. M. WINN

Plum Branch, S. C.

## Special

# Excursion Fares

—VIA—

## Southern Railway System

—ACCOUNT—

## Mardi Gras Celebrations

Mobile, Ala.

New Orleans, La.

Pensacola, Fla.

February 27-28, 1922

Tickets on sale February 25 to 28 inclusive at one and one-half times the regular one-way fare, limited to reach original starting point prior to midnight March 7, 1922. Extension of final limit may be had until midnight March 22 by presenting ticket to agent and payment of fee of \$1.00.

For detailed information concerning fares and schedules call on ticket agents.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Large Stock of Jewelry to Select From

We invite our Edgefield friends to visit our store when in Augusta. We have the largest stock of

DIAMONDS  
WATCHES  
CLOCKS  
JEWELRY  
CUT GLASS  
AND SILVERWARE

of all kinds that we have ever shown. It will be a pleasure to show you through our stock. Every department is constantly replenished with the newest designs.

We call especial attention to our repairing department, which has every improvement. Your watch or clock made as good as new. Work ready for delivery in a short time.

### A. J. RENKL

980 Broad St.

Augusta, Ga.

## EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174

For Sale at your Dealer Made in five grades  
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND  
EAGLE MIKADO

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK