

Farm Work For June.

What day in the year is worth most on a Southern farm? I think it is the average day of the first half of June or the latter half of May. Can other readers of The Progressive Farmer nominate any other average day as including more work to be done? At this season there is a real jam of work, not exceeded in congestion by the grain harvest season on a Western grain farm. For not only must cultivation be promptly done lest moisture be lost or weeds become unduly large but there is grain to harvest before rain, and land to be prepared for summer forage crops before the ground becomes too dry.

1.—Cultivation.

Corn and cotton make chief demands for cultivation, and it is a matter requiring good judgment each day of this busy season to determine which should be tilled first. When the rush is especially urgent probably the wisest course is to follow the example of some of the old farmers, in cultivating every alternate middle, thus holding at least a part of the moisture till the other half of the surface can be stirred.

As to method of tillage. My observation is that in shallowness of cultivation and thoroughness of weed destruction, the methods practiced by the best Southern farmers are more thorough and commendable than those methods of cultivation generally practiced in the Corn Belt. However, in one important detail they have us completely beaten. This is in their customary use of two-horse cultivators and even of two-row cultivators, while we are too generally content with such work as can be done by one mule. Now that cotton has risen to the point that has brought about many sales, is it not a good time to consider whether the use of some of this cash may not be for the purchase of a two-horse cultivator?

II.—Harvesting

It is chiefly at the time of harvesting grain or hay that I almost envy the Western farmer his absence of rain, in spite of his consequent payment of water rent or irrigation tax of several dollars per acre. But oats or other grain must be cut with such selection of weather as the judgment or the foresight of each farmer may

must weather damage. After trying nearly every common plan—but only "farmer fashion" and not as accurate experiments—the writer is not yet prepared to say which method of shocking is best. On the one hand there is the plan favored by some farmers in Louisiana of merely standing four bundles together without capping; here the reliance is wholly upon prompt drying after rains. On the other hand there is the usual method of setting up large shocks as well capped as possible, the latter affording brighter colored grain if all goes well, but in protracted wet weather these shocks are liable to greater weather damage than are the small uncapped shocks. The latter, however, require the prompt resetting of each fallen shock, which indeed should be the case whatever the method employed.

One method of protecting shocked oats that the writer has employed, and that he considers practicable for those farms having sufficient capital for complete equipment and for growing considerable acreages of both grain and leguminous hay, is the use of hay caps of cotton duck. I do not, of course, recommend their purchase at this late date and probably only when the price of cotton duck is exceedingly low.

In spite of the rush of other work, prompt threshing of oats is desirable, at least in the satisfaction that it gives. With wheat there is still another urgency for prompt threshing. This is because the tiny grain moths quickly attack shocked wheat and their larvae may seriously damage it if threshing and fumigation in tight bins be unduly delayed.

III.—Boll Weevils.

June is the month in which we expect, after the weather conditions of the past winter and spring, to find great number of boll weevils on the young cotton, unless the weather conditions for the next few weeks should be adverse to them.

If they appear in spots or in small numbers, it will probably pay us as heretofore to pick the weevils from the young plants before squaring, and, if there be an abundance of cheap labor, to pick the first infested squares. Apparently the tendency is towards increasing reliance upon dusting with calcium arsenate and it would seem wise for much more gen-

eral use to be made of that poison, at present reduced prices, than heretofore. A condition usually laid down by the entomologists for the maximum net profit in poisoning boll weevils is the promise of a fairly good crop of cotton, one-half a bale or more per acre. They do not recommend the incurring of this expense where the yield promises to be much less than this, even should boll weevils spare the crop. They tell us that we get most benefit from the poison, not by beginning very early, as we might be impatient to do, but rather by waiting until about 15 per cent of the squares have been attacked. In the writer's view we should not decide the question against poisoning even if we should have conclusive evidence of its failure to afford a net profit in some single year. This is likely to occur anywhere should nature destroy the weevils by summer drouth or should other weather conditions be otherwise adverse to good results from poisoning. Should we not rather look on the expense of dusting against boll weevils as insurance? Certainly we do not expect nor hope to profit by insurance in any one year, although we may in a lifetime.

IV.—Planting of Forage Crops.

Fortunate is the farmer who in June can compass cultivation as needed, harvest his grain, and yet find time for preparing liberal acreage for the planting during June or soon after, of hay crops and other minor crops. In most parts of the country the choice of these crops is easy, for past experience points to the advantage in general of the legumes, but to the occasional substitution on rich land of sorghum, Sudan, or other summer-growing grass-like plant.

However, the choice among legumes is complicated in the region in which the Mexican bean beetle has greatly multiplied. While that area of intensive infestation may include this year only parts of Alabama, yet the presence of this pest in a large part of Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama and the probability of its spread to other states, justify readers elsewhere in considering the effects of this pest on the farming systems of future years. Next after the snap bean and the butter bean, the

ly late and to a far less extent than injury to cowpeas. Mention of these facts will enable each farmer to make his own choice between these substitutes.

As we struggle each June with the congestion of work in this month, largely due to the necessity for summer plowing for the hay crops mentioned, we have a strong incentive to examine our several systems of farm management to determine whether under the conditions of the individual farm it might not be possible to avoid much of this June plowing. In general the most practicable method of reducing it consists of substituting lespedeza for the legumes mentioned above. As the lespedeza seed are sowed on the growing grain in early spring, plowing for this crop in June is avoided. Of course the methods heretofore in general use have not resulted in lespedeza growing tall enough on many soils for cutting. If this be a permanent condition the next alternative is to make such changes in the farming plan as to increase the amount of livestock and thus be able advantageously to utilize lespedeza for pasturage.

V.—The Garden.

No plowing in June is worth so much per acre as that done in the garden. Here doubtless turnips, mustard, and numerous other winter and spring vegetables have passed maturity and need to be plowed under, together with weeds in preparation for the vegetables that should constitute a large part of the support of the family in late summer and early fall. The list is not confined merely to corn, butter beans, tomatoes, and okra, though it would be far better to have the summer garden occupied entirely by these plants than to neglect it. Horticulturists will doubtless suggest in the columns of The Progressive Farmer a number of other garden seeds that should be planted this month. Let such a list include along with the choicer vegetables the old standby, the collard, even though winter comes there may be such a variety of more tempting "greens" that the collard may be partly relegated to the hogs and the cows.—Progressive Farmer.

Honorary Degrees Given by Furman.

Greenville, May 25.—Six honorary degrees were conferred, 59 diplomas awarded and medal winners of the year announced at the final commencement exercises of Furman university held today and attended by a large crowd.

The event brought to close Furman's best session, the graduating class being the largest in history and the total enrollment being the largest the university has ever had.

The honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Prof. Charles Love Durham of Cornell university, doctor of literature; the Rev. Crowell McBee of Devon, Pa., doctor of divinity; the Rev. Waddy Hampton Hudson, missionary to China, doctor of divinity; William Capers Miller, lawyer of Charleston, doctor of laws; Federal Judge Henry Hitt Watkins of Anderson, doctor of laws, and Jasper Adams Campbell of New York, honorary master of arts. All of those upon whom degrees were conferred are Furman alumni.

Medals for the year were awarded as follows: Durham medal for best senior class orator, to Albert Elias Tibbs of Great Falls. The Feaster excellence medal, offered to the student adjudged filling best those requirements of Christian character, scholarship, college activities and general culture, was awarded to Howard M. Reaves of Union. The Wharton medal for best declaimer of the freshman class was awarded to Remington T. Chewning of Newport News, Va. The Endell medal for the best declaimer of the sophomore class was awarded to R. T. Hallam of Pickens. The McMillan medal for the best declaimer of the junior class was awarded to N. D. Timmerman of Edgefield. The faculty Echo medal offered to the student having the best contribution of the year in the monthly publication of the college, was awarded to C. J. Allen of Latta, a member of the junior class. The translation prize offered by the faculty for the best translation appearing in The Echo during the year was awarded to D. S. Brunside of Greenwood. The Feaster orator's medal for the student winning the inter-society debate was awarded to C. J. Allen of Latta. The \$10.00 piece offered by

to the student the best article on to G. F. Posey shman debating offered to the best shman class, was mallwood of Laurens for debating to the members of the inter-collegiate debating teams composed of C. J. Allen, H. M. Reaves, E. F. Haight and N. D. Timmerman.

Will the World Ever Have a Calendar of 13 Months?

Considerable sentiment is developing in favor of the adoption of a new calendar of thirteen months. It has already been approved by many learned societies and leading astronomers.

Under the new arrangement the year would have thirteen months and each month twenty eight days. Church and special holiday, including Christmas and Easter, would always fall on the same day of the week and on the same date of the month. Under the proposed calendar Christmas would always come on a Saturday and Easter date would be fixed by a congress representing all Christian denominations.

The extra month would be inserted between June and July and since thirteen months of twenty-eight days each total only 364 days, and, the lunar year is 365 and a quarter days long, the extra day would come in between Saturday of the old year and Sunday of the new year and would be simply known as "New Year Day." Every four years the "Leap Year" day would be inserted at midsummer.

But under the new system, calendars will not even be necessary. Every month will look like every other month. The first of the month will always come on Sunday, the seventh on Saturday, the eighth on Sunday, and so on.

It is a simple but masterly idea and one that will be a prodigious time saver, if found to be practicable and if the nations now subscribing to the Gregorian calendar will subscribe to the new one.

Among the multitude of places where time can be saved under the new system, it is estimated that the work of bank clerks in computing interest will be decreased by at least forty per cent.—The Rotarian.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

of Application For Discharge

In the District Court of the United States For the Western District of South Carolina IN THE MATTER OF Victor Datch, Edgefield, S. C., Bankrupt.

No. B-387 in Bankruptcy

To the creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

Take notice that on May 8, 1922, the above named bankrupt filed his petition in said Court praying that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge, and a hearing was thereupon ordered and will be had upon said petition on June 8, 1922 before said Court, at Greenville in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

D. C. DURHAM, Clerk.

Dated at Greenville, S. C., May 8, 1922.

A Tonic For Women

"I was hardly able to drag, I was so weakened," writes Mrs. W. F. Ray, of Easley, S. C. "The doctor treated me for about two months, still I didn't get any better. I had a large family and felt I surely must do something to enable me to take care of my little ones. I had heard of

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

"I decided to try it," continues Mrs. Ray... "I took eight bottles in all... I regained my strength and have had no more trouble with womanly weakness. I have ten children and am able to do all my housework and a lot outdoors... I can sure recommend Cardui."

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