

Rye For Soil And Livestock.

Rye is one of the crops that has far greater possibilities in the South west than many of our farmers realize. The possibilities are not for a "money crop," as the cash raising crops are called, but for the general rotation on the farm. Rye will ordinarily yield as much cash per acre as wheat in many localities where the crop is threshed and sold for seed. But its best use, according to the writer, is for a cover crop, for green manuring and for grazing.

Why rye is not planted oftener in the grain regions of the Southwest is not easy to explain, unless it is the fact that few of our growers realize the importance of more green manuring to improve our worn soils in vegetable matter and in fertility from decayed vegetation. It is also unfortunate that many farmers do not see the importance of pasture crops such as rye makes. These two uses of rye make it a very valuable crop and the writer hopes that the practice of growing it will increase.

Soils Need Green Manure.

The cotton soils of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana are burning out the humus under the influence of the hot sun, intensified by late and vigorous cultivation, which are necessary for cotton. As a result the cotton yields are getting less and the quality of the staple is by no means holding its own. This will mean in the very near future that an enormous expenditure must be made for commercial fertilizer. It is not by any means easy to plant winter legumes on cotton land without losing another crop of cotton or a corn or grain sorghum crop, for the reason that few winter legumes are adapted to the warm cotton lands, and furthermore, the difficulties of getting the cotton picked in time to plant them. The writer believes that rye though not a legume and not as beneficial to soil as a legume, has a place as a winter cover and green manuring crop combined.

Plant Rye Between Cotton Rows.

Rye is very well adapted to thin soils, at least when the crop is to be grazed or to be turned under for soil improvement. It may be planted between the rows of cotton in August or September in the latitude of North Texas and this will not interfere with cotton picking in the least.

after the winter is over, the fertility the plants have used with the needed vegetable matter goes back to improve and enliven the soil.

The same practice is adapted to corn land in many localities. Late in the summer or early in the fall the corn grower may go over his corn field while the stalks are still standing and sow rye between the rows. The rye crop ordinarily will get started early and afford considerable protection to the soil and when turned go a long way toward building it up. And what is to hinder farmers from grazing their cows, their sheep and their work stock during suitable weather in the winter?

Those who plant rye for the grain will usually find that the yield is better than wheat and the prices fully equal to prices paid for wheat. At least the writer has never bought seed any cheaper than the current market for wheat.

Prepare Land Early.

Where the land is to be prepared for rye it should be done early and pains should be taken to get the seedbed ready when the time comes for sowing. This grain is quite similar to wheat in that it prefers a fine seedbed prepared sometime previous to planting. Usually about the same rate of seeding as for wheat, an average of six pecks per acre, is sown. But the purpose for which the crop is to be used and the kind of soil will control this matter.

An experienced dairyman tells me that fall pasturing of rye does not materially injure the crop if pastured judiciously and that no other crop is better for the milk-flow in fall, except possibly wheat. My experience in this is not sufficient to justify an opinion. But for hogs chickens and horses I am sure that rye is excellent. Every man with beef cattle is losing, if rye can be grown in fall and winter, if he does not grow this crop for his cattle.

Rye Has Only a Few Enemies.

Rye has very few enemies in pests and fungous diseases. Ergot, a fungous disease that has caused much trouble in Europe, has seldom been injurious in this country. Ergot is a fungus causing a characteristic enlargement of the grains that sometimes produces abortion or gangrene in animals when the grain is fed. To

prevent ergot, do not plant rye in infested fields, nor infested seed. Chinchbugs and Hessian flies are not as serious on rye as on wheat. Rye and hairy vetch make a very fine soiling crop for cattle. Vetch with rye also greatly adds to the crop for soil improvement. Vetch, being a legume, contributes a source for nitrogen gathering organisms and thus helps enrich the soil in that constituent. One bushel of rye to thirty or forty pounds of vetch makes a good combination. As vetch seed are usually high, less may be planted, though with less benefits to thin soil.—Farm and Ranch.

A Cultured Christian Woman.

Dr. Ramsey sometimes quotes a saying like this, "Educate a man and you have a cultured individual, educate a woman and you have a cultured family." In a speech some years ago Dr. Sikes spoke of the illiteracy of a certain section of our state, and said that back of every one of the illiterate children was an uneducated mother, that no educated mother ever raised an illiterate child. When he said this there came over the audience the still attention that is always given when a speaker uncovers a simple fact, hitherto unrecognized and yet undeniable.

It is a mistake to think that remarks like these, we have quoted from Drs. Ramsey and Sikes, are the products of minds which see things through the magnifying lens of their own speciality. It is not possible to discount the fact that all society has a very unique interest in a woman's education. Presidents of women's colleges are not the only ones who have come to see this. In truth almost all have come to know it. One of the most remarkable facts of today is the general feeling on the part of parents, rich and poor, "Well we must send our girls to college." And they are living up to it. The education of their girls cost more than the education of their sons; but the money is found and the girls go. The shame of our school situation is that there are so few 'endowment funds' from which our girls can get help; yet these poor girls get to college. It would surprise almost everyone to know how large their numbers are. All of which means that not simply college pres-

Judge William H. Wallace.

(By James Henry Rice Jr.)

As fall came on in the year 1891, I secured a large airy room in the Patterson house, then kept by Mrs. Rowe. Everything bespoke planter life and planter folks. The wide hallways, the inviting basement, the deep windows and the glass doors leading out on the broad verandas, the high white sealing, the canopy to keep the mosquitoes at a proper distance, the four poster bedstead, the tall trees in the yard and the shrubbery; surely a place to invite one's soul. Barnwell had not lost its respect for planter aristocracy; and I hope it never will.

As the fall term of court came on a large crowd flocked to the town and accommodations broke down under the strain. A friend who told me that Judge Wallace, who was to preside, had arrived and was unable to find a room. I went at once to offer him a share in mine. It was an immense room, with two beds, more than equal to two ordinary rooms. I had known Judge Wallace from the late '70s, and while living in Union county later, now and then saw him at Union, where he lived. His name was one to conjure with. The prestige won by his bearing in the dark days of 1876 had been enhanced by his career on the bench. Throughout South Carolina he had hailed as a just, highminded and incorruptible judge.

He was glad to see me and much pleased at the prospect of getting quarters, but he said he could accept my offer on one condition only, and to my amazement, said he would take the room, provided he was allowed to pay board! He said his rule was never to accept courtesies like this from friends while on circuit. And he firmly insisted. I had to give in and take him on his own terms.

So, for two or three weeks (it was a long term of court) Judge Wallace and I roomed together. He did not go out at night; neither did I; hence we had much talk, fine talk, fruitful talk on a wide range of subjects. The twinkle of his keen blue eyes is just as distinct to me now, as it was then, more than thirty years ago.

He told me the whole story of his doings in Columbia in 1876 and it is a painful regret that I did not then

his friends, W. D. Evans being an active agent in securing it.

The result was as Dr. Stokes predicted and the evidence of the deal was overwhelming. As many reformers voted for Judge Wallace, it necessarily followed that some straight-outs voted against him. He could not otherwise have been defeated.

I recall another occasion when a man convicted for murder was acquitted by a partisan jury, politics playing the leading role. Judge Wallace presided and when the jury returned its verdict, he threw his head back, his brow widened, and his lips were tightly shut, his blue eyes blazing. Outraged justice never displayed a finer picture.

According to custom, dating back to the dawn of Anglo-Saxon civilization, the jury held the fate of the murderer in their hands, and they reasoned, as one of them told me afterward, that they had the power to turn the man loose, or they could arrogate to themselves the duty to turn a murderer loose on society. There sat an upright judge, clean living and fearing God and regarding man, doing his duty to the state, according to his conscience and his oath. Facing him were 12 vagabonds, human sewer rats, conveying plague and pestilence. What a picture for Gods and men!

Until the jury is charged with responsibility for its acts, reviewed by a higher jury or court of cassation, as in France, then there will always be a rotten spot in democracy, a canker in the heart of civilization. If every jurymen knew that he would be liable to be sent to the penitentiary for giving a verdict contrary to the evidence, there would be a different tale to tell.

A little later came Judge Hudson's famous decision, declaring the state dispensary law unconstitutional. This was hailed with applause by the press and by the conservative democracy of the state. Judge Wallace, however, in talking over the matter with me privately, pointed out that Judge Hudson's reasoning would hold in England or in any country where precedent counted, but that, in this country, it was a matter of statute law and he thought Judge Hudson's reasoning and conclusion inapplicable as much as he sympathized with

justice, Judge McIvor being in line for promotion to the chief justiceship. Judge Wallace told me of the circumstances and said that certain of his friends were pushing him for the place of chief justice which he did not want and thought himself not entitled to; but he did wish to be associate justice and feared this move would defeat him.

As an instance of how clean-cut was his conception of the fitness of things, Judge Wallace, on returning home to Union would not stop in Columbia, but went into the country and spent the night with a friend. Few knew that he had passed through the city.

Just as the general assembly convened, it so happened that the historical society of South Carolina inaugurated a campaign to secure transcripts of our Colonial record from the master of the Rolls' palace in London and for that purpose called a meeting in Columbia. The historical society put out the report that it desired to enlarge its scope and membership and appointed delegates from each county in the state. General Johnson Hagood and myself were delegates from Barnwell county. We accordingly went to Columbia and attended the meeting. The object was accomplished, the general assembly provided for the purchase of transcripts of the records; and this was the last heard of the enlargement of scope and membership of the South Carolina Historical society.

When we arrived in Columbia, I met Dr. J. William Stokes, an active Reformer, deep into the workings of politics. Dr. Stokes showed me cordial friendship, although we were on different sides in politics. One reason was that I had pulled Dr. Stokes out of a tight place, when he was editor of The Cotton Plant, by furnishing him information. I asked him what would be the result of the election for judges on the morrow and he replied at once.

"McIvor will be elected chief justice and Pope associate justice. We have made a deal." He said the deal was made with Judge McIvor and that impression lay on my mind many years; but later W. D. Evans and Daniel H. Tompkins both assured me that Judge McIvor knew no more about the matter than a baby, but that the deal had been made with

between a hole and a crack. A witness was somewhat foggy in his notions as to the difference. Judge Wallace pointed to a faint line in a cup, saying: "This is a crack, but when I put my finger through your hat that is a hole." There was nothing hazy in his mind.

The year after he was in Barnwell, Judge Wallace came to visit my wife and myself in Chester, where I was then superintendent of schools, being in exuberant spirits, brimful of life and in hearty enjoyment of living.

During those nights in Barnwell we had grown close together, knew and loved each other. Nothing remains now but his glorious memory, but that is enough. South Carolina bred no truer son, produced no sounder, finer man; nor did our bench, among its illustrious judges, own one more just and high than William H. Wallace.

Votes No More For Blease.

To the Editor of The State:

I feel like the Democratic voter from Barnwell in reference to Mr. Blease. I have always voted for him, the last time over the protests of my two sons that went to France to help whip the Germans, but I did not believe these reports on him. But he lets Mr. Duncan repeat these charges every day until I am satisfied that they are true, because Mr. Blease would not deny them but a man of his grit would knock Duncan off of the platform if it was not true. So I am done voting for Mr. Blease as this is a white Democratic primary and only pure Democrats should be allowed to run and as so many people all over the state don't read the daily papers, and don't see what Mr. Duncan is accusing Mr. Blease of I think every county paper should copy one of Mr. Duncan's speeches. I never would have seen it if a friend of mine had not showed me his copy of the State. Let everybody know just what we are up against. So, Mr. County Editors, for God's sake publish what Duncan is saying about Mr. Blease. I say this with all fairness to everybody for there has never been a man stronger for Blease than I have been.

A '76 Democrat.

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