

**SOME METHODIST MINISTERS**

**Of the Lower Conference Who Are Well Known in This Section.**

The South Carolina Methodist Conference (lower) closed its 1921 annual session at St. George on Sunday, Dec. 4th. Bishop Darlington presided over the session just closed.

Below we give the presiding elder appointed for each of the several districts, with appointments of pastors, where, by reason of having served charges in this section prior to the division of the Conference, the ministers are known in this section:

**Some of the Appointments.**

**Charleston District**—F. H. Shuler, presiding elder; Spring Street church J. H. Danner; Trinity, J. H. Cauthen; Early Branch, H. T. Morrison. Superannuates, S. A. Weber, J. W. Willing, J. L. Stokes, S. B. Harper.

**Florence District**—L. L. Bedenbaugh, presiding elder; Cheraw, W. B. Duncan; Chesterfield, L. E. Poeler; Trinity, Darlington, J. H. Graves; Central, Florence, G. T. Harmon; Hartsville, M. L. Banks; Timmons-ville Circuit, J. A. White.

**Kingstree District**—C. C. Derrick, presiding elder; West End, J. W. Elkins; Johnsonville, W. A. Massebeau; Kingstree, J. P. Inabinet; J. C. Inabinet.

**Marion District**—D. A. Phillips, presiding elder; Brownsville, J. L. Mullinix; Loris (superannuated), H. L. Singleton.

**Orangeburg Dist.**—Peter Stokes, presiding elder; Holly Hill, J. P. Ataway; Norway, R. R. Doyle; St. Paul, Orangeburg, T. H. Herber; Orange Circuit, S. W. Fanner; Springfield, A. S. Sasser; conference secretary of missions, A. J. Cauthen.

**Sumter District**—E. L. McCoy, presiding elder; Trinity, Sumter, J. W. Appel. Transferred—To North Carolina Conference, E. W. Hurst; to Alabama Conference, W. F. Cann. Superannuates, A. R. Phillips, G. H. Adell, J. S. Beasley, J. C. Chand-

**TABLE:**

**Apple.**—The name of Rev. J. A. White appears in this list, among the ministers receiving appointment in the Kingstree District, by error. Timmons-ville should have the name of some other minister of the conference, and Rev. J. A. White was placed on the superannuated list at his own request due to impaired health. He and his family will reside at College Street, Columbia, where they have

My hair is so thin, flat and lifeless. I have used many different preparations, but nothing has done me any good. I have heard of "Brook" and I have tried it and it has done me more good than anything else I have ever used. My hair is now growing all over my head and is so thick and healthy that I can't comb it. I feel like a new woman. I have used "Brook" for three months and I feel like I have been reborn. I have used "Brook" for three months and I feel like I have been reborn. I have used "Brook" for three months and I feel like I have been reborn.

**WILL ASK THE GOVERNMENT**  
To Pave the Highway from Walhalla to Highlands, N. C.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8.—Road building has recovered from the setback received during the war, and prospects are bright for the future, according to road builders here, who keep in close touch with conditions throughout the country.

Approximately 14,000 miles of road have been constructed during the present season by the States in conjunction with Federal aid, according to reports received in Atlanta to-day, and probably, it is further stated, an equal amount independent of Federal aid. More miles of improved road have been built than during any other year, the tabulated reports show.

The government will be asked to pave the important road running from Walhalla, S. C., to Highlands, N. C., it was stated here. Three States are interested in this link—Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. A stretch of about five miles passes through Rabun county, Georgia. The government has already spent a quarter of a million dollars on the 31 miles of highway between Walhalla and the heart of the Land of the Sky.

This highway is of peculiar interest to Georgians and Floridians. It runs through the famous Rabun Gap, and it forms a particularly fine approach to the forestry reservation in North Georgia, which is now proposed to be made into a national park by the government.

**For Violation Income Tax Law.**

Charleston, Dec. 8.—Two true bills were brought in late yesterday afternoon by the Federal grand jury, in session here, charging the Glence Cotton Mills, of this State, with making a false return on income tax for 1918, and with conspiracy to defraud the United States government out of approximately \$38,700, the difference between the amount paid and the amount alleged due on taxable income, it became known to-day. T. H. Wannamaker, Sr., is president of the corporation.

America approaches to within 48 miles of the continent of Asia.

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Does not affect the head and has a laxative effect. LAXATIVE QUININE is better than ordinary quinine. It does not cause nervousness nor ringing in the ears. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, INC.

**Former Emperor Looking for More Trouble.**  
A dispatch from Berlin says: According to the Zwofelblatt, the former Emperor William has decided to marry again. The lady of his choice, the newspaper says, is the widow of a high officer from Danzig, who was killed in the war. The newspaper professed to have received the information from a most trustworthy source.

**WHEN NERVES ARE UNSTRUNG**

**GUDE'S PEPTO-MANGAN BUILDS UP VIGOR AND STRENGTH.**

There are times when men and women cannot help losing strength. They try to do too much or they lose sleep or do not eat enough food that nourishes. Blood becomes sluggish because poisons clog it. Faces grow pale and pasty looking. It is not long before nerves get unstrung.

The best way to start a change for the better is to take a course of Gude's Pepto-Mangan. It builds the blood. The weakness from a lack of red cells in the blood is overcome. Gude's Pepto-Mangan sends a fresh supply of red cells streaming through the blood. Good blood, pure and free from poisons, starts building vigor and strength. Sleep is better, appetite keener, so that the body becomes properly nourished. Druggists have Gude's Pepto-Mangan in both liquid and tablet form. The name "Gude's Pepto-Mangan" is on the package.—adv.

**COTTON GINNINGS BY STATES.**

South Carolina Stands Sixth in List, with 731,665 Bales Ginned.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton ginned prior to Dec. 1 amounted to 7,649,870 running bales, including 121,859 round bales, counted as half bales; 22,058 bales of American-Egyptian, and 2,915 bales of Sea Island, the census bureau announced to-day.

Ginnings to Dec. 1 last year were 19,141,293 bales, including 191,539 round bales, 46,160 bales of American-Egyptian, and 965 bales of Sea Island.

Ginnings, by States, to Dec. 1 this year:

Alabama	575,310
Arizona	25,715
Arkansas	756,098
California	16,039
Florida	11,724
Georgia	803,815
Louisiana	275,197
Mississippi	790,326
Missouri	66,130
North Carolina	739,035
Oklahoma	470,532
South Carolina	731,665

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**COTTON PRODUCTION UNDER BOLL WEEVIL CONDITIONS**

Recommendations Made by the Extension Service of Clemson College.

Clemson College, Dec. 12.—The Extension Service of Clemson College has published Extension Bulletin 48, "Farming Under Boll Weevil Conditions," and has secured through Senator N. B. Dial the publication of a revision of the "Report of the South Carolina Boll Weevil Commission." Both of these publications, which may be had from county agents or from the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C., contain valuable suggestions on growing cotton under boll weevil conditions. Some of these are given below.

**Stalk Destruction and Cleaning up the Farm.**—The hordes of weevils that ravage the cotton crop are the offspring of parent weevils that passed the preceding winter successfully. The weevils developing late in the fall are the ones most likely to survive the winter, as they are not worn out by long flights and by egg laying. The greatest number of weevils will survive in those fields on which cotton stalks together with grass, weeds and other refuse material offering shelter, are allowed to remain. The early destruction of cotton stalks by chopping and plowing them under, the planting of winter covers, and the cleaning of terraces, ditch banks, edges of woods, and other places offering winter shelter, constitute the first step in making the next year's crop.

**Thorough Preparation.**—When a cover crop is grown on the land during fall and winter, it should be plowed under early in the spring so that the land will have ample time to settle before planting. Cotton comes up more quickly and starts growth earlier if planted on a firm well-settled seed bed than if planted on a loose one. If the land has been in corn and velvet beans, or soybeans and peas during the summer and has been conveniently planted to a cover crop, this should be grazed during the early winter months and plowed under in mid-winter for best conservation of nitrogen, and this will give time for the land to settle and for organic matter to humify before planting time. Where no cover crop is used, the land should be plowed in the fall or early winter for a heavy slay soil, or in the early spring in the case of a sandy soil, and the seed beds should be made up early in the spring so that they will have ample time to settle before planting. Clay soils when plowed in the fall should be plowed deep to give mechanical for root development. Soil should be plowed deep in the last spring or just before planting.

**Planting only Approved Varieties.**—Numerous experiments in the boll weevil infested area of the State and other states have amply justified the recommendations of the following varieties for the cotton designated:

A. Short staple varieties.—(1) Cleveland Big Boll for wilt-free land. (2) Dixie Triumph for wilt-infested land.

B. Long Staple varieties.—(1) Webber No. 49. (2) Delta-Type Webber.

It is important to have an early fruiting variety but it is also important to have a variety which continues to fruit throughout the season. The boll weevil prefers to puncture squares and will do so if they are present in the plants; but if none are to be found, he will then puncture the half-grown bolls. This explains why it is important for a variety to continue fruiting throughout the season.

It should be understood that other varieties may in a given season and under favorable conditions yield more than these, but when taken for a period of years the above named varieties have proved their superiority.

**Planting as Early as Safety will Permit.**—Cotton should be planted as early as possible after danger of killing frost is over and the ground is warm enough to insure quick germination and rapid growth. In order to insure a good stand without replanting, more seed should be used than has been the custom in the past. It is well to use from one to two bushels per acre, depending on the condition of the land, more seed being used where the land is rough and cloddy or cold. It is a distinct advantage when practicable to delint the seed, because delinted seed will germinate more quickly by several days, under adverse conditions, than will undelinted seed.

**Judicious Fertilizing.**—A liberal application of commercial fertilizer is also advisable, and this fertilizer should contain an abundance of phosphoric acid, as this ingredient hastens the maturity of the crop up to a point where the plant has all it requires in its growth. On most soils in this state about 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre will give most profitable results. A liberal amount of ammonia hastens the maturity of the crop up to a certain point. Too much ammonia delays the crop as does too little, hence the importance of having the correct amount of ammonia for each soil. Each farmer should study the needs of his soils and use the amount of ammonia which he finds best for his land. Potash is necessary on most of our sandy soils and on some of our Piedmont soils. Where a good system of farming is practiced in the Piedmont section, where the crops are rotated and or-

ganic matter supplied, no potash should be required. An excess of potash also tends to delay the maturity of the crop, and for this reason moderate applications will generally give best results. A well balanced fertilizer which supplies the needs of the soil to which it is applied gives the earliest crop and the largest crop.

All of the phosphorus and the potash and most of the nitrogen should be applied by the time the first squares begin to form. On very light sandy soils it is advisable to apply more of this nitrogen after the cotton is up, but in no case should this application be delayed until late in the season. Where large applications of fertilizer are made at planting time, it is important to mix the fertilizer with the soil thoroughly so that it will not interfere with the germination and early growth of the cotton.

**Rapid Cultivation.**—From the very start, cotton should be cultivated intensively to prevent weeds and grass from ever getting a start. To accomplish this, frequent shallow cultivation is advisable. Cotton should never be cultivated so deep as to destroy the roots of the plants, and under no conditions should weeds and grass be allowed to get a start in the cotton, as they will delay the growth.

**Collecting Weevils.**—It may be helpful to pick weevils from the young cotton plants before the squares appear whenever cheap labor that costs practically nothing in cash is available. If weevil collecting is done with the utmost care, giving special attention to places where the greatest number of weevils hibernated, the majority of the weevils may be caught before they lay their eggs. It is estimated that weevil collecting when upon thorough search less than 50 weevils per acre are found, is not profitable.

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**Farming Under Boll Weevil Conditions.**

The Mexican Boll Weevil has invaded our County and has established a home for himself on nearly every farm, where, if not destroyed, he will pass the winter safely, and will be ready early next spring to multiply and destroy all the young cotton squares as fast as they are grown. If we maintain our credit and present prosperity, conditions demand that we change our present farming methods at once.

A careful study of the habits of the Boll Weevil will show that he moves once a year, and that is in August. Now, if we will clean up our fields early this fall by chopping and turning under all cotton stalks and burning off all terraces, ditch banks and other places where the weevil has hibernated for the winter, we can kill the weevils out and leave our fields free from the pest, and then, by the use of proper farming methods, a good crop of growing bolls can be produced before the weevil commences his annual movement in August.

As a safe program for farming next year to combat the weevil we would suggest 20 acres to the plow, planted as follows:

- Six acres to cotton, followed by small grain in the fall.
- Six acres to corn, with velvet beans and peas planted in corn.
- Six acres to small grain—two acres each to wheat, oats and rye.
- Two acres to truck crops, consisting of Irish potatoes, syrup cane, sweet potatoes, melons and beans.

Prepare the ground well, plant early, using an early-maturing variety of cotton; fertilize liberally and cultivate intensively.

**Bank of Walhalla, Walhalla, S.C. Enterprise Bank, Walhalla, S.C. The Bank of West Union, West Union, S.C.**