

# BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

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AT

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See R. A. RIDGILL, Pinewood, S. C.

Or Jno. G. DINKINS, Attorney, Manning, S. C.

### CLOVER IS ESSENTIAL CROP FOR KEEPING SOIL FERTILE

More General Return to This Legume Necessary Unless Production Is to Decline—But Sow It Right or Not at All—Seed Should Be Tested.

Clover is the most important crop on the farm for keeping up the land. Old? Yes. But perhaps you remember that once when the Queen of France demanded something absolutely new in a frock the dressmaker replied, "There is nothing new—except what has been forgotten." Maybe the forage crop specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture had just that thought in mind when he made the statement just quoted. Farmers have been drifting away from clover. Apparently, some of them have forgotten the old truth that clover is the most important crop for keeping the land productive, and the clover story needs to be told again.

Crops demand a soil, containing four things—organic matter, nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid.

Of these four essential things, clover supplies two, organic matter and nitrogen. It can not add phosphorus or potash, but it can return what it takes out. The most important point is that clover in the crop rotation will supply the nitrogen or most of it. Numerous demonstrations of that

fact have been made by State experiment stations. Land on which clover is grown in rotation with other crops makes better yields than land on which clover is not. The specialists believe that unless there is a more general return to clover productivity will certainly decline.

**Be Sure Seed Is Right.**  
Here are some of the things they say about sowing clover this spring. Clover seed is high—probably 60¢ a pound at retail. Do not plant it unless you plant it right.

Have the seed tested. The State seed laboratory or the seed laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture will do it. You can't afford to take a chance by not testing it.

Clover seed is most commonly sown on winter wheat in the early spring. This is ordinarily good practice, but if the wheat field was left rough in the fall the seed bed may not be favorable and much seed may be wasted. Clover needs a seed bed that is firm below but fine and loose on top. Use a drill when possible. On loamy soil barrow the seed in on the wheat, but do not attempt it when the land is wet.

If farmers would take as much pains seeding clover as they do seeding alfalfa, there would be fewer clover failures.

As a rule red clover will not do well on land that is "sour" either naturally or because it has been so long cropped that the lime in the soil has been used up. There are occasional exceptions. Clover has been known to do well on land that had a lime requirement of 1,400 pounds an acre, but this land had been heavily manured and fertilized. Usually clover wants soil that is neutral or nearly so. It is a safe statement that in most cases where clover goes out or fails to make a fair crop two tons of ground limestone an acre would help a great deal. In many cases this would make the

difference between success and failure. In other cases lime may have to be supplemented with phosphoric acid or potash. The use of potash will not be warranted when the price is as high as it is, except in the rare case when this element is decidedly the limiting factor. Lime, however, is fundamental. There is generally no use seeding red clover on "sour" soil.

**Use For Alsike Clover.**  
If the farmer can not lime and the land is worn or "sour," or if the land is poorly drained, low, and damp, alsike clover should be seeded. It is a common practice now to mix the red clover with alsike for worn or partly run-down land. Alsike likes lime, too, but it will make a crop on land that will not bring red clover. This is especially true if the soil is both "sour" and damp. Of course, soil can be so "sour" that even alsike will not grow. In such a case there is nothing for it but to lime or to quite clover.

On land that has lime but is otherwise poor and lacks organic matter, try sweet clover. It is no use sowing this on "sour" soil. It won't thrive. But with lime it is about the best clover for poor land. It will add organic matter and nitrogen and leave such a soil in better shape for the following crops. Sweet clover seed is cheaper than red and in many cases a farmer could profitably substitute sweet clover for red in the rotation.

The questions involved in the importance of clover and methods of getting a stand, use of lime, and sweet clover are only touched on here. Any State experiment station or the United States Department of Agriculture will send bulletins or additional information on request.

### WHOSE GIRL IS SHE?

New York, March 1.—The Supreme Court of New York may be asked to determine whether Rebecca Ellen-

bogen, a 21-year-old Rumanian girl purchased in Turkey at the age of 16 for \$2,000 and brought to this country still "belongs to Alexander Alhadoff, a Turk. He was brought before a magistrate's court today on a summons obtained by the girl who said

he had annoyed her.

She told the court that she was "sold" to Alhadoff with some kind of a ceremony but she was unable to state whether it was a legal marriage ceremony. Alhadoff brought her to the United States during the war but

recently they quarrelled and separated.

"She belongs to me," was the Turk's only comment.

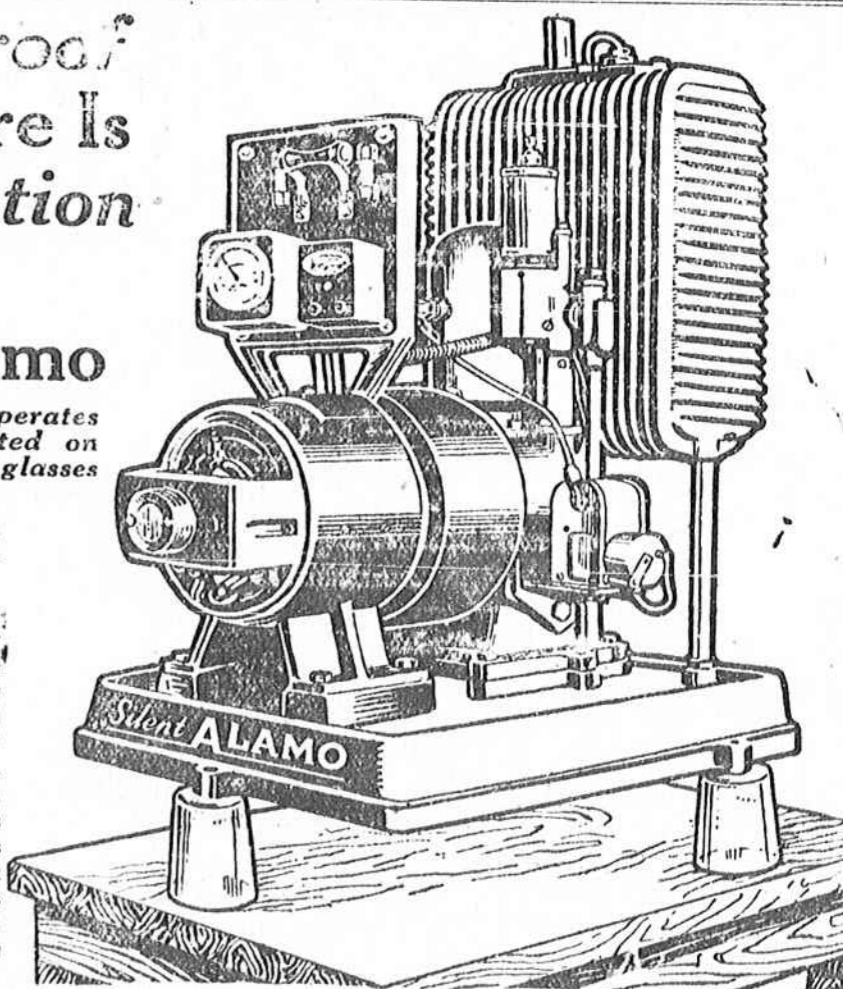
Magistrate Sweetzer suggested that he engage a lawyer and bring his case before the Supreme Court.

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