

**OF MUCH INTEREST
TO THE FARMERS**

**DEMONSTRATIONS IN FOR-
AGE COVER CROPS.**

Clemson College, March 18.—South Carolina farmers turned under 16,055 acres of bur clover, crimson clover, and alfalfa as cover crops for soil improvement during 1919, according to annual reports of the county agents and 17,716 acres of these three cover crops were sown during the fall of 1919 to be turned under during the next season. These demonstrations in soil improvement are having a very marked effect in inducing the mass of South Carolina farmers to build up their soils with cover crops.

The figures for bur clover show 78 demonstrators growing a total acreage of 402 acres of bur clover under improved demonstration methods. Of these 402 acres, 208 were grazed off, their grazing value being estimated at \$27 per acre.

There were 676 crimson clover demonstrators who grew a total of 5,440 acres under improved methods. The yields where crimson clover was cut for hay showed an average of 1½ tons per acre under demonstration methods as opposed to one ton estimated average yield for the State under ordinary methods. The results of grazing crimson clover showed an estimated value of \$25 per acre for grazing purposes. The total number of acres of crimson clover turned under for soil improvement was 12,508, and the total number of acres sown in the fall of 1919 for future turning was 10,367.

The number of demonstrators with alfalfa was 339, who grew a total of 1,321 acres under demonstration methods. The average yield in tons of cured hay per acre was 3½ tons per acre, the estimated average yield for the State under ordinary methods. The value of alfalfa when grazed off was estimated at \$37 per acre. Nine hundred and fifty-two acres were sown under county agent supervision in the fall of 1919.

LOOK OUR FOR "COFFEE" BEANS

The Department of Agriculture warns buyers against two so-called coffee beans—the "South American coffee bean," the other as "new coffee bean," which are entirely exploited by extravagant statements in advertisement. The former is the jack bean, the latter the soy bean. Both are well known plants, and their is no justification, says the department, either for extravagant statements in advertisements. The former is the jack bean, the latter the soy bean. Both are well known plants, and there is no justification, says the department either for extravagant advertising under new names nor for exorbitant prices for the seed.

The use of the seeds of various legumes and cereals as coffee substitutes is not new. Legumes which have been used or exploited as coffee beans include the soy bean, cowpea, chick pea, horse bean, and jack bean. Other legumes used to some extent as coffee substitutes, all of which are native species and commonly known as coffee plants, are coffee berry or coffee weed, coffee bean plant or berry and the Kentucky coffee tree. The seeds of a few of these legumes, especially the soy bean possess some merit as coffee substitutes, but the desirability of any is a matter of individual taste. This use has led to the extensive advertising of such seeds at various times under misleading names by enterprising individuals and even to their large use as adulterants of the true coffee.

For those who desire a substitute for coffee as a drink, the dry beans of any variety of soy bean, when properly roasted and prepared, may be used. Prepared as coffee, the soy bean gives a liquid which in color and aroma is similar to coffee, but it has no stimulating effect. Many people fond of cereal drinks think the soy bean coffee fully equal to the cereal coffee substitutes.

The use of the jack bean for "near" coffee is not a new thing, and its merit for this purpose is no greater than that of man yother beans. For forage, the jack bean is not equal to the soy bean, velvet bean or cowpea, and thus far it has not shown that it is of any particular value in American agriculture.

LOCUST BROOD TWICE FROZEN

People who last year sowed the periodical cicada—17-year locust—in countless numbers and later saw the trees all broken as the result, may have difficulty in realizing that this insect is a vanishing species. Yet that is the fact. The clearing of lands and other causes have already reduced it very greatly and, some time in the remote future, there may be no periodical cicadas. One of the destructive influences is unfavorable weather, though the broods emerge so late in

the spring that they do not often encounter freezing. There is, however, at least one notable exception. Brood No. 19 of the 13-year race has encountered freezing weather during two successive appearances. In the middle Tennessee counties in 1894, brood No. 19 appeared in appalling numbers. Freezing weather came about the middle of May and, in many areas, the ground was almost covered with dead cicadas. Most of them had not begun laying. When the brood re-appeared in 1907, its numbers in that region were tremendously diminished but, under favorable conditions, it would have re-established itself. But again around the middle of May, freezing weather prevailed in middle Tennessee. Brood No. 19 was again frozen before it completed its life cycle. These are the only times on record that freezing has occurred so late in that region.

By these two successive freezes, 13 years apart, it is believed by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture that the brood may have been exterminated over a large part of the territory it originally occupied in Tennessee. To determine exactly what the effect has been, the bureau will get reports from that section this spring from men who watched the brood there in 1894, the year it was first frozen. Observations will be made at points where the brood developed in countless numbers that year. Brood No. 19 is the largest of the 13-year broods. It has been studied during each of its appearances since 1803 and a complete history of it is kept among the records of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.

PLANT QUARANTINE ACT WAS VIOLATED.

Three violations of the Federal quarantine prohibiting the shipment of currants, gooseberries and white pine from States east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Missouri and Louisiana to the Western States were discovered by agents of the United States Depart-

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3 MEALS A DAY**

Mr. Wooten Thinks Much of ZIRON, Because It Made Him His Old Self Again.

Sick people do not get much out of life. In order to enjoy your meals, to do your work well, you must be strong and healthy.

Pale, weak, nervous people frequently need iron to enrich their blood and to restore vitality to their system, and a good way to supply the iron is to follow the example of Mr. Clayton Wooten, of Scotland, Ga., who used Ziron Iron Tonic and has this to say about it:

"I have taken Ziron according to directions and I can truthfully say that it is a fine tonic. It has done me all the good. Since I began taking it, I have gained eight pounds in weight and enjoy eating three meals a day. I shall do all I can to recommend Ziron."

Try Ziron! Your druggist sells Ziron on a guarantee to refund your money if the first bottle fails to benefit. You cannot lose anything, but very likely will gain much, by getting a bottle of Ziron, today!

ZN 14

**Your Blood Needs
ZIRON**

ment of Agriculture during the fall of 1919. It was ascertained upon investigation that the nurseries making the shipments did not wilfully violate the quarantine, but were ignorant of the regulations. Violations of the Federal quarantine are punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

The purpose of this quarantine is to prevent a destructive disease of the

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THE DIAMOND BRAND. Indical Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 32 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

five-needled pines, commonly called the white-pine blister rust, from reaching the Western States and attacking the extremely valuable western white-pine and sugar-pine forests. This disease may be carried from one State to another upon five-needled pines or upon any species of currant or gooseberry bushes. All nurserymen therefore, are urged to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this quarantine and thus prevent the disease from reaching the western forests.

Sheriff's Sale.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS:
State of South Carolina,
Clarendon County:
W. T. Lesesne, Plaintiff—vs.—Levy Tindal and Willie Witherspoon, Defendants.

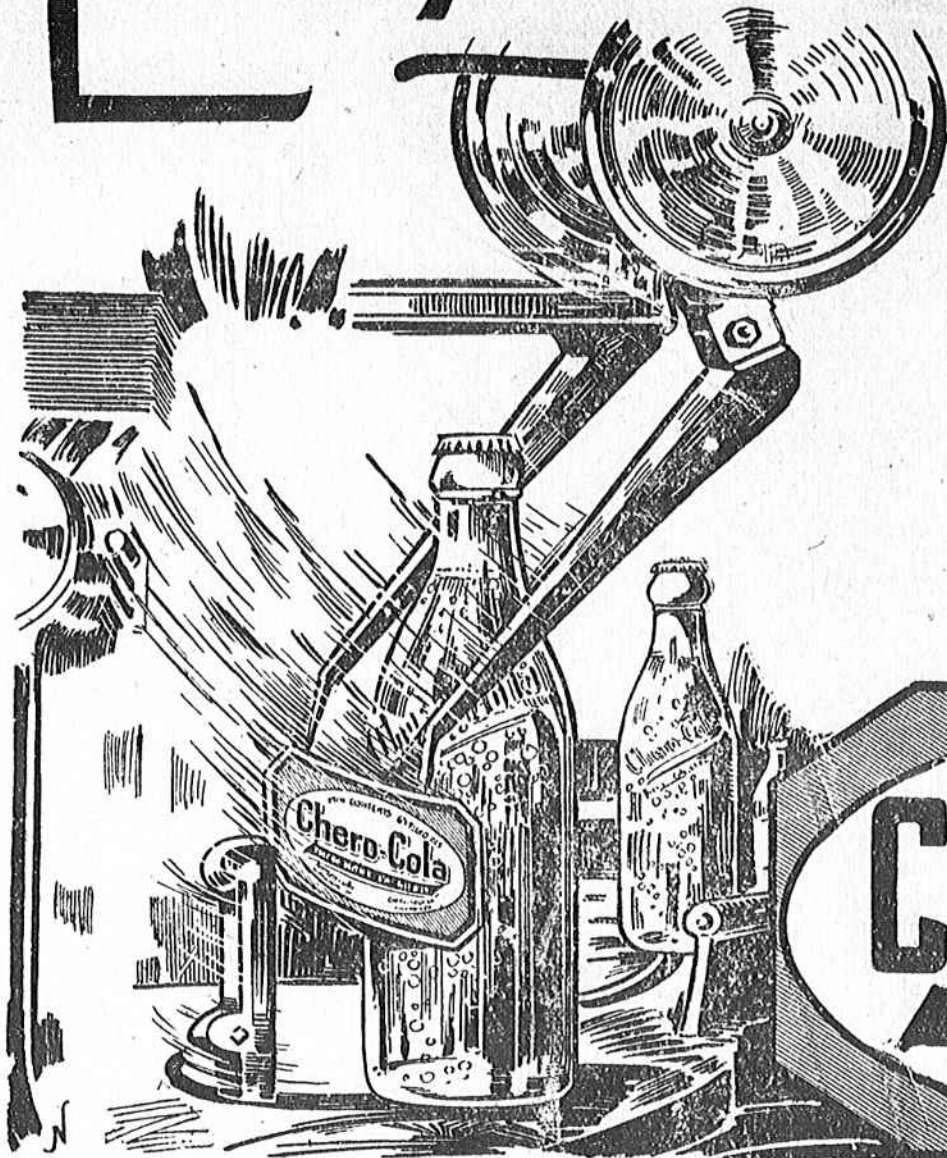
Under and by virtue of a judgment order of the Court of Common Pleas, in the above stated action, and to me directed, bearing date of March 10th, 1920, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at Clarendon Court House, in Manning, in said County, within the legal hours for

judicial sales, on Monday the 5th day of April, 1920, being Saturday, the following described real estate:


All that piece, parcel or tract of land lying, being and situated in the County of Clarendon, State aforesaid, containing twenty-five and three-tenths (25.3) acres, more or less, and bounded on the North and East by lands of Ladson Tindal; South by lands of estate of Alex Tindal and lands of Annie Witherspoon, and West by lands of Annie and William Witherspoon and lands of Ladson Tindal. Purchaser to pay for papers.

E. B. GAMBLE,
Sheriff Clarendon County.

Every Bottle Labelled



After being sterilized, filled and sealed, each bottle of Chero-Cola is labelled with the famous four-color label.

This label is your guarantee of a pure, wholesome drink! Without this label  it isn't Chero-Cola.

The automatic machine labels bottles at the rate of two-a-second, or 7,200 each hour. Now you know some of the reasons why everyone admits "There's None So Good".



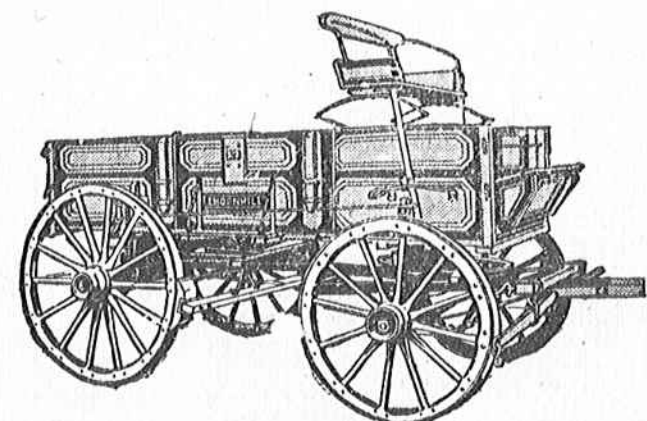
Just Received A Car Load of THORNHILL WAGONS

WE HAVE just received a shipment of a car load of Thornhill Wagons—the wagon made in the heart of the hardwood region of tough highland oak and hickory.

These are the long wear wagons with many patented features. Made with the old standard track.

Not the lowest priced wagons but the best and in the end the cheapest.

[611-91]



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Summerton, S. C.

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