

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in last week's issue has the following on the Fertilizer Situation:

We Can't Afford Not to Use Fertilizer This Year.

With fertilizer at its present high prices, can we afford to use it this year?

This is the uppermost fertilizer question in the minds of the farmers in the fertilizer-using sections of the South. The Progressive Farmer has gone thoroughly into this question from every angle, and the deeper we go the more convinced we are that our farmers can't afford not to use fertilizer to make their 1921 crops. The per acre cost will be increased, but the per bushel or per pound cost will be reduced, and it is the bushels and pounds that we must sell at a profit.

This is no time to plunge on fertilizer in order to get phenomenal yields, or to experiment with new mixtures. Use safe amounts of the kinds of ferti-

zer that have given paying results on your types of soil. Not only should the farmers who have heretofore used fertilizer continue the conservative use of it, but there are farmers in every community who have depended solely on their own efforts and the original plant foods in poor soil to make their crops, who should now supplement these things with added plant food, at least on a few acres, and get away from unprofitably low yields.

We cannot afford to farm at a loss again this year, and yields of 15 to 20 bushels of corn or a fourth to a third of a bale of cotton an acre will not pay for the labor, seed, and use of the land and leave a profit. It is essential, then, that our yields be raised well above the average, and the only practicable means of doing this for this year is with fertilizer wisely used.

Naturally in re-publishing this article and calling your attention to others of a similar nature in the same publication, we have our own axe to grind, but we have a good axe, so why not grind it?

We have an exchange proposition on cotton seed for fertilizer that gives the farmer the cheapest fertilizer and the best value for his seed that can be obtained anywhere. You cannot afford to dispose of your seed or complete your fertilizer arrangements until you have taken this matter up with us.

Early planting and proper fertilization are absolute essentials in the production of cotton under boll weevil conditions. The time is short. Better act today

MANNING OIL MILL.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GOOD ROADS

One of the objects of the South Carolina Good Roads Act is to improve the present condition of the State's highways. The act provides for the construction of a system of highways to be known as the State Highway System. It is the duty of the State to provide for the maintenance of these highways in such a manner as to insure their safety and efficiency. The act also provides for the construction of a system of bridges to be known as the State Bridge System. It is the duty of the State to provide for the maintenance of these bridges in such a manner as to insure their safety and efficiency.

great fundamental problem, as it should be met and as it must be met. We are speaking more particularly of the highway system of the State, because the highway system is the backbone of the State. It is the duty of the State to provide for the maintenance of these highways in such a manner as to insure their safety and efficiency. The act also provides for the construction of a system of bridges to be known as the State Bridge System. It is the duty of the State to provide for the maintenance of these bridges in such a manner as to insure their safety and efficiency.

One member of the House didn't hesitate to say that the record of the State's highway system is something not possible under suspension of the rules, those who favor an interstate system and a commission believe that Congress will adopt a comprehensive plan for the undertaking has the approval of farm, commercial, automobile, and various other organizations. Argument in favor of the appropriation centralized on the plea that 34 legislatures were in session, and that unless the federal government supplied additional money at once the road program in many States would be retarded.

Harding's letter would have potent influence in the forthcoming contest in the senate over the naval appropriations which were increased \$10,000,000 by the senate naval committee and in differences with the house in case the appropriation bill passes the senate with its augmented total. The president elect in his letter it was said authoritatively expressed himself as desiring a continuation of

the present naval building program without substantial reduction. No reference was made by Mr. Harding in his letter, it was stated to the disarmament proposal of Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho. Republican and Democratic leaders, however, joined in private predictions that the Borah resolution requesting the president to call a naval disarmament conference of representatives of the

United States, Great Britain and Japan would be adopted by the senate, either in the form of a separate resolution or as a rider to the appropriation bill. Senator Borah is understood to favor the latter course. The appropriation bill was presented formally during the day in the senate. As reported it carried \$490,000,000 against \$395,000,000 voted by the house.

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Many Senators took the stand that as long as the bulk of the money still remained in the treasury, that the road building program of the country would not be seriously interfered with by delaying consideration of good road bills. The situation presented to the Senate indicated that on December 31, 1920, only \$117,000,000 of federal aid money remained unallotted, but that by July next this amount would be covered by the States. Those opposing dwelt upon the fact that of the \$275,000,000 total, nearly \$220,000,000 still remained in the United States Treasury, November 30, 1920. The facts also disclosed that only \$47,000,000 had been paid out, although other contracts had been completed and not paid for.

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