

**COKER DISAGREES WITH CLEMSON EXPERTS.**

Hartsville, S. C., July 15, 1922.  
To the Editor:

I notice appearing in all of the daily and weekly papers this week an article from Clemson College purporting to give advice to the latest and most approved methods of handling the boll weevil.

I am sorry to take issue with the weevil experts of the College on this matter but feel compelled to do so as my own experiments and those of many of the best farmers in the State lead me to differ from them in important particulars. Clemson College is supported principally by the farmers of South Carolina and I submit that where there is important evidence available from many of the best and most reliable farmers in the State, it should be given at least equal weight with that of the experimenters in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma.

The boll weevil has been in South Carolina for several years during most of which time the Government and college experts have advocated a method of weevil control which was expensive, which required much judgment in its application and which involved night work. Besides in practice last year the Government method proved to be dangerous in that some crops were severely damaged by plant lice after two or three applications of the calcium arsenate in dust form.

I have abundant evidence that the early poisoning of the weevils by the molasses-calcium arsenate method is a success and is so cheap and simple that it can be put into universal practice. I think it a fair deduction from the results obtained that, when put into universal practice, it will greatly delay the rapid increase of weevils and allow the whole crop to fruit for some time longer than when early control methods are not applied.

The experience of Mr. McDuffie, farm manager for ex-Governor R. I. Manning on his Meredith place, is sufficient on this subject although it is confirmed by practically every other farmer who used the molasses treatment in time. Mr. McDuffie poisoned his worst infested field of 10 acres on or about May 24, at which time there were no squares upon the cotton. Up to that time he had picked weevils from this field frequently and upon the day of poisoning was getting at the rate of about 200 weevils per acre. Mr. McDuffie poisoned this field several times between May 24 and June 27, on which day he told me that he had frequently and carefully examined this field during that interval (May 24 to June 27) and had sent hands into it to search for weevils, also that ex-Governor Manning had been with him on at least one occasion searching for weevils, that he had been unable to find a single live weevil in this field during that period, that he had been carefully over the field during the past few days and had found but two small spots in which squares were being punctured. (These of course he had carefully picked up.) The cotton referred to was planted in March and was carried to the end of the period of weevil emergence with practically no infestation or damage. About one week later Mr. McDuffie told me that he had just plowed over a 61-acre field and had offered his plow hands 5c for each punctured square. They had turned in about 100 squares or 1 1-2 squares per acre.

I could quote Messrs. W. A. and Geo. Stuckey of Lee County, J. W. Goodson and R. P. Gillespie of Hartsville, A. H. Rogers of Society Hill besides my own force of experimenters and a host of other farmers in this section to the effect that applications of the molasses mixture applied for the first time from May 24 on up to June 12 and even later upon cotton which was at the time badly infested with weevils resulted in the prompt and practically total destruction of the weevils.

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the weevils chose the particular date of May 24 to disappear from the field of ex-Governor Manning, May 30 from the fields of Mr. Goodson and June 12 from our own fields (these being the dates upon which these three parties made the first application of poison.)

It seems to me no less foolhardy to do nothing to control the boll weevil until squares have formed on the plants and of course some of them have been punctured by the old weevils. It is perfectly feasible as stated by the Clemson authority to kill these early weevils by applications of arsenical poison. Why is it not equally feasible to keep on killing them for a period of 30 days when a method which will certainly do this is offered at a cost of about 20c per acre per application for materials, or say \$1. per acre to complete the job. The experience of many in this sec-

tion shows that it is perfectly feasible to do this very thing.

We are not going to get perfect boll weevil control anywhere this season because in no section have all the farmers poisoned their crops and picked up squares, nor will we probably get weevil control to the highest degree in any season, even in sections where the molasses poison is used in time and frequently, unless the farmers are vigilant in finding the spots where the few weevils who have probably escaped the poison are laying in the squares.

I firmly believe, however, that when every farmer in the state poisons his cotton before squares are formed and continues this treatment often enough to keep the poison on the cotton until the last of June and where he continues vigilant in detecting and picking up the few punctured squares that the occasional unpoisoned weevil will lay, we will have a method of control which will protect the whole cotton crop until late in the season and allow normal crops of early planted early varieties to mature.

In order to secure the universal adoption of an agricultural practice it is only necessary to convince all the farmers that the practice is profitable. The use of the Williamson plan of cultivating corn very quickly became universal in this section because its benefits were so manifest that even the powerful opposition of many Government experts and agricultural advisers could not stop its spread. The use of fertilizers is universal in the eastern part of the belt.

The general adoption of some method of boll weevil control at once cheap, simple and practical enough to come within the means and appeal to the common sense of every farmer should be much easier than either the Williamson plan or the use of fertilizer, because every farmer has direct and vital interest in preventing his neighbors from raising weevils which will destroy his own top crop and thus will use his influence to see that his neighbors use control methods.

I am in hearty concurrence with Clemson College and the Government in their advice to plant early, use early varieties, use acid phosphate, cultivate rapidly, pick up squares and destroy the old stalks some time before frost. I must continue, however, to advise the use of a control method which has carried up to July 15 with practically no damage those crops to which it had been applied before squares formed and which has carried our own crops (originally badly infested) up to the same date with much less than 5 per cent infestation although the first application was not made until many of the first squares had been punctured.

It should be noted that in this section we have had only one period (from June 6 to June 18) which was favorable for boll weevil control. The balance of the growing season has been showery with many heavy rains, making control methods extremely difficult and more expensive than normal. The total rainfall at Hartsville from Jan. 1 to date has been 39.7. The May rainfall (which mostly fell during the latter half of the month) was 4.53; June, 7.79 and July (up to and including 14th inst.) 3.80.

I have great respect for the word of Clemson College. Its President Director of Extension and many of its professors are personal friends. In regard to boll weevil control, however, I must accept the evidence of my own eyes and that of my own experimental organization and of reliable farmers in this section who are also my personal friends.

(Signed) DAVID R. COKER.

**REMINISCENCES OF THE LONG AGO.**

"Heap Secs; But Few Knows."

(By Uncle Josh.)

In finishing up our recollections of the work in the court house and of the individuals filling the different offices from time to time, way back in antebellum days, up to the present time we stated that the county government was run quite different to what it is now. For instance, the roads, were supervised and worked by overseers and the hands subject to road duty residing in the beats or section along the roads between the ages of 18 and 50. The hands were notified or warned out to work on certain dates under said overseers. Hands could hire a substitute to work in their place if they so desired. Defaulters were notified to meet the board under whose supervision the whole system was managed and their decision was final, fine or punishment. The people were satisfied, until the new system of township commissioners, then county commissioners, came in power with entire new laws, taxation and work. Finally automobiles became numerous and demanded better

roads and, of course, with them came more taxes which followed the "good roads" mainly on the public thoroughfare, but the roads in the back country, perhaps of less importance received but little more attention than formerly, which naturally gave cause for dissatisfaction to some people.

For instance the citizens of Sandy Run claimed better roads and received no attention and they concluded they would help form a new county, Calhoun, where they would be more convenient and affiliate under their own vine and fig tree. So we lost these good people and patriotic citizens, the Wolfe's, Seibles, Geigers, Mullers, Kaiglers, Criders, Stablers, Ruckers, Davises, Cullers, and others.

The Lower Fork followed the break also to the whole county's regret with discontent seeking more public attention, better roads and schools and then, near the Newberry line, came trouble again with school districts and we lost Little Mountain and a small slice of our county territory and her valued citizens. But while the close ties of families, kindred and old friends were severed in a way, yet we sincerely have the same well wishes for their future welfare, and will always cherish the same old fellow feeling and rotherly love for them which we formerly entertained.

Way back further in the long ago after the state and counties had been mapped off in townships the first cut of our county was made when McTier, Geddy Swamp and a portion of Chinquapin helped to form the grand and progressive county of Aiken.

In some of the many changes individually and otherwise during the past we remember as some of the prominent and worthy officials in county government first, Capt. William Howard, Albert Hook, Capt. Levi Gunter, S. Luther Smith, William Johnson, J. Belton Shealy, Carlson Able, Geo. A. Shealy, Lewis Langford, D. U. Addy, S. W. Sightler, Dr. W. S. Keisler, J. J. Derreck, Geo. A. Kammer, Geo. H. Koon, G. A. Goodwin, Geo. S. Drafts, Jerry Wise, C. E. Corley.

Capt. Reuben Harman was clerk of the different boards of commissioners for years serving continuously until his death. Following him for some time came Mr. John Fox, Maj. H. A. Meetze, W. H. Meetze, J. A. Muller, C. M. Efrid, acting as attorney also. They now have the legal advice and able work of Col. J. B. Wingard.

A great mistake was made when the county government was changed, placing a county supervisor in charge and not leaving it as it was with the three county commissioners for then the three sections of the county had the personal attention of each commission, which gave more satisfaction to the people. The office of county supervisor is a very unpopular office to fill. No matter how competent and attentive he may be in discharge of his duties he can never give satisfaction and seldom can hold a second

term. We now have four commissioners appointed by the governor who have supervision over their portions of the county and they constitute the board of county commissioners aiding the supervisor in his work examining and passing on county claims and the work of the board generally. They are: W. H. Witt, J. H. Hiller, B. H. Barre, C. D. Barre. Capt. William Howard with Col. Alfred Mims, county surveyor, surveyed the county and laid off and mapped the townships of Lexington county. In those days he was prominent in the affairs of our county. A clever and good hearted old gentleman with good judgment and plenty of "horse sense."

In 1885-6 during the term of S. M. Sightler, J. J. Derrick and Dr. W. S. Keisler as county commissioner the present jail was erected, Mr. W. J. Beeland of Macon, Ga., being the contractor and builder.

About the same date or little earlier J. Belton Shealy, D. U. Addy and L. M. Sightler, county commissioners had the present court house remodeled and perhaps the work ran into the terms of others. Mr. Jas. Troy and son of Columbia were contractors and builders.

Uncle Lewis Langford as county supervisor leaves as a lasting monument and evidence of his good work, the granite posts with iron railing around the court house and in front of the jail.

While the late S. Lutner Smith had planted on the court house square the beautiful elm trees that reminds us of his thoughtfulness and comfort for the public. Uncle Jake Corley set them out, and he with Mr. Smith, both, rest over the river under the shade of the everlasting trees.

To Mr. Chas. E. Corley, supervisor, is due the recent remodeling and improvement of the court house, making it equal to any public building, of the kind, for comfort and convenience, in the state. The additions and rooms are all the officials could desire. The court and jury rooms are ample to meet the demands of justice. Built too, under adverse circumstances, during the World War when material and labor were scarce and high. Mr. Corley also has credit for building several miles of improved roads during his term as supervisor.

Mr. G. C. Steele, as supervisor, present incumbent, is performing his duties in the even tenor of his way as rapidly and economically as circumstances will admit. The chain gang is now in the Fork working the roads, etc.

Later, we want to refer to the good work, of the other commissioners which will follow them as evidence of the esteem in which they were held for their good judgment and service rendered the county during their several terms.

Most all of the new tariff duties are painful duties.—Toledo News-Bee.

**All Said.**  
A shopkeeper had in his employ a man so lazy as to be utterly worthless. One day, his patience exhausted, he discharged him.

"Will you give me a character" asked the lazy one.

The employer sat down to write a non-committal letter. His effort resulted as follows:  
"The bearer of this letter has worked for me one week and I am satisfied."—London Telegraph.

**CITATION NOTICE.**  
State of South Carolina, County of Lexington.—By W. F. Hook, Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, L. J. Martin made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Ella B. Johnson.

These are Therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Ella B. Johnson, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lexington, C. H., S. C., on 8th day August, 1922, next, after publication hereof at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 24th day of July, Anno Domini 1922.

W. F. HOOK (L. S.)  
Probate Judge Lexington Co., S. C.  
Published on the 25th day of July, 1922, in the Lexington paper, 2 weeks.

**FINAL DISCHARGE.**  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to Walter F. Hook, judge of probate for Lexington county, for final discharge as administratrix of the estate of Saremba Hendrix, deceased, on Friday, August 18, at 11 a. m.

MRS. JESSE HENDRIX,  
July 18-22. Administratrix.

**CITATION NOTICE.**  
State of South Carolina, County of Lexington.—By George S. Drafts, esquire, probate judge.

Whereas, Annie C. Shuler made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of T. S. Shuler.

These are Therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said T. S. Shuler, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lexington, C. H., S. C., on 3rd day August, 1922, next, after publication hereof at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 18th day of July, Anno Domini, 1922.

W. F. HOOK (L. S.)  
Probate Judge Lexington County, S. C.  
Published on the 19th day of July, 1922, in the Lexington paper, 2 weeks.

**BARBECUE**  
I will furnish a barbecue on Thursday, August 3, 1922, at Amick's Ferry.  
3w-c B. E. AMICK.

**CLERK'S SALE.**  
State of South Carolina, County of Lexington.—Court of Common Pleas.

The Bank of Swansea, a corporation Plaintiff, versus J. W. Lybrand, R. L. Lybrand, The Gee-Mortimer Company, Inc., P. L. Lybrand, Planters Fertilizer & PPhosphate Company, and J. G. Glover, Trustee, Defendants.

By virtue of authority vested in me by order of the Court in the above entitled Cause, I will sell before the Court House door in Lexington, S. C., on the first Monday in August, the same being the seventh day of said month, at public auction to the highest bidder during the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate:

All these three lots of parcels of land situate in the town of Swansea, County of Lexington, and State of South Carolina, described as follows:  
Lot No. 1: A rectangular parallelogram in shape, fronting east on Monmouth Avenue fifty feet, and running back in equal width one hundred and ten feet to an alley, which bounds it on the west, and being bounded on the north by lot of D. H. Huckabaa, and on the south by lot of J. W. Lybrand;

Lot No. 2: A rectangular parallelogram in shape, fronting east on Monmouth Avenue fifty feet, and running back in equal width one hundred and ten feet to an alley, which bounds it on the west, and being bounded on the north by lot of J. W. Lybrand, and on the south by lands of P. L. Lybrand, W. B. Courtenay, A. Z. Stroman, and perhaps others;

Lot No. 3: A rectangular parallelogram in shape, fronting south on Third Street forty six feet, and running back in equal width one hundred feet to lot of J. W. Lybrand, which bounds it on the north, and being bounded on the east by Monmouth Avenue and on the west by lands of W. B. Courtenay, A. Z. Stroman, and perhaps others;

Terms of Sale: Cash, purchaser to pay for papers, revenue stamps and recording fees.  
H. L. HARMON (L. S.)  
Clerk of Court.  
EFIRD & CARROLL,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
July 17th, 1922.

# Your Last Chance

The campaign of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association CLOSSES MONDAY, JULY 31st.

Now is your last chance to join with 75,000 organized Tobacco Growers in protecting this year's crop.

If you "Wait and See" now, we prophesy that you WAIT AND LOSE. Cards have been sent to member growers, giving them opportunity to choose their delivery points among the markets of South Carolina, which all have Cooperative Warehouses run by the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association.

If you are a member, do not fail to name your choice of market, and mail the stamped post-card back to headquarters, with the information requested.

If you are not a member, Join Today in the Association which 75,000 Tobacco Farmers have organized for their own good.

This Organization is formed by Tobacco Growers who have elected directors that have no other interest than the orderly marketing of the crop for the growers and themselves.

All the men working for the Association are the direct employees of the member growers. The interest of these employees are the interests of the growers. The Board of Directors owes it to the 75,000 growers of the Association to vigorously prosecute any violation of contract.

While officials of the Association hope that no suits against any member will be necessary, the Association will vigorously prosecute any person or persons who induce any member to break his Marketing Contract with the Association; and any member who breaks his contract with the Association by selling his tobacco elsewhere will pay the penalty as provided in his contract.

**TOBACCO GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION**