

## THIS GIRL WILL PROPOSE.

Western Heiress Intends to Take Leap Year Privilege Seriously.

Before long Miss Fredonia Bergson, of Altona, this State, who is to inherit her father's \$100,000 ranch and other property, will have exercised her leap year privilege and chosen her husband. She made known her intention at a party which she gave at her father's home.

Miss Bergson assured her guests that she intends to enter upon her search for a husband with the utmost sincerity. Hitherto she has respected the wishes of her father, Peter Bergson, that she form no sentimental attachments until she had completed her 18th year, and, though she has had many suitors, Miss Bergson has shown none of them special favor.

She became 18 years of age recently, and her announcement, her friends say, is quite in keeping with her determination of character.

"The leap year privilege is usually regarded as a jest," Miss Bergson said. "I intend to make it a fact. There is no reason why a young woman should not propose when she sees a man who she believes would make her happy."

"There will be nothing sly about my method, none of those tricks that are supposed to be so dear to the feminine heart."

"When I find the man I want I shall propose to him unhesitatingly, and I shall not weep if he does not care to accept my heart. He will have the same privilege to reject that I shall ask."—Boulder (Cal.) dispatch to New York Herald.

## The Cotton Crop For 1916.

Cotton experience in 1915 gave us many things to think about. In the first place, a great war in Europe has not kept the price down, as so many of us thought it would. In the second place, we have learned that cotton can be profitably grown for ammunition as well as for clothing. In the third place, we have learned that the English blockade does not cause any undue fluctuation in price. In the fourth place, the eastward march of the boll weevil does not unduly reduce the yield.

We must recognize the importance of continuing to grow cotton. It is at this time pre-eminently a United States crop, and we must hold our own in the production of this ready money crop. Our Southern farmers are used to growing it and hesitate to shift away from it into the growing of other crops. In fact, they should not do this. They should add other crops to cotton, not substitute them for cotton. In adding other crops we should go rather slow, and not unnecessarily reduce the price of hay and grain. We must instead slowly add other crops and create by degrees a steady increase in demand for our Southern foods and feed-stuffs.

In 1916 we shall plant fewer acres in cotton than we have in four or five years, but we shall not grow fewer number of bales. Everything indicates that this is true. Our farmers have learned that several things will help to do this. They are beginning in earnest to demand good seed for planting. Nothing is of more importance than good seed, and we urge farmers to be more fastidious than ever before about this very important matter. It has been proved by actual tests that seed of high grade, free from disease, and that germinate more than 90 per cent. pure, will actually yield 20 per cent. more cotton than seed of low grade and that are diseased. What does this mean? It means that if you make a thousand dollars with poor seed you will make twelve hundred dollars with good seed. The two hundred dollars increase in actual valuation of the cotton crop will cost only fifty or sixty dollars if you buy the seed. If you sell the old seed to help pay for them and get market or mill price for the old seed, the cost will be reduced by 40 per cent. We cannot urge too strongly the planting of pure seed.

Farmers have also learned that by careful planning of the crop and by good farm management, they can save more of the money they get from the sale of cotton. It is quite unnecessary to raise cotton with which to buy horse, hog and cattle feed, as well as food for our tables. It is not a wise policy to raise cotton with which to buy our bacon and bread, when only a few acres set aside for raising hogs and hog feed will cut the cost of these products in half. In teaching and practicing diversification of crops we should never get the idea that it will become necessary to set aside cotton. Diversification helps to cheapen the production of cotton and to get us interested in intensive farming. As soon as we begin to diversify we get the idea of making more per acre. We then begin to make more per acre, and find it possible to produce our allotted ten bales of cotton to eighteen acres, instead of to twenty-five acres as heretofore, and we have seven acres on which to raise hogs

## IF WE HAD THE SHIPS!

Shortage of Coal in South American Countries.

Requests for all kinds of goods from every part of the world continue to come to me. Owing to our lack of vessels, however, it is impossible to get the goods to the overseas markets. This fact was brought home to me by a cable from one of the largest merchants in Buenos Aires, asking my aid in getting 50,000 tons of coal.

England, Belgium and Australia supplied South America with coal before the war. Today the scarcity of vessels and the high freight rates asked by the few ships for charter make the price of coal almost prohibitive. To add further to the complications of the coal merchant, Great Britain has prohibited her subjects from supplying Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey, or any of their subjects, no matter where located, with goods of any description. The electric cars and the subway service of Buenos Aires, a city of over 1,700,000 people, are owned and operated by Germans. Owing to the war, the reserve stock of coal has been almost exhausted. Unless they can get coal soon from the United States, this city will be without light, heat or power and its entire transportation service absolutely crippled.

Investigation developed that there is plenty of coal to be had here at reasonable prices, but practically no ships to carry it to its destination. I was obliged to advise my Buenos Aires correspondent that New York could not furnish the coal.

## Help Grow by Resolving—

That you will keep so busy boosting that you won't have time to knock.

That you will vote, talk and work for a bigger, better, brighter town.

That you will increase the value of your property by improving its appearance.

That you will say something good about this town every time you write a letter.

That you will invest your money here where you make it and where you can watch it.

That you will not point out the town's defects to a stranger nor fail to point them out to a neighbor.

That you will keep your premises cleaned up and your buildings repaired as a matter of both pride and profit.

That you brag about this town so much that you will have to work for this town in order to keep from being a liar.

That you will take half a day right now to pick up the odds and ends around the place and turn them into either use, money or ashes.

That you will make friends with the farmers if a town man, or with the town folks, if a farmer, and help work together for the good of the community of which this town is the centre.

and food for hogs. We have not only reduced the cost of raising cotton, but have made it possible to save much of the money we have received from the sale of the cotton crop, and are sure to prosper to a greater degree as we have understood and undertaken diversification.

Many farmers get the idea that cutting the cotton acreage cuts the yield of cotton. This is not necessarily so. In fact, we do not raise too much cotton. We only raise it at too great cost per pound. If a farmer is honest with himself and with his land and crop, he will keep his cotton worked out. It costs twice as much to cultivate two acres as it does to cultivate one, and when he increases the yield it reduces the cost of cultivation as well as it leaves land free to be used for other purposes.

It will become more and more necessary to plant early maturing varieties, as the boll weevil makes its advances eastward, and we must plant such varieties and try to make them earlier than they are. We must select the earliest maturing plants from the early varieties, and in this way make them mature as varieties a few days earlier than they do now. This will help to overcome the ravages of the weevil. It will also be necessary to take other precautions against the weevil. Old stalks must be run over with a cutter and plowed under as early in the fall as possible. This will help to kill the crop of weevils and is a good farm practice anyway. Farmers should not become discouraged and sell their lands because the weevil has put in his appearance. This is a suicidal policy. Hold to your land and plant other things, enough to keep the wolf from the door, and try two or three early varieties of cotton, and you will find that it will prove possible to thrive in the presence of the weevil, and will soon become familiar with his intrigues and will be able to meet him on the square.—R. J. H. DeLoach, director of the Georgia experiment station, in the Southern Ruralist.



## Consistency

YOU want a motor car that will serve you consistently. You want to know that your car can be relied upon day in and day out. You want high mileage per gallon of gasoline and freedom from repairs and readjustments. And you want these things, not occasionally, but continuously—day after day.

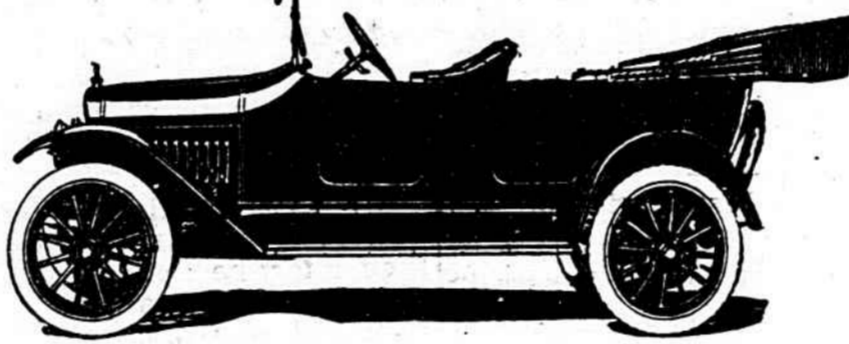
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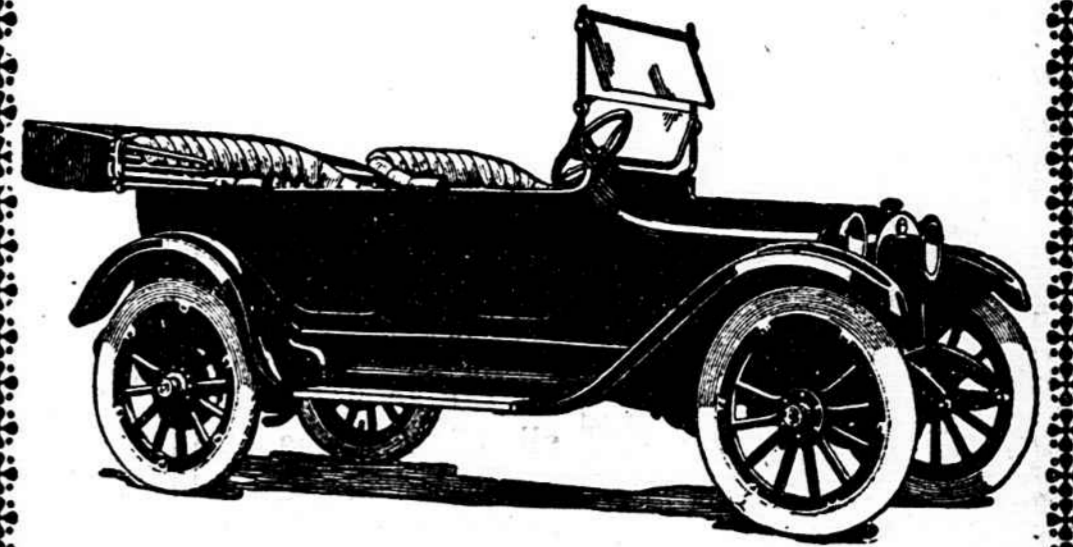
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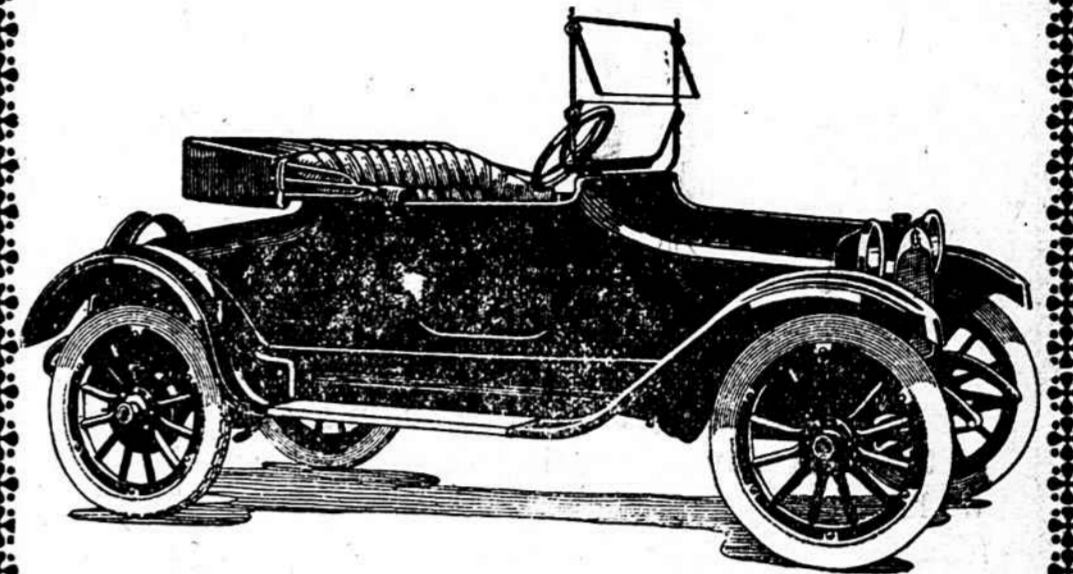
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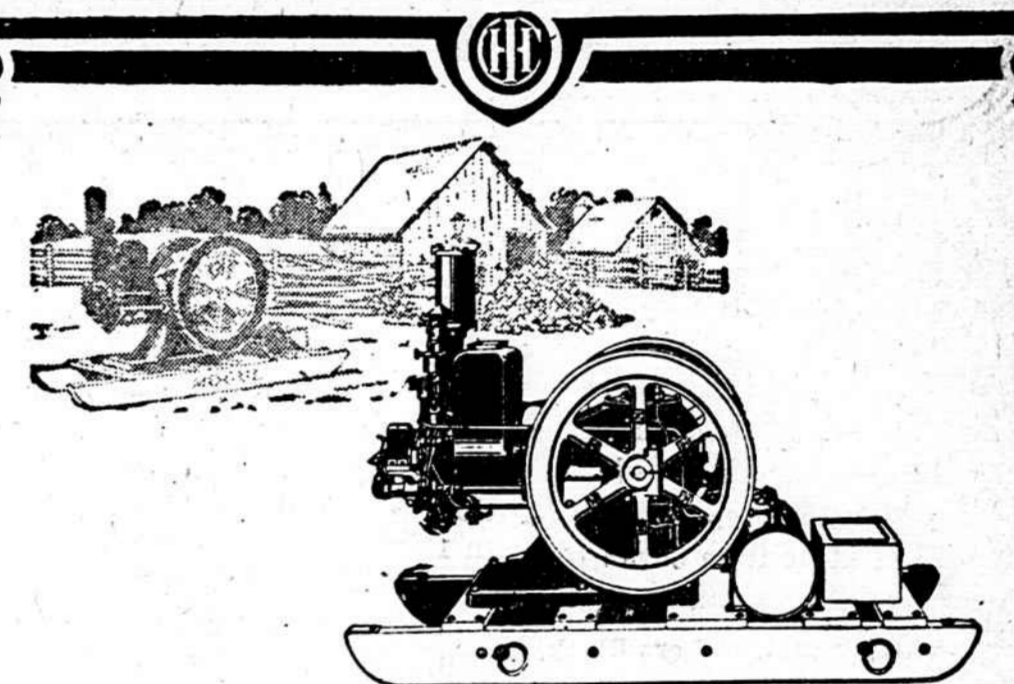


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