

New Coat Suits

# Davis-Roper Co.

New Shirt Waists

## AN APPEAL

On account of the war in Europe this country has gone through a period of depression that none of us could have dreamed of or realized until now. Such depression has caused a revolution in business methods, so we have decided until further notice to sell only on a

### CASH BASIS

We make this change not from choice but from necessity as we cannot pay cash for goods we buy, and sell on long time unless we could collect accounts when due. We have lots of friends who owe us who would not have bought goods and had them charged had they known they would not be able to meet their bills promptly. So in making this change it is for your good as well as ours and we make an appeal

## TO YOUR REASON

That you should give us your cash trade just the same as you did your credit business, and not go elsewhere and trade because you owe us. When we sold you we thought you were good for your accounts or we would not have sold you, and if you have not paid up yet we still consider you good and that you will pay at earliest moment. We say we expect this and we do, so do not go elsewhere to buy

## FOR CASH

But come here and spend your money and pay your accounts or make satisfactory arrangements in regard to same.

We shall strive to give you better service---better values---at a positive saving to you especially if you want to

SAVE MONEY

# Davis-Roper Co.

New Gingham

New Percales

#### SPRING OATS.

Oats are one of the most important grain crops in the United States. They are by far the easiest of the small grains to grow in the South. In spite of their importance and the ease with which they can be grown no other grain crop is handled so carelessly. The large increase in acreage of fall-sown grains in South Carolina this winter is a very encouraging sign. Statistics just issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate an increase in fall-sown oats in South Carolina of 112 per cent, and for the entire South of 102 per cent. No doubt many farmers have sown all the oats they wished to in the fall, and this is well for fall oats are certainly best for upper South Carolina. But farmers are for various reasons planning to sow spring oats, and it is for these that this article has been prepared.

In the search for data for the preparation of this article the writer was surprised at the scarcity of experimental work done with spring oats by the Southern experiment stations. The acreage of the 1914 crop of oats in the cotton States was estimated by this department at 4,355,000 acres, of which 43 per cent was planted in autumn and 57 per cent in spring. This would indicate that there is importance enough in the spring oat crop to warrant more attention by our experiment stations.

In looking over what little work the experiment stations in the South have done with spring oats it has been found that the results of all tests show that it is useless to sow spring oats on anything but the very best land. The land should be thoroughly, not necessarily deeply, prepared, and after sowing should be so harrowed as to permit the oats being cut very low with the mowing machine or binder, for spring oats do not, as a rule, grow tall. If any fertilizer or farm manures are used only the quick acting kinds should be applied for spring oats mature in about 116 days in the South.

The date of seeding depends upon the weather. All tests conducted by experiments favor early spring seeding. Frosts or even hard freezes after the seed is sown seldom injure oats, so that they should be sown just as early in February as the weather will permit. As a result of about 15

years' work the Alabama station recommends about February 1st for spring sowing. They found that the best varieties are the Red Rust Proof group, which includes Rest Rust Proof, Appler, Bancroft, Culberson, Thaggard (or Cook), and Hundred Bushel. The Burt oat is also splendid for spring sowing on account of its early maturity.

Tests at the Arkansas station for 5 years showed the importance of early sowing. They found that the poor yields of spring oats are due to lack of root development before dry weather. Not only was the yield greater from early sowings, but the quality of the grain was far superior. The quality and weight of grain were found superior for the earlier spring sowings by other Southern stations and by numerous tests at Northern experiment stations were a great deal of work has been done with spring oats.

A very striking experiment showing the great advantage of early sowing was made by the Tennessee station at Knoxville. In this test White Russian oats seeded March 12 yielded 29.4 bushels, seeding April 2 yielded 22 bushels, and seeded April 27 yielded 18 bushels per acre.

The rate of seeding spring oats cannot receive too careful consideration. While the proper rate depends on a number of conditions it is a safe plan to sow plenty of seed. It is a significant fact that in England and Denmark where such enormous yields are produced they sow from 4 to 6 bushels per acre. And, strange as it may seem, the best quality of grain is produced from the heavier seeding.

This was found to be the case at the Ohio Station where the greatest yields were produced from sowings at the rate of 9 pecks per acre, but the greatest weight per bushel was obtained from the heavier seedings, up to 12 pecks per acre. At the Arkansas Station the yield of spring oats increased as the quantity of seed sown per acre was increased up to 16 pecks, but the increase in yield little more than paid for the extra seed above 10 or 12 per acre. The quality of grain produced was best from the thickest seedings. All the tests reported show that poor land requires more seed than fertile land.

One of the factors governing the rate of sowing is the size of the seed and the care with which the seed has been cleaned. The Nebraska Station found that owing to difference in weight and volume of seed 8 pecks of Kherson, 14 pecks of Dun, and 19 pecks of New Reliance oats produced the same number of stalks per acre.

In applying the results noted in this article from tests made at the different experiment stations it will be well for the farmer to take the suggestion of Dr. A. C. True as given in the introductory note to each of the Experiment Station Work series of Farmers' Bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He says: "The results herein reported should for the most part be regarded as tentative and suggestive rather than conclusive. Further experiments may modify them, and experience alone can show how far they will be useful in actual practice. The work of the stations must not be depended upon to produce 'rules for

farming.' How to apply the results of experiments to his own conditions will ever remain the problem of the individual farmer. However, it seems fair to suggest from the experiments referred to herein that the Greenville county farmer who sows plenty of seed oats, preferably of the Red Rust Proof kind, on good land, and gets the seed into the ground early will likely get splendid results from his work. Try a few acres anyway.

Milton D. Moore,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

#### FIVE MINUTE CURE IF STOMACH IS BAD

When "Pape's Diapepsin" reaches stomach it indigestion, Gas and Sourness Disappear.

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad--or an uncertain one--or a harmful one--your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home--keep it handy--get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food--remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

By Wm. D. S.

Our new law on the registering of births and deaths went in force on the first of January. Our people can not see the use of such a law. You often hear the remark, it is another pecker wood or fish law--can't be enforced, and what is the benefit of it anyway? In days to come it will settle many disputes in relation to dates of births and deaths. There is a young man that wants to vote, says he is 21 years old, or wants to get a quart of whiskey from the dispensary--look on the register in the clerk's office and you will find the correct date. Here is a man that wants to put his children in the mill and not send them to school. He contends they are over school age. A girl runaway to marry says she is over 16 years old. Another wishes to select her guardian. All these dates will be found on the vital statistics rolls. Three very old negroes died here in our township. Jerry Taylor was reported to be 96 years old, Lucy Todd 95 years old, Phebe Irby 85 years old. Their kinpeople could not tell anything about their fathers and mothers or places of births. We could not expect much of the negro race, as they were raised up in ignorance, could not read or write and kept no family records. In fact, you will find many of the white race not well posted on their ancestry. I hope our people will promptly make full and accurate returns to our township registrars, so we will have com-

plete records of births, deaths and marriages in Laurens county. Which will be found to be very valuable to the generations to come in after us.

#### Wiping Out the Rat.

Unity has had from time to time disrespectful words for the rat, the animal of the wild that has suffered degeneracy by domestication, but we are anxious to give the rat its due, and a writer in the Farm and Fireside declares that a good cat is a more successful enemy to rats than all the traps available. But the government experience with rats and rat catching would indicate that this pestilence carrier, this wasteful destroyer of property cannot be exterminated by cats. Buildings can be made rat proof and towns can be rid of rats. Perhaps civilization will eventually be able to free itself from this devastator of wealth and destroyer of health, but it will require concerted action under scientific direction. Rats represent another "national problem."--Unity.

#### No Use Wasting Money.

The charitable lady was treating a pensioner to a set of false teeth. The pensioner picked out the cheapest set offered. "Don't you think it would be well to select better teeth while you are about it?" asked the lady. "I am perfectly willing to pay a little more and get good ones." "Oh, ma'am," lisped the pensioner. "What'th the uthe of putting any more money into something that my husband will only knock down my throat the firth time he geth real mad?"

Do not fail to witness the first installment of "Runaway June" at The Idle Hour tonight.

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