

# FARM SHOES

Mr. Farmer, you ought to see them. You ought to be wearing them right now. We have sold vast numbers of these shoes to farmers all over this section, but never before have we seen a farm shoe to equal the one we are selling this season. For long wear and extreme comfort it can't be equaled anywhere.

In spite of the great increase in the cost of leather, you will find these shoes priced just right. Call and see them.

## C. TUCKER

East Main Street

Kingstree, - - S. C.



### 100 per cent. Roughage

BUCKEYE HULLS are real roughage in every particle. They are free of everything that has no value as forage. They are free of lint. They are free of trash. They are free of dirt and dust. When you buy

TRADE MARK  
**BUCKEYE HULLS**  
LINTLESS

you are paying for nothing but roughage, and you are feeding your stock nothing that is worthless or injurious. Buckeye Hulls look like a real feed and are a real feed. Their very appearance will convince you that you should use them.

Even if Buckeye Hulls cost as much as old style hulls it would still be to your advantage to use them. Selling at several dollars per ton less, they put old style hulls beyond consideration.

#### Other Advantages

Buckeye Hulls allow better assimilation with other forage. They are sacked—easy to handle. They take half the space of old style hulls. They are not 1500.

Mr. S. L. Jones, Jackson, La., says:

"I have been feeding my dairy cows Buckeye Hulls and find that they do as well on Buckeye Hulls as on old style and that they like the buckeye hulls better than the old style."

To secure the best results and to develop the ensilage odor, wet the hulls thoroughly twelve hours before feeding. It is easy to do this by wetting them down night and morning for the next feeding. If at any time this cannot be done, wet down at least thirty minutes. If you prefer to feed the hulls dry, use only half as much by bulk as of old style hulls.

#### Book of Mixed Feeds Free

Gives the right formula for every combination of feeds used in the South. Tells how much to feed for maintenance, for milk, for fattening, for work. Describes Buckeye Hulls and gives directions for using them properly. Send for your copy to the nearest mill.

Dept. K The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. Dept. K  
Atlanta Augusta Birmingham Charlotte Greenwood Jackson Little Rock Macon Memphis Selma

### OUR BIG SPECIAL OFFER

Three-a-Week New York World	\$ 1.25
The County Record	1.00
Southern Ruralist, twice a month	.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2.75</b>
Our price for the three papers	\$ 2.00

#### LONG BRANCH SCHOOL.

Greenville, May 9:—The closing exercises of this school were well attended and deeply interesting. The following programme was rendered: Welcome Address..... Eight Children Drill and Song..... "Star Spangled Banner" School Recitation..... "My Little Kitty" Alice Timmons Recitation..... "Where They Grow" Jane McGee Music Dialogue..... "The Doll's Sad Fall" Four Children Recitation..... "A Little Girl's Wants" Lila Drose Recitation..... "Mamma's Gift" Bettie Bradham Music Recitation..... "Just a Glimpse at Baby" Jane Drose Dialogue..... "Our Boy" Boy and Girl Recitation..... "A Mortifying Mistake" Kathleen Easter Recitation..... "Maud Muller" Miss Norma McGee Pantomime..... "Rock of Ages" Five Girls Recitation..... "Out of School Again" William Boddiford Recitation..... "Our School Term Is Ended" Mary Drose Essay on Girls..... Ernest McGee Dialogue..... "The Model Class" Twelve Children Music Recitation..... "A Smart Boy" Willie Timmons Essay..... "Boys' Rights" William Boddiford Recitation..... "A Boy's Belief" Jasper Drose Dialogue..... "The Mothers' Aid Society" Seven Girls Recitation..... Ernest McGee "President Lincoln's Favorite Poem" Song..... "Swinging 'Neath the Old Apple Tree" School Recitation..... Bertha McKnight "She Got Tired Popping Corn" Recitation..... Beulah Timmons "Valedictories Are in Fashion Now" Awarding of Prizes Recitation..... "Good-Bye" Bessie Boddiford

Prizes were awarded by Mr J S Terry to Misses Anna Drose for highest school average and Mary Drose for highest marks in spelling. The exercises were good from beginning to end, the children being well trained by their teacher, Miss DuRant Epps, who deserves all the praise. Her pupils love her and hated to tell her good-bye. She will be missed in the community for a while, but we are glad to say she will be with us at our next school term. The day following the closing exercises, the school, patrons, teacher and friends gathered on the banks of Black river for a picnic and to bid Miss Epps good-bye. N B M.

### TELLS FRIENDS THEY CAN FEEL LIVELY TOO

MRS THOMPSON OF SPARTANBURG FINDS NEW PLEASURES—WERE FIVE HARD YEARS.

In Interview She Explains How She Overcame Great Obstacles to Her Happiness.

"I suffered from asthma for about five years and I also had indigestion badly for several years, but I took Tanlac last fall and I have not had an attack of asthma since, and I enjoy my meals now—something I did not do before I took Tanlac," declared Mrs A J Thompson of Spartanburg, whose husband is an electrician employed at the Spartanburg city power plant. "Before I took Tanlac, everything I ate caused me to hurt and feel queer," continued Mrs Thompson, "and I felt puffed up at meals. I also felt tired and worn out and I was so weak I just had to drag myself around. I was also troubled with nervousness and headaches.

"Since taking the Tanlac I sure do feel well and strong, and I tell my friends if they want to feel smart and lively, just take Tanlac. It sure was a fine medicine for me and it got my nerves in fine shape, relieved the headaches and certainly did build up my system. I gained a good deal of weight, too."

Tanlac, the master medicine, is sold by Kingstree Drug Co, Kingstree; Mallard Lumber Co, Greelyville; Farmers' Drug Co, Hemingway; S S Aronson, Lane; R P Hinant, Suttons; W D Bryan, Bryan.

#### Should Visit the South.

The British and French commissions ought to include the South in their tour of the country before they return home. Especially should the French representatives come to this section. It was at Georgetown that Lafayette first landed when he came to fight for the American colonists and from Charleston he set out to join Washington. On his revisitation to the United States in 1824 he came again to South Carolina and was enthusiastically received at many points in the State. The trowel with which he laid the cornerstone of the monument to DeKalb at Camden is still in the possession of the South Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons, and there are other relics of his visit preserved here. Though Admiral de Grasse found it impracticable to engage in the relief of Charleston, as urged by Washington, his son lived in this city for a time and two of his children are buried in St Mary's churchyard. "Citizen" Genet, when he came to this country to represent the republican government of France, landed at Charleston and was feted here and at other points in the State. In other parts of the South, especially at Mobile and New Orleans, there are lively traditions of the French in America, and the commission representing the republic would have a glorious welcome.—Charleston Post.



#### KRESO DIP NO 1

Protects Your Profits

By keeping all Live Stock Healthy.

Easy and Safe to Use Economical

Kills Lice, Mites, Sheep Scab and Ringworm. Heals Cuts, Scratches, Wounds and common skin troubles.

Prevents Hog Cholera and All Contagious Diseases

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2 1/2% dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free instructive booklets on the care of all live stock and poultry.

Kreso Dip No. 1 in Original Packages For Sale by

The Scott Drug Company, Kingstree, S. C.

### SOME VALUABLE CRIMSON CLOVER POINTERS

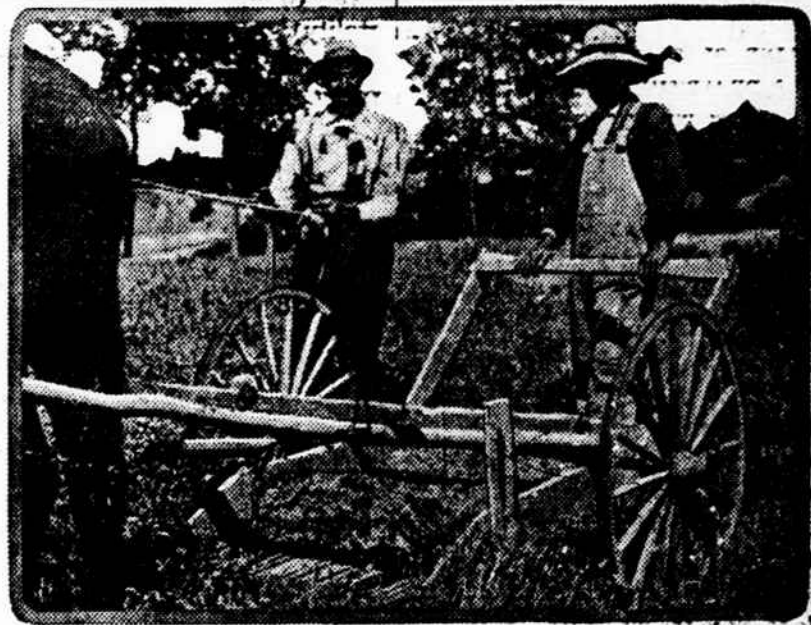


Figure I. Clover Seed Harvester Made in One Day by Two Men at a Total Cost of \$4.50.

#### I. VALUE OF CRIMSON CLOVER AS A CLOVER CROP:

Crimson clover is no doubt the best winter leguminous crop to plant in the orchard, as well as on the farm. The acreage in crimson clover in South Carolina is its great value as a soil builder is fast becoming appreciated.

#### II. TIME TO PLANT:

Crimson clover may be planted from August 15th to November 15th, but best results will be obtained from seed sown between September 15th and October 15th.

#### III. AMOUNT OF SEED TO SOW PER ACRE

Twelve pounds of cleaned seed, or twenty-four pounds of seed in the bur, per acre will give a good seeding. When sown as late as October 15th, I would advise sowing fifteen pounds of cleaned seed, or thirty pounds of seed in the bur.

#### IV. COST OF SEED PER ACRE:

The price of crimson clover seed was very high during the past season, due to the increased demand for seed, and to the cutting off of practically all importation of clover seed from Europe. Even at the high price of \$3.00 per bushel, the cost of seed for one acre of crimson clover is only \$1.50.

#### V. SAVE YOUR OWN SEED AND SOME TO SELL YOUR NEIGHBOR

Four hundred and fifty pounds of crimson clover seed in the bur may be harvested per acre, which will be sufficient to sow fourteen acres. If the seed are sold at seven cents per pound (the price last fall), this would give a gross return of \$31.50 for the seed per acre.

#### VI. COST OF SAVING SEED:

Three men and one mule with a home made seed harvester like the one shown in the accompanying illustration can harvest from one to two acres of crimson clover seed per day.

#### VII. COST OF HOME MADE HARVESTER:

The seed harvester (Fig. 1) illustrated above was made on the farm in one day by two men. The total cost of this machine, including labor was \$4.50. It was made from scrap material picked up about the farm.

#### VIII. STORING OF SEED:

The seed must be dry when gathered, otherwise they will not strip from the stems easily. The

seed are removed from the harvester and immediately placed in oat sacks. They should then be sunned for a few days until the seed have thoroughly dried, and then stored in the barn. A good plan is to suspend the bags from the ceiling. This will get them out of the way, and give a free circulation of air about the seed, which will prevent any possibility of their moulding.

#### IX. A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE WAY OF INOCULATING SEED:

Where clover has not previously grown, it is necessary to inoculate the seed before sowing. Secure a bushel of soil from land where crimson clover has been grown successfully, and place it in a water-tight barrel. Then add about thirty gallons of water, and stir thoroughly. The seed are then placed in an oat sack and plunged several times into the water until they are thoroughly wet. Remove the seed from the sack, spread them out on a clean floor, and allow them to dry in the shade for about two hours. The seed are then sown and the land harrowed immediately. I would advise sowing the seed on freshly harrowed land late in the afternoon, or on a cloudy day.

#### X. HAIRY VETCH AND CLOVER:

Hairy vetch and crimson clover sown together made an ideal cover crop. Fig. 2 shows a field of vetch and clover sown September 20th on land where neither clover nor vetch had been grown before. The photograph was made when the vetch and clover were in bloom. The seed were inoculated as described above. Eight pounds of clover seed and ten pounds of vetch were sown per acre.

#### XI. WHEN TO TURN UNDER:

It is necessary to turn under clover when the soil is in good condition, regardless of the stage of the clover at the time. I would advise turning under the clover as soon after blooming as soil conditions will permit, retaining sufficient acreage for seed purposes. If cotton or corn is to follow clover, it will, of course, be necessary to turn the land as early in March as soil conditions will permit. Seed sown in September will give a heavy cover crop by the 15th of March.

C. C. NEWMAN,  
Prof. of Horticulture,  
Clemson Agricultural College.



Figure II. Field of Vetch and Clover Sown September 20, on Land Where Neither Vetch Nor Clover Had Grown Before.

### DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES

Clemson College, S. C.—During the months of March and April forest fires frequently break out and burn over large areas in South Carolina. The strong winds which we have at this season of the year drive off all of the moisture accumulated during the winter rains thus leaving the leaves, straw and other litter dry and very inflammable. These winds at the same time serve to fan the smallest blaze into a dangerous and destructive fire.

Fires cause an annual loss of \$50,000,000 in the United States by burning standing timber and destroying the soil covering, thus impoverishing the soil, and by destroying the seed and seedling trees, the future forest. Spring fires are especially destructive to all vegetation because the trees are growing and are easily killed. In many instances where fires

burn over areas in March and April the land is left perfectly bare. Such areas do not come back into profitable forests for half a century.

There are a number of ways in which the people of a community can cooperate to prevent the damage done by forest fires. In some sections of the country it is the duty of the R. F. D. carriers to report all fires seen by them on their routes. Game wardens in many states act as fire wardens and have authority to summon men to fight fires. There ought, of course, to be organized fire fighting machinery in every community but where this is not the case cooperation among all the people is the next best thing. If everyone who sees a fire in a forest will himself see that the owner of the land is notified and if necessary the neighbors summoned to help fight it we would have far less damage done to our timber and to our future forests than we now have every spring.