

**The Watchman and Southeron.**  
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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southeron in 1866. The Watchman and Southeron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

**COMMON DEFECTS IN BUTTER.**

**Curdy Flavor.**

**Cause:**  
1. Ripening a very thin cream at a high temperature.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Cream should test 30 per cent or more butter fat, a lower testing cream should not be ripened much above 60 degrees F.

**Oily or Greasy Flavor.**

Indicated by an oily or greasy taste or smell.  
**Cause:**  
1. Holding the milk or cream at too high a temperature before ripening.  
2. Ripening, churning or working at too high a temperature.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Cream should be cooled to 60 degrees F. within an hour after separating.  
2. Do not ripen the cream above 70 degrees F. Churn and work at low enough temperature so that two washings of the granules will take out all the butter milk. It will then be in such condition that the butter will not turn greasy while being worked.

**High Acid Flavor.**

Indicated by an excessive sour taste and smell.  
**Cause:**  
1. Over ripening the cream before churning.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Develop less acid in cream before churning. Milk or cream should not be kept more than two days before churning.  
2. Start ripening the cream below 65 degrees F.

**Greasy Body.**

**Cause:**  
1. Over churning the butter.  
2. Over working.  
3. Washing the butter granules in too warm wash water.  
4. Churning at too high a temperature.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Stop churning when the granules are about the size of wheat kernels.  
2. Work the butter no more than is necessary.  
3. Never use wash water above the temperature of the butter milk when drawn.  
4. Churn at low temperature so that the butter granules will not stick together while washing.

**Brittle Body.**

**Cause:**  
1. Washing butter granules in too cold wash water.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Wash water should be about the temperature as butter milk when drawn.

**Color—Mottled Appearance.**

**Cause:**  
1. Uneven distribution of salt.  
2. Using too cool or too warm wash water.  
3. Not enough moisture in butter when worked.  
4. Churning too warm.  
**Remedies:**  
1. Distribute and work the salt evenly.  
2. Have the wash water about the same temperature as the butter milk when drawn.  
3. Leave enough moisture in the butter so that the salt will readily dissolve while working.  
4. Churn the cream at a temperature low enough to prevent the granules from sticking together and allow the butter milk to be washed out, then salt is quickly and more easily distributed and dissolved. R. H. Mason.

**Girl's Tomato Club,  
Sumter County**

MISS MARY LEMMON, County Agent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, Washington, D. C.

Greetings to Canning Club Members of 1914.

We are proud of the many good records among club members of 1913 and the faithful work and fine zeal shown by our girls in all the Southern States. Here it is time to begin work on our gardens for another year. There are finer opportunities than ever for you to help the club work of your State and county, meanwhile learning to do many interesting and valuable things for your home.

Please keep this letter and the ones which follow, read the instructions carefully and refer to them from time to time. You will thus be sure that you are following directions. Write to us if you need further information.

**Rules for Beginning Work.**

1. Secure a tenth acre of ground; this may be 132 feet long and 33 feet wide, or any other convenient width and length provided it contains one-tenth acre or 4,356 square feet.
2. When you have finished your work next summer, we shall ask you to write a history of it, so begin at once to keep a record. Keep a notebook for the purpose and record (a) the date, (b) kind of work done, (c) time used.
3. Keep a record of your expenses charging 10 cents an hour for your own work, and for all hired work and supplies, charge the actual cost. Estimate the value of stable manure at \$2.00 per ton, allowing a good two horse load for a ton. Charge yourself \$1.00 for the rent of your tenth acre.

**Selection of Soil.**

Select a piece of well drained sandy loam soil, preferably on a nearly level. Avoid soil that has been in tomatoes the previous year, especially if there has been any disease on the plants, as some of the diseases live over winter in the soil. Soil where cotton has been injured by the nematode or root knot should also be avoided.

Plow the soil six to eight inches deep in the fall or early winter and apply two to three wagon loads of well rotted manure to your tenth-acre plot. Leave the soil rough during the winter to prevent washing. If no well rotted manure is available use coarse manure and apply it before plowing and turn it under so it will decay before spring.

**Varieties of Tomatoes to Plant.**

Where there is any prospect of an early local market for tomatoes it is advisable to plant about one-fourth of the plot to an early variety like Earliana. Plant the remainder of the plot to a good strain of Stone tomato. Where no market is available a few early tomatoes should be planted for home use and the remainder of the plot planted to the Stone for canning purposes.

**Starting the Plants.**

To get an early crop it is necessary to start the plants during the winter. The best method is to sow the seed in a hot bed in rows two to three inches apart, and when the plants have developed their first true leaves transplant them to stand about two inches apart each way. This transplanting should be done in shallow boxes filled with good rich soil or direct to another part of the bed. For the general crop, grown for canning purposes, this transplanting is all that is necessary until ready to plant to the field. For extra early tomatoes it is advisable to again transplant the plants when they reach a height of four or five inches. This time plant in three or four inch flower pots, strawberry boxes or tin cans which have had the tops and bottoms melted off. When grown in this way the plants can be left in the bed or cold frame until the blossoms begin to open.

**Making a Hot Bed.**

The hot bed may be made as follows: Select a well drained location, where the bed will be sheltered, preferably on the south side of a building or fence. Make an excavation eighteen inches deep the size your bed is to be. Throw in fresh horse manure and pack by tramping. The manure heap should be about even with the surface of the ground or eighteen inches deep. The manure furnishes the heat to start the plants. Put on top the manure four or five inches of a good garden loam, which has not grown any diseased plants, and cover the bed with glass hot bed sash. If sash cannot be secured, canvas may

be substituted for the glass. The temperature will run high for a few days, but no seeds should be planted until the temperature falls to about 80 degrees F. which will require three or four days.

A bed made about five feet nine inches wide and about six feet long will be plenty large enough to grow plants for a tenth acre garden. This size bed will take 2 hot bed sashes which measure three feet by six feet. The frame to support the sash should be about fifteen to eighteen inches high at the back and six inches lower in front in order to drain off the water. The slope should be toward the south.

During bright days the bed will heat very quickly and it will be necessary to ventilate by raising the sash on the opposite side from the wind. Toward evening close the sash in order to get the bed warm before night. Water the bed in the morning on bright days as watering in the evening or on cloudy days will have a tendency to injure the plants and increase the danger of freezing and damping off. Ventilate the bed after watering in order to dry off the plants.

Before the plants are set out they should be hardened off and this can be done by transferring to a cold frame or by removing the hot bed sash during the days in mild weather. As the plants become hardened the sash can be kept off at nights when there is no danger of frosts. This hardening off process must be done gradually to prevent any serious check to growth.

If it is impossible to make a hot bed the plants can be started in shallow boxes in the house. Get shallow boxes from a store and fill with good, rich soil and sow the seed as described for the hot bed. Bore two or three holes in the bottom of the box for drainage. Keep the box as near a window as possible and at living room temperature. Close attention should be given to watering as the air of a living room is usually dry and will soon dry out the soil. The plants must be developed in the light or they will be weak and spindling. They should be transplanted to other boxes or to a cold frame, which is made in the same way as the hot bed except that the manure is left out and canvas may be substituted for the glass sash. In the far South it will not be necessary to have a hot bed; the cold frame will be sufficient.

Sincerely yours,

Mary E. Creswell,

Assistant in Demonstration Club Work  
O. B. Martin,  
Assistant in Charge Demonstration Club Work.

Note: The next letter will contain instructions for transplanting tomatoes and will also give suggestions about other vegetables which may be included upon the tenth acre.

In the preparation of this letter, valuable assistance was given by Mr. H. C. Thompson of the Horticultural Division.

Note: Any girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years who may wish to join the Tomato Club can do so by writing to Miss Mary Lemmon, Sumter, S. C.

Now is the time to purchase seed and plant the plant bed. The following are the best varieties: Brimmer, Stone, Acme, Livingston Core-Loas. It pays to buy good seed from reliable seedsmen. Among the best are T. W. Woods & Son, Richmond, Va., H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga., Mixson Seed Co., Charleston, S. C.

A poultry association and a poultry show will do a great deal to develop the industry of poultry raising in this section and should be encouraged by all who are interested in the promotion of small industries to which this section is peculiarly well adapted. Each year several thousands of dollars worth of poultry and eggs are shipped into this city from North Carolina, Tennessee and other States and this is money that could and should be kept at home. A few years ago Morristown, Tenn., was unknown as a poultry market, for little, if any, were shipped from that place, but it is now one of the most important centres of the poultry industry in the country. A few men interested themselves in poultry raising, made it pay and now poultry is the money crop of that section of Tennessee.

**Review of Year in Peninsula.**

Rembert, Feb. 4.—It is no news to your readers that we have had some spring weather lately. As a consequence small grain is showing up well. We have heard nothing of lice or flies in the oats this season. Some of our people put in their small grain with unusual care, and that is as it should be.

We have before mentioned in your columns Hodge Lenoir and his thoroughness in farming. He does nothing by halves and the results prove that it pays. In a year or two he will have one of the finest small farms in all the country around. We have others, too, who are succeeding, as W. J. Spencer, Sylvester Allen and R. E. Atkinson. Bob Atkinson is the man who believes in drainage, who by drainage has made the peninsula a habitable place. He has some neighbors who would do well to take lessons from him.

Some of our colored farmers are clearing money at farming too, among whom may be mentioned Tom Wright, "Big" Tom Williams, Ed Sanders, the miller, and Harrie Dinkins. So the past year has been a good one with us, and we enter hopefully into this new year.

Prof. Harris Watson passed through our community from Wedgefield, where he is principal, to the lower State farm Saturday, January 31.

There is a man who comes all the way from Syracuse at stated times on business (?) Let him come, he can't help it. Neither can another who comes much oftener. In the one case we are expecting to "hear something drap;" in the other it is rumored we are soon to lose one of the finest young women who ever grew up in our community and one who has a host of friends wherever she is known. But we had hoped with a little work at matchmaking, one of our boys would get that prize.

Measles and mumps are abroad in our community.

Mr. J. R. Corbitt's family are stricken with measles. His wife is quite sick.

What if our community welcomes a bride to its bosom before this sees the light. We will wait and see.

Mrs. Sam Lenoir of your city has been visiting in our community.

Messrs. Leon and Cas McEachern, W. S. Thompson, on Thursday and Robert E. Atkinson on Friday, were in Sumter on business.

Miss Edna Davis is visiting Mrs. M. A. Young. "Hagood."

**Married.**

Mr. T. C. Duncan and Mrs. Katie Reid Bradley were married at the parsonage of the Woodlawn M. E. Church, Augusta, Ga., at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4th, Rev. J. O. Brand, pastor of the church, performing the ceremony.

**Plead Guilty to Charge.**

John Raeford, colored, plead guilty and was fined \$25 Wednesday on the charge of transporting whiskey for an unlawful purpose.

Gary Stone paid a fine of \$35 for reckless driving and being drunk on Sunday afternoon.

**Tax Return Notice.**

I will be at the following places on the day appointed, either in person or by deputy for the purpose of taking tax returns for fiscal year beginning January 1, 1914.

Returns this year should be made of all Real Estate, personal property, capitation road tax, poll and dogs. Auditor's office will be open from January 1 to February 20 for taking returns. 50 per cent penalty will be charged against all failing to make returns.

- Tindals, Tuesday, Jan. 6.
- Privateer, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
- Levi Siding, Thursday, Jan. 8.
- Wedgefield, Friday, Jan. 9.
- Claremont, Tuesday, Jan. 13.
- Hagood, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
- Rembert, Thursday, Jan. 15.
- Dalzell, Friday, Jan. 16.
- Brogdon, Tuesday, Jan. 20.
- Maysville, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
- Oswego, Thursday, Jan. 22.
- Pleasant Grove, Monday, Jan. 26.
- Shiloh, Tuesday, Jan. 27.
- Norwood Cross Roads, Wednesday, January 23.

R. E. WILDER,  
County Auditor.

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