

GOOD YIELDS COTTON IN ANDERSON COUNTY

GOVERNMENT RECORD BLANKS HAVE KEPT SUCCESSFULLY

REALIZED \$808 FROM TEN ACRES

One Man Made 13 Bales on 10 Acres--Another 21 Bales on 18 Acres.

Exceptionally good yields of cotton have been made in Anderson this year as are shown by some reports new in the hands of Mr. S. M. Byars, farm demonstration agent of Anderson county. Mr. Byars furnished a number of farmers in the county with the government's cost crop records, which enabled them to estimate exactly what a crop costs them, and some of these have been successfully used. These blanks have spaces for each day's labor, cost of hand, mules, fertilizer, harvesting, etc.

13 Bales Cotton Ten Acres. One of the best yields of cotton yet known in the county is that made this year by Mr. T. C. Poore of near Belton, he having made 6,818 pounds of lint, nearly 13 1/2 bales, on a field containing 10 acres. At the price of 12 cents per pound he received approximately \$818 for this crop, not counting the seed.

The record as kept by Mr. Poore shows that the cost of cultivation and gathering amounted to \$181.50, and the fertilizer \$92.75, a total cost of production amounting to \$274.25.

From the 10 bales he realized 408 bushels of seed which at 60 cents per bushel amounted \$244.80. Subtracting the amount realized on the seed from the cost of production a deficit of \$9.45 is found.

Subtracting this amount from the money realized from the lint, there remains a net profit of approximately \$808 from the crop of cotton on the 10 acres, or about \$80 per acre.

A very unusual thing about this crop of cotton is the fact that the only commercial fertilizer used was one sack of nitrate of soda, which was merely used for experiment. However, Mr. Poore did use 40 tons of barnyard manure which was thrown broadcast over the land.

In figuring the cost of this crop Mr. Poore started at the very beginning when he began to break the land, ending up with the cost of ginning. He put down each day's work, including plowing, chopping, picking, etc. Cost \$141.25; Realized \$500.

Another man who kept a record of cost of production on nine acres is Mr. C. H. Gassaway of Anderson Co., S. C., No. 8. On these nine acres Mr. Gassaway realized 4,500 pounds of lint cotton, or at 12 cents, per pound \$540. The seed amounted to 270 bushels or at 60 cents per bushel, \$162.

With these figures the total income from the nine acres amounted to \$702. Less the cost of production, \$141.25, this leaves a net profit of \$560.75 per acre.

Mr. Gassaway made this yield with the Cutpepper variety of cotton and had to plant the second time because of the damage done by cut worms. As fertilizer he used 15 tons of stable manure and 900 pounds of 3-3-3 commercial fertilizer.

21 Bales on 18 Acres. Still another good record is shown by records of the production of cotton by Mr. D. A. Geer, which shows that 21 bales were made on 18 acres.

Approximately 10,500 pounds of lint cotton were grown on these 18 acres, with a cost of production amounting to \$516.95, and the total amount realized from the lint being \$1,260. Plus the amount realized from the seed, \$315, this makes a total of \$1,575. Less expenses this leaves a profit of \$1,058.05 or an average per acre of \$58.78.

The fertilizer used on these 18 acres was 5,000 pounds of acid phosphate and 60 tons of stable manure.

In looking over these records or reports it is found that the average cost per pound of production amounted to around three cents, which left a clear profit of about nine cents per pound.

Owes Her Good Health to Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I owe my good health to Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. R. G. New, Crookston, Ohio. "Two years ago I was an invalid due to stomach trouble. I took three bottles of these Tablets and have since been in the best of health."—For sale by all dealers.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief From Head-Colds, Croup, Spleen!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passage of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sneezing, blowing, headaches, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relieves you instantly. It's the time. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh—relieve yourself quickly.

SENECA NEWS NOTES

Great interest is being taken this year by the graded school here in basket ball. And Seneca boasts a winning team among the boys and girls.

On Friday afternoon the local team from the high school defeated the snappy aggregation from the Lebanon high school in Anderson county, by a score of 23 to 20. This game was the fastest and cleanest that has been played here in several years. The features of the game were the goal throwing of Meare and the guarding of Powell for Seneca, and the goal throwing of Robins for the visitors. This was the sixth game for the Seneca high school this year without a defeat. They defeated this same team the day before Thanksgiving on their home ground. The Seneca girls team won a fast game from the Wall-halla team, also this week.

Mr. N. O. Coward, who came to Seneca last year from Greenville and opened up a ice and coal business in the Livingston old stand has sold out his business to T. B. Moore and returned to Greenville.

Mr. Parrett, who opened up the Seneca Bargain House the first of the fall has transferred it to Mr. J. E. Harper, proprietor of the Bee Hive and has returned to the government service in Washington.

The bankrupt stock of goods of Ruskin Anderson which was sold by the referee in the United States District Court, here on last Thursday, to the highest bidder, was bought in by Messrs. John W. Barron and C. L. Ellison.

Miss Norma Gignilliat who has been visiting friends in the lower portion of the state for several weeks has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Nell have returned from a trip to Mr. Nell's old home, at Bervard, N. C.

Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Doyle went to Baltimore this week, where Mrs. Doyle will remain for a while for medical treatment.

The preaching mission which is being conducted in the Episcopal church here this week, by the Rev. Mr. Guignard of Laurens, is being well attended by the people of the town in general.

Mrs. G. W. and Miss Sue Gignilliat and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Gignilliat went to Greenville Wednesday of this week, making the trip in their handsome new six cylinder Buick.

Miss Mary Jenkins, of Pendleton is spending some time with her friends, Mrs. J. W. Stribling.

Mrs. Jane Robinson of Anderson, visited her sister, Mrs. J. W. Stribling one day this week.

Mrs. Dr. Lewis Gray and Master Marshal Sherard visited at the home of Mr. W. K. Livingston one day this week.

Mrs. C. S. Lowry, of Adams Crossing was in town one day this week, shopping and visiting relatives.

Irish Out for a Job.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11.—When is an Irishman not an Irishman and does he ever become thoroughly Americanized?

That is what First Sergeant John Fox, United States Marine corps, retired after thirty years honorable service with the colors, would like to know.

Applying recently for a position as watchman at one of the large factories supplying ammunition to the allies, Fox was told that the fact of his having been born in the Emerald Isle over half a century ago, barred him absolutely from such employment.

Fox's discharges show that he fought bravely at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898, when a handful of United States marines held in check thousands of Spaniards there, and established a naval base at that point, but his thirty years of excellent service with Uncle Sam's sea-soldiers counted for naught with the munition makers.

"Once an Irishman always an Irishman and we can't be too careful in the selection of our guards," Fox was told.

\$\$\$\$ To You

A Daily Dime

and quarterly interest will create an annual income.

Try It

The Savings Department of

The Bank of Anderson

The Cheapest Bank in the County

Frankfort, Germany, Dec. 11.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes the following report of conditions in the German cotton industry, dated from Munchen-Gladbach, Nov. 11:

"During the past three months business in the German cotton industry has been extremely quiet. Meanwhile the use of cotton and cotton waste has been regulated in such a way that these raw materials can hardly be used; as all except for army purposes. Consequently, the existing stocks of yarn having been used up, and the transition period having expired, the free activity of most of the mills is checked, and the closing of a number of spinning and weaving mills is to be expected; in some cases, indeed, it has already taken place. During the past three months cotton has been uncommonly dear in Germany. The price of middling in the open market at Bremen was about double the price which prevailed before the intervention of Italy, and about treble the price at the beginning of August, 1914.

"The situation as regards cotton waste is similar to the situation as regards cotton. Germany and Austria were always important buyers of English, American and Indian waste. Since the disappearance of these two buyers it is said that enormous stocks of cotton waste have accumulated in Lancashire and also in Bombay.

The Cotton Business Is Quiet In Germany

livered except to purchasers who can prove that they will be used for carrying out of army contracts, and as such orders are not on a very great scale business is stagnant. Deliveries are kept within the narrowest limits, and there have been very few new bargains during the last few months. Business in more active, and it is also in the mills which produce two-cylinder yarn, because these businesses can use the various kinds of cotton waste the employment of which is permitted by the regulations. A large number, however, of cotton, cotton waste, and also 'imitation' mills have preferred to stop work.

"The position in the German cotton-weaving industry has been unfavorably during the past three months. Production for non-military requirements is, with comparatively few exceptions, forbidden. Orders for the military authorities were only of moderate extent in August and September. It was only during October that blanket business became more active. Almost the whole existing stocks of cotton blankets were taken up by the military authorities, and new orders were given. There is also a strong demand at present for sand-bag materials. Many concerns have devoted themselves to this business, and are employing in it most of their spindles. The busiest concerns are those which produce bandages and hospital requisites, many of them being supplied with orders until next spring."

"Employment in the German cotton-spinning mills has fallen off very much in consequence of the official regulations. Yarns are no longer de-

SOUTH AFRICA Drying Up

CONCERNING a specific instance of the continuous decrease of surface water from the earth, especially in Asia and Africa, the "dry continents," Advocate Eugene N. Marais, R. J. P., writes from Rietfontein, Waterberg, South Africa, an astonishing article recently published in a report of the Smithsonian Institution.

After mentioning some of the general facts relative to the drying up of the whole earth, which, according to the French astronomer Flammarion, will ultimately cause the end of the world, the author cites a number of appalling instances of the increasing dryness of Africa. N'gami, a real lake less than fifty years ago, is now no more than a marsh threatened with speedy extinction, and Lake Rudolph is rapidly shrinking, which fact is alarming when it is realized that this body of water feeds the Nile and waters Egypt. Mr. Marais believes false the old doctrine regarding the perfect cycle of moisture—evaporation and precipitation being equal—and thinks that the earth is sucking up moisture like a gigantic sponge.

The name Waterberg was given originally when this country was very fertile, watered by lakes, streams, springs and dotted with marshes. According to the writer, its name was synonymous with a sort of lotus land of fertility; it literally overflowed with milk, honey and fruits. It was also the last stronghold of the big game of the northern Transvaal. Today, after the culminating drought of 1913, it is practically a desert, with dried up water courses and springs, dead orange groves, some of them over fifty years old, trees three centuries old now lifeless, desolate pasture lands devoid of cattle and other life. There is no game, either birds or animals, and the fields where fine crops once grew are now parched and dead.

No Running Water There. It is hard to believe, but true, that in the entire district of Waterberg, which is larger than the Free State, there was last year no running water, and in the north of the district there is a tract over 4,000 square miles in extent where there is no single drop of water, running or stagnant, above the surface of the ground. The great Limpopo itself is dry for all the distance that its course covers in this district and only by digging deep in its sandy bed can drinking water be found. Even after a very heavy rain in the neighborhood of its source, which flooded its tributaries at the time, the stream reached but a little way down the Limpopo, and not one drop of the water which fell in the upper regions reached the sea; all lost in the burning sands of the river's bed. Only the fairly numerous thermal springs of the district remain unaffected by the drought, and on them the dwellers depend for drinking and irrigation. The famous sweet grass of this region is nearly gone, though in its place has come a coarser "sour" grass with peculiar drought-resisting qualities.

The life history of this "sour" grass is truly a fairy tale of botany. Its seeds are highly specialized, having a body shaped like a torpedo with a long, tapering tail.

An opportunity of seeing a startling wonder of plant life is offered when one comes across a mass of these seeds drifted together by the wind. It is a little white mass of seeds on which a tree of everlasting life is seen to stir

them; movements in all directions follow, so animal-like as to leave one in doubt whether they are really seeds or insects. First each seed disentangles itself, then the seedhead is lifted clear of the ground, following which a band of the supporting tail turns the torpedo head earthward, and the needle point with its bristles is thrust into the damp soil by a continuous pressure of the tail. This latter movement is continued until the seed is embedded in the soil, the whole operation occupying 15 minutes. If the soil is only slightly damp, the seed penetrates just beyond the line of moisture and remains without germinating until enough rain insures the safe sprouting of the future seedling. Thus equipped, the sour grass exists despite the severe drought against which the sweet grass is helpless.

All Animal-Like Field. The effects of the drought were so far-reaching on the animal world that those animals capable of escape fled early from the stricken area—man with his live stock among the first—and now the entire middle void is without human inhabitant, and the north practically a desert. Over everything lies the silence of absolute lifelessness. It seems as if the desert had reached out an arm and taken into itself for all time this great extent of once fertile country, where for four and a half hours daily in no spot is the temperature less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The terrible heat and the absence of all moisture cause singular effects; the hair is so electrified that when stroked lightly a crackling shower of sparks is evoked, and the finger nails become so brittle they break constantly; both hair and nails seem to have lost all power of growth. All celluloid substances break up, and rubber becomes a useless spongy mass. The horses' awishing tails crackle incessantly and stand out in disheveled bushes, each individual hair as if wired, and in the night their flanks seem to be surrounded by miniature auroras of electric discharges.

The big game have nearly all disappeared, most of them having trokked to more fertile country. Some of the remaining animals have had to change their natural habits; the nocturnal ant-bear is forced to search its food in broad daylight on account of the fact that the ants in the hard ground cannot be dug out during a night. Most nocturnal beasts of prey also hunt during the day as well as by night; some leopards raided a nearby camp in the early afternoon, and the baboons, usually so afraid of the dark, seem never to sleep, but walk about both day and night in search of food in any form. A crocodile was unearthed by the author's party when digging for water in the bed of a stream, four and a half feet beneath the surface. This specimen was limp and fresh, although apparently lifeless, and together with some fish which were found near by, was revived in a short time by the application of water. Animals not well equipped to dig to the water follow those more fortunate and use their water holes; some of the warthogs are followed all day long by a retinue of other animals awaiting an opportunity to make their thirst. The wild dogs of the district, known as the terrible hunting dogs, drive day and night, attacking all animals, and are credited with having eaten and killed an ostrich, previously an unheard of thing.

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Hadn't Changed Much. A young fellow, anxious to enlist, had just been examined by the doctor.

"I am sorry," said the doctor, "but your teeth are not good enough."

"What!" exclaimed the indignant recruit; "my teeth ain't good enough, ain't they? Well, they're the same teeth what you passed my brother with yesterday."—Chicago Ledger.

Bear This In Mind. "I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. For sale by all dealers.

Phone A. Geisberg No. 733 for Holly Wreathes.

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