

**Farm Work For June.****1. June a Busy Month.**

June is a month filled with harvest and filled with planting, but overflowing with cultivation. Oats, wheat, rye, crimson clover, vetch and other crops planted last fall and winter and others, planted early in this spring are harvested or plowed down late in May or June. The land occupied by the crops should as speedily as possible be prepared and planted again. Cultivation reaches its highest notch in June. Cotton, tobacco, corn, sorghum, sweet potatoes, are all calling for the weeder, the harrow, and the cultivator before the small grain is shocked, the hay cocked, or the stubble disked or plowed.

Take up your work in the order of its importance.

**2. Not Too Late to Plant Corn**

The advantages of planting corn early are generally appreciated but the several advantages of June-planted corn are not appreciated as they should be. In case of a partial failure the main crop, a later planting will insure the needed supply. It is often the case that some of the best corn land was occupied by a fall-sowed crop and that at least a part of such land may most profitably go in corn.

The later planting serves to distribute the labor and give more profitable employment to both man and animal labor. July drouth may be disastrous to the yield of the early planting and a rainy August may insure a good yield from the part of the crop planted in June.

Do not plant corn on a freshly plowed sod or stubble and do not plow sod or stubble without first discing. Harrow behind the plow and when rain has fallen and made firm the seed bed, plant while there is moisture to insure prompt germination. Planting in the water furrow is often a distinct advantage to corn planted after May 1.

**3. The Neglected Hay Crop.**

Hay is more necessary on the farm than the farmers in the Progressive Farmer territory realize. A deficient hay supply on a Southern farm means that the farm is neither rotating crops nor diversifying, but is holding to a one-crop system. It also means that the animals are not well fed, that raising young animals is not profitable, and that one of the fundamentals of successful farming is neglected. It is hard to account for so little hay being grown on Southern farms, since there are more opportunities for hay production in the cotton states than elsewhere in our country. Hay making stretches from April to frost and the variety of hay crops that are well adapted to Southern soil and climate will permit the most fastidious to select what he wishes and at the same time meet his needs.

Fortunately, four of our most desirable summer hay crops may be sowed well into July and yet have time to make a very satisfactory crop before frost. Fortunately again, two of these are legumes and two are grasses—cowpeas and soy beans, Sudan grass and sorghum. Sowed alone, Sudan grass and soy beans rival timothy in feed value, and cow peas and soy bean hay are successful competitors with alfalfa. The legumes furnish a high protein hay and the grasses a high carbohydrate hay. Grown together in varying proportions intermediate ratios of protein and carbohydrates may be had.

**4. The Spanish Peanut.**

Few farmers have been utilizing this crop as it deserves to be on the average farm. Too many of them restrict their use to pigs and people. I know from experience that they are excellent for both of these and I know from experience stretched over a number of years that the Spanish peanut—nuts and vines together—is a very satisfactory feed for horses, mules, mares and colts. Planted on fertilized small grain stubble in 2½ foot rows with a plant every 4 to 6 inches in the row, they make a very heavy yield of rich protein and carbohydrate fed at a low cost of production. The cost of harvesting may be materially reduced by plowing up at the right age of maturity, windrowing with a hay rake, and then curing in the usual way in stacks, or by throwing into cocks from the windrows and treating exactly as in the best practice in curing hay.

**5. Farm Sweets.**

Next to honey, sorghum syrup is the sweetest farm product over a large part of the South, with the sweet potato occupying the third place. June is the month in which the bulk of these two crops is planted and this year they should be given an increased area. Cured and stored in a modern potato house, sweet potatoes may be kept through the winter and far into the next spring. Well made sorghum syrup keeps in good condition for several years, and should always be kept in stock in every pantry.

Two of the very profitable special-

ties that many farmers may begin developing this month are sweet potatoes for winter sale and sorghum for all-the-year-round sale. It requires special knowledge and some experience to make a good success of these two farm crops. On the other hand there are records of farmers having ceased to grow cotton entirely when they became expert at growing and preserving and marketing these two very important farm crops. Write the director of the experiment station in your state for bulletins on growing and keeping sweet potatoes and on growing sorghum and making sorghum syrup. Take up these two branches of farming as a permanent part of your farm management plan and strive to produce and put on the market the very best of products.

**6. Small Grain After Harvest.**

Within recent years I have seen many wheat fields just after harvest with shocks so loosely and poorly set up that they blew down or did not shed water. The result is sprouted or mouldy grain. The small grain grower who has to depend upon the itinerant threshing outfit, and often cannot guess within a month of the time it will arrive on his place, will do well to stack all grain intended for seed, milling, or sale. Threshing from the shock is cheaper than threshing from the stack, when little opportunity is afforded for damage by exposure to inclement weather, but the better quality of stack-threshed grain will more often than otherwise pay the difference and the straw, if taken care of after threshing, will be of better quality.

Remember the grains go through a curing process—"heating" or "sweating"—after threshed, and if piled in too great bulk may become damaged before the curing process is complete. Stacked grain may go through this curing process before threshing. Piling on a good granary floor and airing by shoveling over every day or two will prevent heating. Doors and windows should be kept open for the more perfect exchange of air. Store on a well-ventilated, second-story floor and protect from rats, mice, birds and poultry.

**7. Sow Main Silage Crop Now.**

While it is a good plant to sow an extra early field for silage in order that a shortage of silage may be met as early as possible, the main crop may easily go in on stubble land and be planted in June. If you think your land will make 10 tons of silage per acre, it is safe to figure only on 8 tons. Some do not like to fill the silo without giving the silage an opportunity to settle and plant 4 to 6 acres at a time and at intervals of about one week. Harvesting is done at the same intervals.—Progressive Farmer.

**Baptists Make Summer Plans.**

Baptists will gather from all parts of the state, about 2,000 strong, at Greenville, June 26 to July 9, for two weeks of study and recreation. These sessions form the South Carolina Baptist summer assembly system, a combination of conventions, conferences and schools held annually under the general management of a commission of the Baptist state convention, with headquarters in Columbia. This assembly is now in its seventh year of successful operation. While the assembly combines a number of Baptist organizations, it does not merge them. Each organization has its separate existence and all meet under the general plan of the assembly system, which provides cooperative boarding facilities, platform personnel, publicity and other advantages not easily accessible to any one of the separate organizations.

During the first week there will be held the 25th annual convention of the Baptist Young People's union, which comes June 26-28. The second annual Baptist state Sunday school convention will be held June 29-July 1. The sixth annual convention of the federation of Baptist organized classes of South Carolina comes July 2-3; the Y. W. A. summer conference comes June 27-July 2 and the summer school for preachers comes June 27-July 2.

The second week is also filled with numerous attractions including chautauqua features July 3-8; the Woman's Missionary union summer conference and school of missions, July 4-8; mothers' conference, July 3-8; laymen's summer conference, July 6-7; seminary alumni association, July 8; summer school for preachers, July 4-9; summer school for Sunday school and B. Y. P. U. workers, July 4-9.—The State.

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**IN LIGHTER VEIN****Caution.**

He—Let's kiss and make up.  
She—If you're careful I won't have to.

**Completely Disposed Of.**

"Did you nail the lie?"  
"Yes, after I had hammered the liar."

**The Main Object.**

"What is your son doing at college this year?"  
"Me."

**Dead Gone.**

She—"Would you be willing to die for me?" He—"Why, I'm dying for you now!"

**The Reason.**

"He is very long in paying his bills." "That is because he is generally short."

**Wise.**

Bix—I have a capital idea.  
Dix—You can't use my capital.—Boston Transcript.

**Just So.**

"He's got that other fellow on the hip."  
"Yes; hip-notized."

**Explained.**

"What is a biting remark?"  
"I suppose it is the kind you throw in a person's teeth."

**Smoke Up.**

"Why do you call your new cigar the Spark Plug?"  
"Perfect ignition."

**Seldom Is.**

"I like a book where everything turns out happily." "I wish that were true of the cook book."

**Both Ways.**

"These girls who make themselves up so, live only to please." "It appears they dye to please, too."

**No Clear Vision.**

"Do you believe in love at first sight?" "There isn't much second sight about it, is there?"

**Noncommittal.**

Author—What did you think of my mystery jewel story?  
Friend—It was a gem.

**The Main Thing.**

"What is the chief problem in your play of social conditions?"  
"The box office receipts."

**A Hairbreadth Escape.**

"How did the man make out who bearded the lion in his den?"  
"He had a close shave."

**Accustomed to Party Life.**

"Is he a strong party man?"  
"He ought to be. He's been practicing at pink teas for years."

**The Proper Vehicle.**

"What shall I write this water supply article with?"  
"Why not try a fountain pen?"

**Naturally.**

"Wasn't the military encampment largely tentative?"  
"Well, it was largely in tents."

**Looking Honest.**

"I never would have taken him for a crook. He looked honest."  
"That's a part of his business."

**Accomplice.**

Judge—Where were your supporters in this crime?  
Prisoner—I had them on, judge.

**No Doubt.**

Mr. Singer—Has your wife a voice?  
Mr. Henpeck—She has never given me any reason to think otherwise.

**Measurements.**

Knicker—"How far do you live from the station?" Bocker—"As the crow flies, the time flies or the money flies?"

**Proof to the Contrary.**

He—"I'm afraid you are without any sense of humor." She—"Nonsense! Didn't I laugh when you proposed?"

**Pink.**

"Speaking of the pink of condition—"  
"Yes?"  
"All girls are wearing it."

**Not Otherwise.**

"Some say we ought to have an extra month in the year. Are you for it?"  
"If it is a vacation month."

**Well, Well!**

"Great excitement at the country club."  
"Over what?"  
"A countryman tried to join."

**Mentioned One Thing Right Off.**

Mr. Goldrox—Marry me and you'll never want for anything.  
Miss Young—Never want for anything? How about a man I could love?—Boston Transcript.

**Which?**

"Agnes thinks her husband is deceiving her. She smells a rat and is going to set a trap for him."  
"Which, the rat or her husband?"—Boston Transcript.

**The Result.**

"I told Brown those were doubtful securities."  
"Did he raise anything on them?"  
"Oh, yes; he raised a smile."

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