

FARMERS' PAGE

A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

ROYAL HOGS AND IMPERIAL GRAIN GROWN BY AUTUMN FARMER

How Mr. B. M. Aull Has Turned Gullies Into Fertile Soil By Judicious System of Rotating Crops Told by Intelligent Representative.

At this time when there is much talk of substituting other crops for cotton, it would not be amiss for those farmers so interested to visit the hog ranch of Mr. B. M. Aull, at Autumn, a little station eight miles from Anderson on the Blue Ridge railroad, between Anderson and Clemson College. The possibilities of raising hogs for money crop to take the place of cotton would be brought home to any farmer who would take the time to inspect the up-to-date farms of Mr. Aull. Beginning about three years ago on some gullied hillsides, which would produce about five bushels of corn to the acre, and a hundred pounds of lint cotton per acre, by a judicious system of crop rotation and planting legumes, Mr. Aull has brought these gullies up to about 20 to 25 bushels per acre. There is no way of telling how much cotton they will now make, as none has been planted on them this year. But it is certain that the productive capacity of this land has been increased at least 300 per cent. The crop being grown this year by Mr. Aull on that part of the 70 acres devoted to his hog ranch, consists of corn, pinders, wheat, rye, vetch, clover, rape, and some of the hillside in Bermuda. Between the rows of corn Mr. Aull has planted, and has now a fine stand of wheat and rye mixed, with vetch and clover. This is growing nicely and will make the finest kind of winter grazing a little later. Another field is devoted to Spanish peanuts; another to Japanese and Tennessee

red peanuts, another to rape. All these are growing nicely and bid fair to make an enormous yield. The arrangement of this ranch is ideal. It is located on both sides of a stream formed by the confluence of several large springs, itself tributary of Three and Twenty creek, and the runs for the hogs are so arranged that they have access to water at all times. In addition to this large water wheel, representing as nearly as possible perpetual motion, is being used to force the clear and cool spring water to a tank and through the hogs pens, and runs. This wheel and pump have a capacity of 1,500 gallons of water per day, or about ten gallons for every hog on the ranch. Mr. Aull is raising now Poland China and Duroc Jersey pure breeds for breeding purposes, and a cross between them for meat. He has some very fine specimens in both these breeds. He manages to keep about 150 hogs all the time, and they are fat enough for pork. Very little grain is being fed now, nor has been during the summer. "How do you keep down hog cholera?" was asked Mr. Aull by the reporter for the Intelligencer. "Oh, that is easy," replied Mr. Aull. "One has only to keep his runs clean, disinfected occasionally, and keep the hogs free from lice." Asked what he thought of the serum treatment, Mr. Aull said he was not specially impressed with it, for it lasted only about three weeks when used, but that if he had cholera in his ranch he would use it to stamp it out, and then he would go back to the disinfectants, and the clean treatment. Mr. Aull has a very systematic rotation of crops which he adheres to year after year. For instance the fields where he has this year corn, with wheat, rye and vetch planted in the rows, will next year be planted to pinders about the first of July, with another grazing crop following. The next year he will plant soy beans, an early variety, followed by crimson clover and rape, going the third year to corn again. Everything that can be turned under will be added to the supply of humus in the soil. As a hog feed Mr. Aull does not think much of vetch, but he plants it for the soil improving qualities. He says his hogs will not eat artichokes, either, being a bit particular what they feed upon. Asked for a practical schedule of what the ordinary farmer can plant for the purpose of raising hogs month by month, Mr. Aull gave the following: January—Graze on crimson oats and rape. February—Graze on crimson clover and rape. March—Graze on crimson clover and rape. April—To the middle of the month, graze on crimson clover and rape. April—From 15th on graze on wheat and rye in dough stage. May—Graze on wheat and rye in dough stage. June—Graze on wheat and rye, filling in gaps with pasturage in Bermuda. July—Early cow peas and soy beans, and early planted Spanish peanuts. August—Soy beans and peanuts. September—Soy beans and peanuts. October—The same, and some corn. November—the same and corn. December—Begin grazing crimson clover and rye. Any time not fully covered, and there will be gaps, due to droughts and other causes, always turn in on Bermuda pasture. In addition to being so successful in raising hogs, Mr. Aull devotes some time to breeding other farm products. For instance, he is just now very much interested in breeding cotton for long staple. He has several varieties he has brought up, and the staple on several varieties he is breeding measures from 1-1/2 to over 1-1/2 inches. Careful records are made of each variety, and it is as interesting to hear Mr. Aull speak of the families of his cotton, as it is to hear some field hands speak of the line descent on the long line of the human family.

Just a Few of the Many Good Things at the "IDEAL" NOW

- Pimentoes, can 10c
- New Richelieu Oat Meal 10c Package
- White and Green Asparagus Tips, Tin 25c
- Cranberries in Tins . . . 15c
- Plain Olives . . . 10 and 25c
- Stuffed Olives 25 and 35c
- Quaker Oats in Tins, 2 for 25c
- Cooking Apples, per pk. 25c
- Yellow Sweet Potatoes, per pk. 40c
- Irish Potatoes, per pk. 40c
- Un dried Apples, 3 lbs for 25c
- Wheat, per pa . . . 10c
- Mince Meat, per qt. . . . 10c
- Pine Maple Syrup, qt. 60c
- Sapolo, cake 10c
- Sauer Kraut, can . . . 10c
- Cooked Brains, can . . . 20c
- White Cherries, can . . . 30c
- Pie Cherries, can . . . 15c

And many others, just as good and perfectly fresh and O. K. in every way. Place your order with a share of your business.

The Ideal Grocery Co.,
308 N. Main St.
ANDERSON, S. C.
Phone 471.

Farmers, Attention!

Please note that in the advertisements of the Sullivan Hardware Co., the Tain Hardware Co., and of Furman Smith, the Seedman—the keynote is to plant something (preferably small grain) that will enrich the soil, instead of continuing the old, misguided method of raising a crop that drains the soil continuously. Of course, you might say that these firms are trying to sell their wares; but if they did not have an real interest in the farmer at heart, they would advertise, and endeavor to sell the farmer implements and seeds for the crop which he has been accustomed to plant, knowing that it is much easier to make out along the lines of least resistance, but as pointed out, these firms evidently have the interests of the farmers of Anderson county at heart, and are trying to advise them accordingly.

—Sutton, the Ad Man.

THE GOOD AN ILL WIND BLOWS

Preparation for the Boll Weevil in the Palmetto State That Will Revolutionize Its Whole Agricultural System—The European War Will Only Hasten the Work.

Amid the gloom into which the cotton situation, brought about by the European war, has plunged the South there is a ray of light and of hope which waxes stronger as it is more carefully observed. While on all sides is heard talk of impending disaster, or at best, serious, embarrassment, there are some leaders in agriculture who are already beginning to gird up their loins and go forth to battle with stout hearts, determined to take full advantage of such good as this ill wind is blowing to the South. For twenty years' Southern farmers have heard the preachments of diversification. They have been taught, coaxed, pleaded with, and even threatened with pictures of just such situations as that which is now threatening their economic structure. For nearly ten years a great army of men, the demonstration forces organized by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, has been slowly but surely liberating Southern farmers from the absolutism of cotton in some regions these men have made such wonderful progress that they are able at this time to point proudly to large masses of farmers who no longer recognize cotton as their master, farmers who are "living at home" and who in this grave crisis, are able to rest easily in the thought of abundant supplies of food for man and beast, well-filled silos, cows giving products which do not depend for their market value on the whims of rulers or the vagaries of speculation.

But alas for the frailties of men and especially of husbandmen! Centuries of living to themselves have developed in farmers an independence of attitude to be found in no other class. They are willing and glad to receive instruction, but only after it has been demonstrated to them many times that the new ways taught them will result profitably. The time required to make such demonstrations cannot be measured in hours. It is the work of years, determined, plodding at many times discouraging work. How the Boll Weevil Will Help. It has been well argued that the propinquity of the cotton boll weevil will do more to bring about good farming methods in the South Atlantic States than could twenty more years of teaching and preaching, unaided by the overwhelming argument which the weevil presents. The farmers of South Carolina and Georgia, observing the suffering resulting from the spread of this pest over Louisiana and Mississippi, are beginning to build their fortifications against the onslaught which they are assured will be made on their States. But even the most harrowing descriptions of the effects of the boll weevil in nearby States do not seem to have as powerful an effect as it desired. Distant disasters make only passing impressions on the average mind. The death of ten thousand soldiers in a battle in Belgium would not seem so terrible to a South Carolina farmer as would the loss of ten lives by fire in a neighboring community. This is easy of proof.

MR. RIETT'S VIEWS ON THE COTTON SITUATION. Restrictive Legislation Futile and Dangerous—Wade Plan for Financing the Surplus Full of Promise. From the News and Courier. To the Editor of the News and Courier: Will you kindly permit me to state my views on the subject of the "Wade plan" and the general situation a little more clearly than is explained in the interview contained in your paper. In the first place, permanent relief to our cotton situation can only come through consumption of the cotton. Every effort put forth in that direction is helpful and ought to be encouraged. The drop in the price of cotton itself is naturally going to stimulate the consumption; but there are other ways of stimulating its use, and every bit of help in that direction is permanently beneficial. Now the price of cotton has been declining steadily in the fact of the numerous conventions held for the purpose of obtaining government aid of some kind. The consumer is so impressed with the utter futility of any and all such plans that he has refrained from buying any more than he needs from day to day, even where he can get the money to buy freely. At this season he usually buys almost his entire year's supply, in three any way of including him to do this at present? If you can create in his mind a conviction that the cotton which is obtainable at the price offering is not going to be sufficient to meet the demand for consumption then he may be counted on to come into the market freely.

No resolution passed by a convention curtailing the next cotton crop; no law passed by a Legislature compelling such curtailment is going to have any such effect, in my judgment. The first binds nobody; the second is regarded by the business world as unconstitutional, and impracticable of enforcement. Moreover, it could be repealed at any time. The cotton crop of the United States is only 60 per cent of the cotton crop of the world. What figure would be cut by an enforced curtailment of one-third of the crop of South Carolina? For instance, this is supposed to be a land of liberty; but when a law may be passed which would deprive a farmer citizen, who may not be able to plant anything but cotton, of the cultivation of a portion of his land, what is to be the end of such a beginning in legislation? This question must settle itself by economic law; such assistance as the government may give without encroaching upon fundamental rights, without even establishing precedents which might prove infinitely more disastrous than the ill which we are now called on to bear. To establish a stable and firm market we must take away from it the surplus, and take it away for the entire year. We must take it away on such a basis that this surplus will stand as

The people of Mississippi knew for a long time that the boll weevil must reach them. They knew when to expect it. Yet they made very little preparation in comparison with what they should and could have made. But when the boll weevil had entered the State and starvation stared man in the face, the response was immediate. Dairy and beef farms sprang up rapidly. Large areas are being planted in alfalfa. Diversification has come to have a real meaning for the Mississippi farmer. Its Effect on Our Economic System. Changes in the economic system of a people are wrought with great slowness and, under ordinary conditions, this is as it should be. There is one exception. When a huge crisis arises, a situation that threatens the very economic life of a great mass, the barriers fall, men cast aside in one day the inherited practices of a century, the conservatives of yesterday become more radical than those whom they considered ultra-radical, and reform which were little more than ideals are incorporated in the normal lives of the people with astonishing ease and rapidity. So it is that some of the agricultural leaders in South Carolina feel that the present situation can be worked into a death blow to the absolute domination of cotton if they strike while the iron is hot. And they are planning accordingly. Nor is there any doubt that men in other Southern States will recognize the same opportunity.

The demonstration forces of South Carolina had already been planning a great campaign of preparation for the boll weevil, a campaign which they had determined was to make the State better prepared for the advance of the destructive pest than has been any other Southern State. With more than four years in which to work, they had time for their operations. Just as the campaign was to be launched in earnest, with the bankers and commercial bodies of the State thoroughly prepared to give active support and co-operation, the nations of Europe sent their millions into the field, commerce was paralyzed and the market for cotton dropped out of sight.

The work of first importance is, of course, to help the cotton farmer in every way possible to weather the storm that is now brewing. But along with the relief measures will go the doctrine of diversification, preached now under conditions which are ideal. All Europe is, or will soon be, crying for food. Wheat, and corn, and rye and corn, hay, horses, and mules, and animal products will be in such demand, according to experts, that famine prices will prevail. Yet South Carolina, like nearly all of the South, has not a bushel of grain, nor a bale of hay, nor a pound of meat products that it can sell to the people of Europe. The Southern farmer does not live at home. The South has not raised enough of these things to supply its own people. All that the cotton farmer has to sell is cotton. If this situation does not result in revolution against a single crop system, there would need to be little hope.

The fault of the South's subjection to cotton does not lie wholly with the farmer. The South's entire loan system has, up to the present, been based on this crop. Small farmers had no alternative. But now there is a change in the attitude of bankers and merchants. They realize the ruinous effect of a policy that forces farmers to depend on one crop and they are seeking a way to arrange their system so that advances may be made on crops other than cotton. This change was brought about among South Carolina bankers by the realization of the nearness of the cotton boll weevil and the present situation is certain to make them even more earnest in their efforts to do everything in reason to bring about a system of diversification. It has been demonstrated that South Carolina can make as much hay to the acre as any Northern State, that she can produce more corn to the acre than any state in the Corn Belt, that her Bermuda grass pastures are better than the bluegrass and that she has no cultural possibilities of wonderful magnitude.

The farm demonstration forces have already begun to urge farmers to grow oats and wheat, to establish hog plants, to devote more attention to poultry, and to plant vegetable gardens large enough to supply the table through the winter. There will be no lot up in the preaching of diversification and the lesson that is now being taught the single crop farmer will be driven home with all the emphasis possible. Hence it is possible and probable that out of the situation which at this writing appears very dark there must come a new order of things which will compensate the farmer many times over for any loss he may suffer now, no matter how great the loss may be. These clouds, too, have their silver linings. The crisis furnishes an opportunity which is glorious and wonderful in its magnitude. Out of the darkness of this night of depression and discouragement there should arise a greater South than there has ever before known, a South which will make its own fate at length as the most favored agricultural region of the planet.

BOILERS, TANKS, STACKS AND ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES, REPAIRS—PIPE, GALVANIZED ROOFING, LONBARD IRON WORKS
—Anderson, Ga.
I. G. RIETT.
Charleston, S. C. October 13, 1914.

Court Ends

Today Will See the Last Deliberations of Court of Common Pleas For This County.

The Court of Common Pleas for Anderson county will devote practically all of today to hearing arguments and appeals and it is probable that this will wind up the deliberations for the October term. All the jurors were dismissed yesterday and no more jury cases remain to be called. The last jury case tried was that of the Anderson Paint & Color Company versus James A. Shirley. This suit was for \$110 and arose over a misunderstanding as to whether the paint company had contracted to paint two houses for \$55 or \$110. The case was completed just before the hour of adjournment Wednesday evening and Judge Memminger instructed the foreman to return a sealed verdict. This was brought in yesterday morning and the jury found for the defendant. The court took a recess yesterday at 1:30 o'clock and was not in session yesterday afternoon.

MERCANTILE PAPER.

New York, Oct. 15.—Closing: Mercantile paper 67. Sterling exchange firm; for 60-day bills 493.50; for cables 498.65; for demand 497.65. Bar silver 513-8.

Notice of Meetings.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Anderson County Hospital will be held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 4 p. m. for the purpose of electing trustees and such other business as the meeting shall see fit to transact. R. S. LEGON, President. KATHERINE STALLING, Secretary.

POLY CATHARTIC TABLETS

Keep Stomach Sweet—Liver Active—Bowels Regular

Crimson Clover and Why it Should Be on Every Soil.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington says: An acre of good Crimson Clover turned under for soil improvement has a fertilizing value of from 450 to 750 pounds of Nitrate Soda per acre; or an equal value of 1080 to 1800 pounds of Cotton Seed Meal.

We Will Sell You Sufficient Seed to Sow an Acre for Less Than \$1.50.

Crimson Clover furnishes in addition excellent grazing for all classes of livestock during the late winter and early spring and in feeding value Crimson Clover Hay compared favorably with Alfalfa. We Will Sell You Sufficient Seed to Sow an Acre for Less Than \$1.50. Immediately after sowing Oats and Wheat, sow at least some Crimson Clover; we will cheerfully assist you in securing free inoculation if you act promptly. October is a splendid season with us for the sowing of Crimson Clover; we will seed an acre for you at a less cost than \$1.50 per acre.

Sow Crimson Clover.

FURMAN SMITH, Seedman

EXPRESS YOUR INDIVIDUALITY

—one of our Suits Tailored to your measure. Personal Grades. We are not satisfied unless you are. Let us show you our Extensive Line of Patterns \$15.00 AND UP. Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, that is New and up-to-date. Try our \$2.00 Special Hat. American Tailors



No Formal Opening, But Every Body Welcome, Just Walk Right In—

Specials for Saturday

- Large Brass Jardiniere, value \$1.50, Minor's price 25c
- Large Brass Fern Dishes, with copper liners, value \$1.50, Minor's price 25c
- Mens and Youths Shirts, value 69c to \$1.00, Minor's price 10c
- Mens and Boys pants, value 89c to \$1.00, Minor's price 25c
- Ladies and Misses Shoes, value \$1.00 to \$3.50, Minor's price 25c each shoe.
- Silk Neck Ties, value 36c to 62c, Minor's price 10c
- High class decorated china ware, great assortment, large pieces, value 25 to 36c, Minor's price 10c
- Spanish Salted Peanuts, per large water pich or rail 25c

Your friend,
C. S. Minor, 5, 10 & 25c Store
220 South Main St.